"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, somewhat warmer; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,092. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIED DRIVE NETS 17,000 PRISONERS, 360 GUNS; FRENCH AND AMERICANS GAIN BELOW SOISSONS; CRUISER SAN DIEGO SUNK NEAR FIRE ISLAND

100 OF THE SURVIVORS HERE

Sinking Variously Attributed to Mine, Submarine, and Internal Explosion.

SHOT AT SUPPOSED U-BOAT

Sailors at Point o' Woods Tell How Gunners Fired Until the Last.

DENY SUBMARINE DID IT

Survivors Arriving Here Say Explosion on Board Probably Wrecked Warship.

1,187 Officers and Men from the San Diego Saved

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 20.—This announcement was made at 1 o'clock this morning by the Navy Department:

"The Navy Department early this morning received information that two steamships which are proceeding to port have aboard 1,156 officers and men of the U. S. S. San Diego. These are in addition to the one officer and thirty men previously reported landed. The men are said to be in good condition, and so far as known none was injured."

The United States armored cruiser San Diego, formerly the California, 13,680 tons, built in 1902, was blown up and sunk shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning ten miles south of Fire Island, and fifty miles from the entrance to New York Harbor by an explosion which, according to sailors who landed at Point o' Woods, L. I., was due to a torpedo from a submarine, although other survivors who arrived in this port last night said that she either struck a coast-defense mine or had an internal explosion.

Thirty-four sailors, who were the first survivors to be landed, said that a torpedo had struck the cruiser amidships on the port, following which two other explosions occurred.

One hundred survivors of the San Diego arrived in Quarantine late last night on a tanker and will be taken to the navy yard early today on the naval tug Narketta. No one was allowed to approach the tanker and talk with the men, but an officer who went on board from the guardship said there was no truth in the report that the warship had been sunk by a German submarine. The survivors told him that it was either a mine or an explosion of her boilers. In his opinion, from what he could learn, the latter was the cause of the disaster.

Two hundred more survivors will reach Quarantine, the officer said, on another steamship about 5 o'clock this morning. After the tanker anchored a number of naval motor launches circled round and prevented any boats from approaching near enough to converse with the survivors of the San Diego, who were all on deck waiting for the naval tug.

Said Submarine Was Seen.

Some of the sailors who were landed at Point o' Woods were sure that a submarine had been seen, and one was convinced that a shot had gone home and destroyed the undersea craft, but the officer and most of the other sailors were confident that no submarine had been seen.

Varying statements were made as to the loss of life. Some of the sailors said that many were killed and others hurt in the two explosions, but that all who escaped death or injuries by this cause had been rescued.

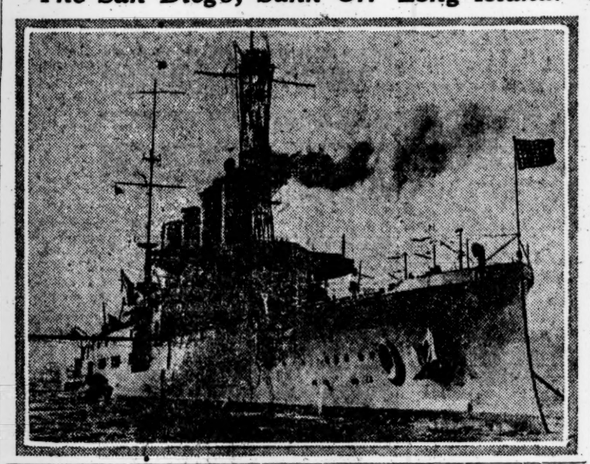
The Government report from Washington, however, placed the number of survivors at 1,187, which is seventy-three more than the official complement made public at the Navy Department.

One of the explosions was reported to be the bursting of the cruiser's boilers, while the second might have been due, according to the sailors, either to the explosion of the powder magazine or to a second torpedo.

Within a few seconds after the first explosion, the cruiser, according to the sailors, opened fire with several guns at objects, which were taken for periscopes, although it was reported that the gunners were not sure of the character of the marks at which they were aiming.

The cruiser sank rapidly and was reported to have gone out of sight within

The San Diego, Sunk Off Long Island.



fifteen minutes after the first explosion. She went down so rapidly, according to survivors, that hundreds of the crew did not have time to get to boats and were forced at the last moment to plunge over the rail into the water, where they clung to the loaded lifeboats and liferafts until they were picked up by ships coming to the rescue.

Fired Guns Till the Last.

In order that no chance should be lost of scoring a possible lucky hit, the gunners, though reported as being more or less in the dark as to the whereabouts of the supposed U-boat, continued up to the last moment to fire in the direction from which the torpedo was believed to have come. Sailors said that the gunners kept at work until the list of the ship had brought the water almost up to the barrels of the guns, after which they saved themselves by diving directly from the guns' ports into the water.

The sinking of the San Diego came after the lookout of the cruiser had seen a barrel floating in the ocean on the port side, according to the men who landed at Point o' Woods. The barrel was moving so fast that it excited suspicion. The San Diego hove to and fired several shots at the barrel, but when nothing seemed to bear out the suspicions of the crew, the San Diego continued on her way. The barrel was sighted shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning. It disappeared after shots were fired at it.

The men who landed at Point o' Woods were taken away early in the evening on a patrol boat.

The men who arrived at Point o' Woods reported that the wireless apparatus of the cruiser had been demolished by the first explosion, so that it was impossible for the ship to signal for help. The sound of the explosion and of the firing which followed it, however, was heard by naval aircraft in the vicinity, and one naval airman was the first to see what had happened.

After catching sight of the sinking ship and seeing sailors and lifecraft in the water, he flew back to land and directed wireless operators to send S. O. S. calls. Naval ships from the station at Sayville, Coast Guard cutters, and other ships were soon on their way to the spot, and the survivors in small boats were rapidly picked up.

Attack at Night Reported.

After 7 o'clock last night heavy firing at sea was reported several miles out from the Point o' Woods, which was taken by navy people as indicating that possibly a submarine had been detected and was attacked by destroyers, which were said to have been sent out in numbers during the afternoon.

Residents at Summer hotels at the Point o' Woods, the nearest land to the scene of the disaster, told a TIMES reporter last night that the hour was 11:10 A. M. when they heard a powerful and vibrant, but dull, report some distance out at sea. This was followed, they said, by a great flash of fire, which was very white and distinct.

After the series of explosions which followed, persons on shore sought with glasses to make out what was happening at sea, but could discern nothing until the two lifeboats, No. 1 and No. 2, of the San Diego came ashore. All on board were sailors, with the exception of one officer, an Ensign. Many of the men were only partly dressed, and one had only one side of his face shaved.

Positive of Submarine.

A number of the residents went at once to get clothes for those who were partly undressed, and others provided hot drinks and food. According to those persons at Point o' Woods, who talked to the men, they were unanimous in their opinion that the sinking of the ship was due to a submarine attack. None believed that it could have been caused by a mine, all agreeing that the explosions had taken place almost amidships.

The wake of the torpedo had not been seen by any of the survivors either before or after the explosion. Some of the sailors said that they had seen the periscope as they were launching the boats, but the ensign said that by that time the smoke from the cruiser's own guns had made it impossible to distinguish objects from the deck of the ship.

Some sailors said they believed there had been considerable loss of life because of the explosions, and that some of the injured men had been rescued and taken into small boats. Later in the afternoon several ships were seen passing Point o' Woods on their way to the spot where the cruiser had disappeared, and later returning, evidently bound for New York. Persons with field glasses reported that they could make out that the decks of the returning ships were white, evidently with the uniforms of sailors who had been rescued.

A large number of airplanes were seen from Point o' Woods making for the sea, and one dirigible sailed past the island. They continued to circle about during the afternoon, some of them being engaged in sweeping the waters as if seeking sailors who might be on life rafts.

One of the sailors, who came ashore with the boat which landed at Point o' Woods, brought with him the flag of the ship, which had been carefully preserved. They all reported that the manning of the lifeboats and the leaving of the ships had been carried out with the smoothness of clockwork in spite of the explosions and the rapid sinking of the boat.

The first word that an attack on the cruiser San Diego had taken place or that the ship had been damaged by an internal explosion came to this city shortly before noon yesterday, when residents along the Babylon shore and on Fire Island reported a series of explosions at a point about ten miles off the south shore of Long Island and about fifty miles from the entrance to the harbor.

Got Warning of Submarines.

The belief that it was a submarine attack was strengthened by the fact that during the last few days masters of coastwise vessels have received orders to take a course that would keep them as close to the shore as safety would permit. Submarines were reported about a week ago considerably east of Cape Race on the northerly steamship route. The Navy Department had been expecting a repetition of the U-boat raids of last May.

Shortly after the sinking the naval authorities took charge of all the telephone and telegraph wires communicating with Fire Island and other points nearest the place where the explosions had been heard. It was stated that the communications were taken over by the Navy Department for official business. Attempts of civilians to use the wires were blocked, and information regarding the nature of the mishap to the vessel was prevented from being disclosed by the survivors. Inquirers who sought information at the naval stations and coast guard stations were referred to Washington, with the statement that peremptory orders on the subject had been received.

All of the boats of the Fire Island and Bay Island Coast Guard Stations went out at once about noon, after the first word of the sinking had been received. Up to 10:30 o'clock last night none of these had returned. It was reported that they had been engaged at first in landing men who had been picked up in the water and that later they had been engaged in transferring them from their places of landing to rescue ships and from one ship to another. No information was available to indicate the extent of the casualties or the manner in which the ship was damaged or sunk. It was reported that a considerable number of the survivors were being taken to this city.

Immediately after the accident great naval activity was observable, which seemed to strengthen the report that the San Diego had been the victim of an enemy attack, probably by one or more U-boats. Destroyers, patrol boats, and airplanes were reported to be taking part in what seemed to be a search for undersea craft.

One theory was that the cruiser might have been sunk by a cause which those on board could not identify positively as either a submarine attack or an internal explosion, but did not take into account the fact that persons on shore were sure that they had heard several reports, as if some kind of a naval engagement had taken place.

If the cruiser was hit by a torpedo, the submarine attack was one which took place much closer to shore than any of those during the raids of last May and June, a circumstance which might have been due to the fact that coastwise shipping has been hugging the shore under naval orders, while transatlantic craft have been better protected by measures worked out since the earlier raids.

Reports were in circulation that other ships had been attacked, but there was no verification for these rumors. Preparations were made yesterday at the base hospital at Fox Hills, S. I., which was recently opened, to receive wounded men, but the authorities there stated

Continued on Page Four.

FOE'S SURPRISE COMPLETE

Thought Foch's Reserves Had Been Exhausted, Captured Officer Says.

GUNS COVERED ADVANCE

Fire Curtain from Hundreds of Batteries Led the Infantry to Quick Victory.

FRENCH WADED A RIVER

With Water Up to Their Armpits, They Crossed Savieres and Rushed On.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 19.—The French and American forces on either side of the Ourcq made 10,000 prisoners yesterday and took about 100 cannon.

German reserves today have been brought up in considerable number, and the struggle is more severe. Nevertheless, further progress has been made.

The splendid Franco-American advance between the Aisne and the Marne was above all a victory of surprise. This part of Boehm's army had recovered from a series of local reverses, but it supposed that the opening of the new offensive further east on Monday relieved it of all immediate anxiety. The armies of Generals Mangin and Dégoutte would, it was thought, have enough to do to hold the Crown Prince's onset without conceiving operations of their own.

"Did you not fear a flank attack?" a German officer taken prisoner was asked.

"Attack with what?" was the reply. "We thought Foch's reserves were exhausted."

The secret of the attack, which was very rapidly prepared, was perfectly kept. A violent storm helped our allies, and amid the continuous roll of thunder the noisy approach of large numbers of French tanks to their starting places was unnoticed. At 4:25 A. M. French and American infantry dashed forward behind a moving curtain of fire from hundreds of batteries great and small over a front thirty miles long, and enjoyed an advantage the thought of which must throw von Hutier himself into a rage of envy.

So hard was the attack pressed that in some parts of the field this element of surprise was preserved for several hours.

The best proof of the exceptional character of this success lies in the fact that for the first time for many a long day the French cavalry came into action, not as infantry but as mounted troops. At 11 A. M. some squadrons were reported to be in Vierzy village, four miles east of the much contested Chavignon Farm, on the old front. At 2 P. M. the more remarkable news came in that a body of dragoons was fighting in the streets of the village, which was fully six miles east of their starting point.

The most considerable advance of the allied line is on the north over the broad open plateau between the Reiz Valley, whence the attack started, and Soissons, and the centre, along the valley of the Ourcq. From Amblény, Cettry, St. Pierre, Aigle, and Chavignon the battalions of assault rapidly broke through the lines they had faced for a month, crossed the Pernant and Saconin valleys and the Paris-Soissons highroad, and reached a line on either side of Chaudun, where they dominate the whole of the plateau and closely threaten Soissons. The ad-

Continued on Page Two.

FOREIGN Trade Review of the Evening Post, TO-NIGHT, gives trade outlook in 15 countries. All classes in Order early!—Advt.

Allied Raid Over Metz Proved to be Effective

LONDON, July 19, (British Wireless Service.)—Striking evidence of damage caused by the raids of British bombing squadrons upon the German railway system at Metz-Sablons is afforded by an official British photograph published today. This photograph, taken shortly after the double raid on July 6 and the night of July 6-7, from a height of over 10,000 feet, shows in minute detail the whole of the important railway junction at Metz, including the famous "railway triangle" at Metz-Sablons, where an immense number of lines converge from the Metz central station and the south toward the western front.

The effects of some exceptionally destructive bursts are visible in the photograph among the engine sheds and workshops in the centre of the triangle, and the remains of two trains, completely burned out, can be clearly seen. There also is evidence of great damage to the network of railway lines in the southern arm of the triangle.

Since the beginning of June at least twenty-one raids have been made upon Metz-Sablons.

METEREN RETAKEN IN BRITISH ATTACK

Over 400 Germans Bagged in This and Other Local Operations by Haig.

ENEMY TROOPS DEPRESSED

Have Visible Evidence of U-Boat Failure and Are Filled with Dire Foreboding.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 19.—"There is a lot of good news flying about this morning," said a young officer I met on a road, who had just heard of the capture of enemy ground at Meteren, and only vaguely then of the magnificent French success between the Marne and the Aisne. I was able to tell him the big number of prisoners and guns, and he said: "It makes one feel good."

Everywhere the victory of the French has cheered the spirits of the men, and the success at Meteren, though it is a small thing compared with the immense triumph of Foch and his troops, is a titbit which adds to the sense of the turning of the tide in our favor. Meteren was only a bit of a town, and now has been shot to a heap of ruin, but it is full of historical interest for the British. It was to Meteren that the German cavalry retreated in October, 1914, when they were chased off Mont des Cats after the death of Prince Max of Hesse in the old monastery up there, and out of Meteren they were driven back by the glorious old 3d Division to the line they held for years on Wytschaete Ridge.

All the British soldiers who fought in Flanders knew Meteren well, passing through it on their way to Bailleul or billeting there in its barns and red brick cottages and drinking thin beer in its old estaminet of "Le Véritable Cucou."

Useful as Observation Point.

From a military point of view today's advance there is useful, as it gave us some good observation of the enemy's ground. The Germans did not seem to expect an attack there, as their line was held by a small garrison, living wretchedly in cellars below the ruins, which they had organized as dugouts and machine-gun emplacements. The British heavy guns pounded above them continually, making the place hellish for them to get in or out, and they were not happy.

The attack this morning was at an unusually late hour and in broad daylight, at nearly 8 o'clock, with the sun streaming over the fields of tall grass, and of neglected crops all tangled with poppies and flowering weeds. The assault was made toward Meteren and south of it by British troops, including Scots, while further south Australians went out

Continued on Page Two.

AMERICANS DRIVE WEDGE

Gains to the South May Force the Evacuation of Soissons.

TAKE 52 GUNS IN ONE FIGHT

Eagerness of Troops Causes Waves of Attack to Overflow and Merge.

MANY WOUNDS ARE SLIGHT

Our Men Hailed as Deliverers by French Civilians Behind the Lines.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, July 19.—The first thirty hours of the Franco-American offensive drove a deep point into the German lines south of Soissons and yielded a net gain of from five to fifteen kilometers on a forty-kilometer front.

Just before dark last night allied aviators saw French cavalry to the northeast of Soissons and scouting parties of Americans on the heights south of the city. French cavalry also penetrated far eastward, returning to make reports of conditions. Aviators reported that late yesterday the Germans began to draw back guns from the woods north of Château-Thierry.

While allied soldiers have been around Soissons, with the Americans holding Belleau, immediately to the south, there has been as yet no fighting direct for Soissons. If the Franco-American forces advance far enough south of the city, the Germans may evacuate it without a fight.

In gaining this terrain, the French and Americans took thousands of prisoners. Thirty-five hundred were credited to the Americans alone. It should be stated that the American forces compose a small proportion of the total allied forces involved in this operation. We have taken many guns and an immense quantity of ammunition.

The whole operation has shown how splendidly the French and Americans can co-operate in such an action. In no case have the Americans lagged behind. The only difficulties have come through their not stopping upon reaching their objectives.

There was a busy scene yesterday back of the battleline. I started out to a certain place to find one of our headquarters. When I got there, I found a lone doughboy, who said that headquarters had been moved ahead. I went there, and they had been moved again. Finally I found headquarters at a place which before the attack started had been in German hands.

As has been told, the attack started without artillery preparation. As the boys started, the artillery laid down a barrage of short duration, and then lifted it to the limit of the range. Our men reached that limit, and we had to stop firing until the horses could be hitched to the guns, which were carried further to the front.

The American attack schedule worked like this—a hundred yards in three minutes, a rest of five minutes, another 100 yards, and a rest of forty minutes. Because the boche was completely surprised and the going was found to be easy, many of our men disregarded the schedule and went on further. The waves which were supposed to overflow one another finally got going all together, and this proved to be not half bad when the Germans launched their counterattacks.

Our Men Take 52 Guns.

The most formidable German counterattack against the Americans was aimed at our troops near Soissons, but just as it started at noon the Americans started a fresh attack further south, which smashed the German counterattack and netted us a gain of three kilometers and several hundred prisoners. In this attack the Americans got fifty-two field guns.

A fleet of tanks did yeoman work, smashing their way through the German wire defenses. In several instances the Americans got ahead of the tanks and cut the wire with pliers.

The front on which our tanks were used was the only spot where the Germans were found to be the least

Continued on Page Two.

BATTLE TO KEEP SOISSONS

Germans Rush Reserves from South to Win Back Vital Plateau.

FAIL AND ALLIES PRESS ON

Advance of Nearly Two Miles Is Made in the Centre of the Long Front.

IMPORTANT HEIGHTS WON

French South of the Marne and Italians North of River Also Make Progress.

LONDON, July 19.—In the face of heavy resistance by the enemy, who threw large reserves into the line, the French and American forces continued their advance today between the Aisne and the Marne.

Ground was gained along the greater part of the front, the progress amounting to about two miles at some points.

Seventeen thousand prisoners have already been taken by the allied troops, and 360 guns, according to the official bulletin of the French War Office tonight.

The stiffest fighting of the day was about the plateau southwest of Soissons, in the Crise River section, which was wrested from the Germans yesterday. The Paris communiqué says only that the allied position was maintained, but unofficial advices state that late this afternoon the Allies began to push ahead again.

Further south the Germans have been pushed back further from the line of Vau Castille-Villers-Helon-Noroy-sur-Ourcq.

Still further south, by dint of hard fighting, the Germans have been driven from the plateau northwest of Bonnes, and have been compelled to cede more ground to the north of Torcy.

French and Italians together have made advances southwest of Rheims. The Italians have made progress from Pourcy along the Ardre, and have also gained in the Bouilly region.

French troops just to the south have won some ground in the Courton Wood and Roi Wood.

South of the Marne the Germans have been driven from Montvoison and pushed back to Ocuilly.

Germans Hurried Troops North.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BETWEEN THE AISNE AND THE MARNE, July 19, (Associated Press.)—The French and American troops made an advance late this afternoon on the Soissons-Château-Thierry front, averaging about two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter.)

Vicious German machine gun fire southwest of Soissons hampered the advance for only a short period.

In the same section the Germans attempted to use tanks against the Americans, but a hot fire soon compelled the tanks to retreat.

The advance began with a barrage, opening at 5:30 o'clock. Tanks were sent in by the Allies to assist the infantry and machine gunners, and the Germans endeavored to stem the tide with a heavy shellfire.

The advance was one of the best organized the Allies ever attempted, the system working wonderfully well from one end of the line to the other. The machine gun defense of the Germans was feeble and was quickly silenced, the Germans falling back upon their rear defenses.

Southwest of Soissons the Germans repeatedly attempted to reach the Allies' big guns. The German firing continued until long after dark, but the French and American guns responded in kind, and gave full protection to the allied forces

Official Reports of Operations

French

Paris, July 19.

Night Report—The battle begun yesterday between the Aisne and the Marne continued all day with extreme violence, the enemy reacting along the whole line with large reserves in an attempt to stay our progress. Despite his efforts we continued our advance over the greater part of the front.

On the left we maintained the plateau southwest of Soissons and in the region of Chaudun. In the centre our advance exceeded three kilometers at certain points along the line of Vaux-Castille, Villers-Helon, and Noroy-sur-Ourcq. On the right our troops occupied, after bitter fighting, the plateau northwest of Monnes and the height north of Courchamps and advanced beyond Torcy.

The number of prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 17,000, including two Colonels, with their Chiefs of Staff. We have captured more than 360 cannon, including one battery of 210's.

Day Report—Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops, surmounting the resistance of the enemy, which was increased by the arrival of new reserves, realized sensible progress at the close of yesterday. The number of prisoners counted is being augmented. The battle continues with violence along the whole front.

West of Rheims and south of the Marne our troops yesterday, by a vigorous attack, retook Montvoisin, and threw the enemy out of the outskirts of Oeuilly.

To the north of the Marne we have made progress in the Roi Wood and the Courton Wood and carried our line a kilometer to the westward. Further north the Italians have taken Moulin d'Ardre and conquered ground in the region of Bouilly.

In the course of these actions the French have captured four cannon, thirty machine guns, and 400 prisoners.

Between Montdidier and Noyon and also in the Woevre region, in raids against the German lines, we captured 100 prisoners.

German

Berlin, July 19, (via London.)

Night Report—On the battlefield between the Aisne and the Marne a fresh attempt by the French to break through our lines failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Day Report—The battle has blazed up again between the Aisne and the Marne. There the French have begun their long-expected counteroffensive. By the employment of extremely strong squadrons of tanks they succeeded at first in penetrating by surprise into our front infantry and artillery lines at isolated points and in pressing back our line.

Afterwards our line divisions, together with reserves which had been held in readiness, frustrated the enemy from breaking through.

Toward midday French attacks on the line southwest from Soissons to Neuilly and northwest of Château-Thierry were defeated. In the afternoon very strong partial attacks of the enemy on the whole of the front of attack broke down against our new line. Enemy columns, which were endeavoring to reach the battlefield, were the objectives of our successful battleplanes.

Our chasing planes shot down thirty-two enemy airplanes.

On the front south of the Marne the French, since their failures of July 16-17, have only directed partial attacks southeast of Mareuil, which were repulsed.

Between the Marne and Rheims and east of Rheims the fighting activity has been confined to local operations. Enemy attacks in the Bois du Roi and on both sides of Pourcy broke down.

We have captured prisoners in successful attacks northwest of Troesnes, on the Suippes, and on both sides of Perthes. The number of prisoners brought in since the 15th exceeds 20,000.

as they advanced along the line. Several towns were captured.

Heavy reinforcements were rushed up from the north by the German command in a desperate effort to head off the hard-fighting Allies, whose rapid advance would, if continued, sever the German lines of communications. There are still strong German forces south of the Marne.

The Germans began to make counterattacks yesterday southwest of Soissons, but their effort fell down as soon as the American heavy artillery got into action.

This was one of the fiercest struggles in connection with the offensive, and resulted in the Germans falling back finally under the heavy gunfire of the Americans.

The Americans took several towns in the course of the night. Among these was Vierzy, six miles south of Soissons. Towns to the north and south were also captured in the carrying out of the plan to straighten the entire line on the Soissons-Château-Thierry front. No resistance was encountered at Vierzy or in the neighboring villages.

While the American force engaged in the present battle is small in comparison with the total allied strength, it may be said that it is greater than any participating in a battle since the civil war, and the conduct of the men is eliciting the commendation of the French. They have performed the part assigned to them with steadiness, courage, and skill.

To a large portion of the Americans these four days have been their first real fighting. Reports from along the lines indicate a great deal of clean, open warfare, some spontaneous localized actions being undertaken without a preliminary barrage.

WHOLE SALIENT IN PERIL.

Railroads Dominated by French Guns Are Necessary to Germans.

LONDON, July 19.—The success of the Franco-American counter-offensive has altered the entire situation in the Champagne front.

The whole German line from Château-Thierry to Rheims, dispatches from the battlefront point out, is dependent on the railroads which the French now dominate. Supplies for the German forces around Château-Thierry must now be carried twenty to thirty miles by road.

On the left wing, which includes the Soissons sector, allied troops had cut or had under fire the highroad from Soissons to Château-Thierry, says a Reuter dispatch from the French front, dated 11 o'clock yesterday. The railway from Soissons to Villers-Cotterets also had been cut.

At several points infiltration movements have been carried out by cavalry. They advanced through gaps in the retreating enemy line and established themselves in villages further ahead.

It will be a serious business for the Germans to remain in this salient, according to all accounts. They will not only have to discontinue all their plans for the defensive here, but probably will be forced to fall back a considerable distance to a new line, where the problem of supplies can be handled easier.

The German offensive has thus been turned into a repulse, advices from the front say, and may be turned definitely into a German defeat.

The Germans, it is contended, will have to fight hard to stave off a rout and to extricate themselves. This means that the Entente Allies have settled with the Crown Prince and neutralized his group of armies. It is thought by some that he will have all he can do to extricate himself from his present position.

In the last week the Germans have used more than thirty divisions, of which number twenty-three were from the general reserve. The using up of these twenty-three general reserve divisions is one of the most satisfactory features of the week's work, for they have been used up in a wholly abortive enterprise and have lost very heavily.

Crown Prince Rupprecht's group of armies in the north on the front from Montdidier to the English Channel, however, dispatches from the front state, remains almost intact. Only a few have been used in the offensive of the last week and the most likely strategic effort for the remainder of the present time is to speed up a big offensive by these troops against the British front.

The Bavarian Crown Prince will presumably lend only enough troops to the German Crown Prince to avert disaster in the south, reserving his own fresh forces mainly for a big counter-stroke elsewhere. This is not only sound strategy, but is sound common sense. The Germans never intended to stake everything on the Rheims blow, but expected, military officers say, after shattering the French there to follow it up with an immediate offensive against the British in the north.

The effect of the Rheims failure, then, dispatches from the battlefront say, will probably be to accelerate a blow on the front between Montdidier and the sea. Although the allied line has many vulnerable points on this long front, and restricted room for maneuvering is always a danger, yet it remains a fact that the Allies have used up half the fresh divisions in the German reserve, and the blow to come must be proportionately less severe.

ALLIED FORCES CONFIDENT.

All Believe the Great Rheims Offensive Is Broken.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 19, (Associated Press.)—With nightfall of the fourth day of the battle east and west of Rheims a feeling of confidence pervaded the allied lines. After eighty hours of assault along lines of his own selection the enemy's offensive had seemingly failed. He was still behind the objectives set for the first day's attack.

One of the greatest surprises for the Americans in the opening of the offensive was the flight of the Germans before the attack. The Americans, many of whom were going over the top for the first time, were prepared for a stiff fight, and as the hours went on without a German counterblow they began to wonder when the enemy would retaliate.

The tone of Thursday's communiqués has infected the French and American troops with high confidence in the outcome of the enemy offensive, which is now believed not only to have been effectively checked but in at least a small measure thrown back.

The American transport, both of munitions and of the hospital service, is working smoothly and efficiently. Behind the line the correspondent encountered ambulances and trucks filled with "sitting cases" which had already been attended to at the advanced dressing stations. These were on their way to the rear, and frequently in their passage they forced to the roadside groups of German prisoners being escorted to the pens.

The wounded were comfortable and cheerful. The men in one truck were making an attempt to sing as they passed. Further to the rear long American railway hospital trains, shining with their newness, moved slowly through the ripening wheat fields and the cool forests to the bases, the wounded waving cheerfully from the windows.

GERMANS LOST 60,000 BY CROSSING MARNE

Heavy Casualties, Especially on the American Front, Staggered the Enemy.

HAD TO RUSH IN RESERVES

Crown Prince's Intense Desire to Enter Rheims, Paris Thinks, Caused Offensive.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—It is now clear that the Crown Prince, finding beyond reach all chance of another spectacular advance such as characterized the former German offensives of the present year, has decided on a more or less limited plan of making a desperate effort to secure Rheims and Epernay. From the advertising point of view, nothing would suit the enemy's purpose better than for the heir to the German throne to make a theatrical entry at the head of his troops into the City of Rheims, around which cling traditions of so many great moments in French history for a thousand years past.

The fall of Epernay, which lies only a dozen miles south of the Champagne capital, would almost inevitably involve the evacuation of Rheims and the strong defensive position of the Montagne de Rheims, which lies between the two towns. This accounts clearly for the fact that the enemy yesterday localized all real efforts along the Marne west of Epernay and in the difficult country lying northeast of the same town.

Pincers Fail to Close.

Fears have been expressed that the German effort to pinch out Rheims by closing in to the south may prove successful, but it must be remembered that the jaws of the enemy pincers at Vrigny on the west and Prunay on the east are still nearly fourteen miles apart. Further, the Mountain of Rheims is so strongly held by the French, and they have been so well reinforced in the hilly country north of the Marne, that we are much more likely to hear of a French counteroffensive at this point than anything in the way of serious progress by the enemy.

The danger point for the moment appears to be further south, at Monvoison, which is south of the Marne, and only about seven miles west of Epernay. On this point there appears to be some confusion.

An American communiqué, dated 9 o'clock last night, stated that in the Marne sector the Americans had retaken the south bank of the river, whereas the French communiqué, dated two hours later, asserts that the Germans had been able to set foot in Montvoison. Information gathered here indicates that this village was in German hands more than once yesterday, and it is not clear for the moment in whose possession it remains.

The fact that Vrigny is still strongly held by the French indicates that Rheims is amply protected on the southwest, while the failure yesterday of repeated desperate efforts against Prunay and Les Marquises shows that the French need have no fear as to their ability to hold their line on the Vesle, which runs into Rheims from its source thirty miles to the southeast.

The great drive along a front of fifty miles that was to bring the Germans another stage toward Paris has been whittled down, now that the enemy forces have been beaten in the brilliant defense offered by Gouraud's army in the Champagne, and a great part of von Boehm's army has been fought to a standstill east of Rheims in the obstinate effort to take Rheims and Epernay.

Foe's Losses Enormous.

The German losses south of the Marne, whence they have been driven out by American troops, are proved to have been enormous. All accounts agree in placing the number at 60,000 at the lowest.

In the whole battle the Germans so far have engaged at least sixty divisions, including twenty which were held in support. Owing to his stupefying losses, the enemy had to throw in many of his reserves which he obviously did not expect to have to utilize for some days yet. This heavy loss is regarded here as one of the main reasons for the hesitating tactics which the enemy adopted in the greater part of his line of attack.

BRITISH AIRMEN HELP TO HARASS THE ENEMY

Twenty-seven German Machines Are Driven Down or Put Out of Commission.

PARIS, July 19.—The official bulletin of the War Office, issued tonight, says of aerial operations:

"Aviation.—Yesterday our airmen, in collaboration with British squadrons, continued their work along the whole battlefront. Twenty German machines were brought down or put out of commission by our pilots, and two captive balloons were burned. The British airmen destroyed seven German machines.

"Our bombing groups continued their expeditions against the crossings of the Marne. A foot bridge west of Reuil was bombed and demolished. Cantonments and troop concentrations at Oulchy-Le Château, in the Vauxbuin ravine, at Fere-En Tardenois, and in the region of Oeuilly were attacked with machine guns or bombs, the troops being dispersed. Stations in the rear areas were sprinkled with projectiles. Fires broke out in the stations at Amifontaine and Fismes. Heavy explosions were observed at Pontavert. Twenty-two tons of bombs were also utilized in the day and twenty-one the following night.

"British squadrons dropped two tons and a half of explosives, with excellent results."

MANGIN THE "HAPPIEST MAN."

Smiled" as He Saw Heights That Dominated Soissons Taken.

PARIS, July 19.—"Last night when he saw his troops on the heights dominating Soissons on the southwest, General Mangin smiled," says the correspondent of the Liberte. "Premier Clemenceau was there, and warmly shook the general's hand. Was it the presence of Americans in the neighborhood which gave his handshake especial strength, evincing emotion and confidence?"

On his return from the front Premier Clemenceau said to his friends:

"I have shaken the hand of the happiest man in the world."

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts

AMERICANS DRIVE WEDGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

bit expecting our attack. They had heard the tanks coming, and had got ready. However, the resistance was overcome in twenty minutes of fighting.

Many of our troops rushed from distant points to take part in the attack. I know of one unit which got to the detraining point twelve kilometers from the fight, where it was to be met by trucks. The trucks weren't there, and so the boys said, "We will walk!" and they did—into the battle.

The artillery fire against the French and Americans yesterday afternoon and last night was very light, because so many German guns had been captured or forced hurriedly back. Because of the absence of artillery fire, an extraordinarily large proportion of our casualties were only slightly wounded. Back of the lines yesterday for every stretcher case I saw there seemed to be twenty slightly wounded.

Chaplain's Exuberant Bulletin.

In one truck filled with such youngsters was a dignified Chaplain comforting them. When he saw a carload of correspondents, he landed from the truck and shouted:

"The boys are giving Heinie hell up ahead—beaucoup hell!"

There was a wonderful sight in many big woods back of the allied line. The French and Americans were making camp in the shade of mighty trees standing in the straight rows of an artificial forest. It looked like a big picnic far removed from the trench warfare of which the armies have seen so much in France in the last four years. Here they were, camped out in the open, ready to pack up and move Hunward this morning if the call came.

It was certainly more comfortable for the Americans than being cooped up in the dirty little billets where they have been living for the last few months. "This is regular war," was the way one of our lads put it.

I think that the happiest Americans seen in a long time were a half hundred who were stretching barbed wire on trees, making a big corral. Inside it were 2,800 German prisoners. "They're all ours, too," explained a Corporal, who was hammering stakes, speaking with the same sort of pride with which he would have described a big string of fish.

Evidence is abundant that General Foch's little surprise party played havoc with the Crown Prince's drive for Epernay and Châlons. The shock troops known to have been rushing east of Dormans day before yesterday were not heard from today, and the whole German effort east of Château-Thierry slowed down. Events will show what changes have been made in the enemy's plans, but he must realize now that his whole Château-Thierry salient is in peril.

Foch's Plan Not Developed.

A glance at the map shows what many days' advances like those of yesterday will mean to the whole German salient dipping toward the Marne. Perhaps General Foch has not played his whole hand yet. Perhaps the allied drive may have wider effects than the slowing up of the German drive for Châlons and Epernay. The next two weeks may tell.

The allied drive has put new heart into this part of France. People who yesterday were packing up their belongings preparatory to evacuating towns south of the Marne are today unpacking the wagons and moving back into their houses, only stopping long enough to cheer the passing American soldiers. Somehow or other they seem to think that things have changed, seem to think that now the French people will do no more evacuating.

They say that now that the Americans have come the Allies are going to win the war in a hurry. They are right, except for the time element. It is a long, long journey from the Marne to the Rhine, but the Allies know the way. General Foch has a big map, with the roads all marked in red.

FOE'S SURPRISE COMPLETE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

vance here amounts to, and at points exceeds, three miles.

Near Faverolles the French troops had to pass the little River Savières, and waded across up to their armpits. They had then before them Cresnes Wood, which was strongly held by the enemy with a good many hidden machine guns. It was at last enveloped from the north, and at about 10 A. M. an American unit was left to clear the garrison out.

Behind this point, from Villers-Helon on the north by Chouy to the twin villages of Maritzy, south of the Ourcq, severe combats continued till late in the day. Near Maritzy and at Passy and Monnes, where progress was more rapid, the tanks did good service. At Courchamps the enemy brought local reserves into play and held hard, but in the end the French drove them back and captured eighteen cannon and much material.

FRENCH CAVALRY'S GOOD WORK

Capture Battery of Guns and Much Booty from Retreating Foe.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 19.—For the first time since the Marne French cavalry played a part in yesterday's victorious advance. In the Champagne offensive of September, 1915, cavalry patrols were engaged, but their activities were hampered by the barbed wire of trench warfare. During the German retreat they did useful service. Yesterday they came back into their own, not as dismounted units, in which they have performed such gallant work in every battle since March, but in their true cavalry function, as scouts and skirmishers in the van of the advancing infantry.

At 12:30 the German defensive system in the southern part of the Aisne-Ourcq battle sector was so thoroughly mastered that a force of cavalry was able to cross the line. Amid the cheers of the poilus they overtook, the horsemen deployed at a sharp trot along the valleys running eastward from the forest of Villers-Cotterets. On reaching the limit of advance, they spread out in a fan-shaped formation, which swept forward irresistibly.

One patrol of twenty, under command of a young Second Lieutenant, fell like a thunderbolt on a German battery in full retreat. The startled boches offered little resistance, and in a few moments the captured gun teams were moving back toward French lines. All along the front camions, field kitchens, and supply wagons were rounded up in the same fashion.

At one point there were three groups, each about fifty strong, where the enemy was occupying a long, straggling village. Instantly they separated and galloped forward in open order from the front and both flanks. Machine guns in a square before the church checked for a moment the rush of the frontal group as it entered the street, but meantime the force on the right had traversed the gardens between the houses, driving the Germans panic-stricken before them. A Maréchal des Logis drove his horse across the square at full gallop right on top of the machine gunners, striking down one who was in the act of firing and scattering the remainder. That ended the defense, and a large number of prisoners, including a wounded officer of high rank, with their guns and supplies, fell into the hands of the French.

Such incidents, of which there are scores, show more than anything else the extent of the French success and the disorganization of the enemy. The cavalry enabled the Allies to exploit their advance to the utmost before the arrival of Hindenburg's reserves.

METEREN RETAKEN IN BRITISH ATTACK

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

a-hunting in their usual way and English lads made a raid.

Smoke screens, spreading out widely in the wind, baffled the enemy as to their object, and the garrisons of the enemy posts were quickly surrounded by the Scotsmen and others. Sixty of them surrendered, and the remainder of them fought their machine guns until they were annihilated. In addition to these sixty men brought back to the British lines, the Australians made a haul of seventy after crawling out into the tall grass, working quite close to the enemy outposts, and then jumping them under cover of a barrage. Both these minor operations were quick and successful, but led to heavy artillery retaliation here and there later in the morning.

German Troops Disillusioned.

One cannot help feeling a kind of pitiful admiration for the German troops who are ordered forward to make assaults, and when once they are launched fight with stanch courage, for they are disillusioned men and no longer believe in an easy and complete victory, and they go as men doomed by iron discipline and by a fate which is not of their own making to fulfill the orders of their high command. Information from reliable prisoners goes to show that many of them are utterly disheartened by the events of recent months and low spirited because of their great losses in and behind the lines.

They have no doubt about the superiority of the British aircraft, because they see too often the effect of the night and daylight bombing, and never feel safe. One man tells of the bombing of Osgnies, which has killed army horses and men. In Carvin not long ago forty German soldiers were killed or wounded, and one bomb made a direct hit on a company of Bavarians lined up on parade. Our long-range shelling also does much destruction, and wears the men's nerves to rags and tatters. Some prisoners say their faith in the submarine campaign has been destroyed by the abundance of food they found in their advance after March 21 and by the enormous amount of ammunition the British seem to have.

The present feeling is one of fear that the war will not finish this year, but may go on for a long time, with a decreasing chance of success. In a lecture last January some of them were told there was nothing to fear from the Americans until July, but that after that date they would have to be reckoned with seriously, though difficulties of transport would always hinder them. Even now they do not have any idea of the numbers of American fighting men already in France, but, judging from prisoners, there is a sense of dark foreboding throughout the German Army, and this will not be lifted by any news that comes to them of the Crown Prince's costly failure.

But they will go on fighting. On our side let there be no illusion as to that. They will go on fighting doggedly and desperately, because they see no way out of it.

SCOTCH TAKE METEREN AND 300 PRISONERS

Australians Advance South of Village and Capture 80—Successful Raids Elsewhere.

LONDON, July 19.—Scottish troops captured the village of Meteren, together with more than 300 prisoners and a number of machine guns, in an operation in the Bailleul sector this morning, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight. Australian troops advanced to a short distance south of Meteren and took 80 prisoners and 10 machine guns, the report adds. The text of the statement reads:

By a successful minor operation carried out by us this morning in the Bailleul sector, Scottish troops captured the village of Meteren, gaining all their objectives and taking over 300 prisoners, with a number of machine guns.

Under cover of this operation, Australian troops pushed their line forward a short distance south of Meteren and captured over 80 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

We also secured a few prisoners during the day in raids and patrol encounters in the Nieppe Forest sector.

Hostile raids were driven off during the night in the Villers-Bretonneux and Morlancourt sectors. We carried out successful raids in the neighborhood of Bucquoy, Willerval, and Locre, and captured a few prisoners.

The official statement dealing with aerial operations issued tonight says:

On the 18th inst., in spite of very changeable weather, a good deal of work was accomplished by our airplanes, both in reconnoissance photography and bombing. Much of the bombing was done from a low height, the targets including ammunition dumps around Armentières and Mericourt, the railway stations at Rosières and Bray, and the docks at Bruges and Ostend.

Eight hostile machines were brought down in fights and one other was shot down by our anti-aircraft fire. Seven of our machines are missing.

During the night our bombing machines dropped eight tons of bombs on the Mons-Valenciennes railway, and an additional six tons on the railways at Courtrai, Seclin, and Lille. Two of the machines failed to return.

CROWN PRINCE MUST FIGHT HARD NOW

Gen. Maurice Believes He Has the Men to Throw In and Will Put Up Stiff Defense.

NOT THE DECISIVE BATTLE

Warning Against Expecting Too Much from the Brilliant Counter-attack on the Marne Salient.

By Major General Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—"The battle continues bitterly," says the French communiqué of mid-day today of the struggle between the Aisne and the Marne, "and while that is so it is too soon to begin talking as if the whole situation on the 400-mile front from the Channel to Switzerland had been changed by the Franco-American counterattack of Thursday.

"It has been a splendid effort, admirably planned by General Foch and admirably executed by General Mangin, and it completely upset the Crown Prince's plans. He is in great difficulties, and has to fight hard to get out of them.

But it is quite evident that he is doing so, and it is as certain as anything about an enemy can be certain in war that he has the men to throw into the battle.

Let us await the end of the struggle calmly, thankful for the great things which our allies already have achieved, but avoiding premature predictions of disaster to the enemy which will be the more welcome if we have not discounted it beforehand.

The enemy has certainly put in one strong counterattack in the neighborhood of Chouy, about midway between Soissons and Château-Thierry, and has regained a good deal of ground.

But so far he has not made any headway in the neighborhood of Soissons, where the French have retained possession of the important Mont de Paris and have even made progress toward the outskirts of the town. As I said yesterday, very much depends on what happens at this vital point.

If the French can succeed in establishing themselves permanently in positions from which they can shell the railways passing through the town, they can make it impossible for the Crown Prince either to advance further south across the Marne or advance on Paris. These would in themselves be very great results, and they are as much as we can look forward to with confidence at present.

Already the effect of the counterattack has made itself felt on the southern and southeastern portions of the battlefield. The enemy has had to divert his reserve to meet the threat on his right and has been unable to continue his dangerous movements down the Marne valley toward Epernay and against the Mountain of Rheims. In the former the French have recaptured the much-disputed village of Mont Voison and have driven the Germans back over a mile to the outskirts of Meuilly, and even this small gain is of importance when the enemy was at one time within 10,000 yards of Epernay. Further to the north the French and Italians have, by winning ground near Pourcy, sensibly diminished the danger to Rheims.

The front to the east of the city naturally has not been affected by the happenings between the Aisne and the Marne, and the Germans have once more gained possession of Prunay, but these developments on either side of Rheims are only dangerous if they are combined, a gain to the east being of little value if it is accompanied by a loss of ground to the southwest.

A glance around the battlefield, such as this, shows that the language of the communiqué is fully justified, "The battle continues bitterly," and that there is an ebb and flow, with the turn of the tide distinctly in our favor. For the present it would be wiser not to claim more, while we are perfectly justified in hoping for much.

We are told that the Germans have up to the present employed twenty-three divisions from their reserves, and if this estimate is correct they must have considerably more than that number still at their disposal. They may be forced to use a good number of these to get the Crown Prince out of his difficulties, and this is the best thing that could happen, from our point of view, as then Hindenburg's wings would be clipped for the remainder of this year's campaign, or they may take a leaf out of Foch's book and try to relieve the situation by an attack elsewhere.

The point to remember is that the enemy is still strong and that though Foch, by his daring and successful coup, has forced the Crown Prince to come and fight him on ground of his own choosing, the initiative on the whole western front has not yet passed into the hands of the Allies. That will come as we grow stronger, but we have not got so far yet.

It is characteristic that the German communiqué speaks of Foch's counter-attack as an attempt to break through, which it certainly never was. It was a tactical blow, designed to bring the enemy's offensive to a standstill, and in that it has succeeded.

With their usual effrontery, the Germans, having for once been completely surprised, speak of the counteroffensive as long expected, and it is noticeable that having lost a large number of prisoners to the French they have at once jumped up their own claim. These devices would not deceive a child.

400 AMERICANS HELD PRISONERS

Of This Total 298 Are Army Officers and Soldiers—Red Cross Helps Feed Them.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—At the beginning of the present offensive, about 400 Americans were being held as prisoners in Germany, according to a report just received from the American Red Cross in Switzerland. Two hundred and ninety of these are officers and soldiers, eight are navy men, and about 100 are civilians.

Eventually all the American soldiers are to be put in Camp Tuchel, West Prussia.

The camp of the officer prisoners has not yet been selected by the German authorities. Among the officers captured in the recent drive are several medical men.

Preliminary to the concentration at Tuchel, the captured soldiers are scattered many German towns.

The data about their distribution, received by the Red Cross at Berne from official German sources, are as follows:

Limburg, 100; Darmstadt, 83; Tuchel, 35; Hammelburg, 17; Villingen, 15; Giessen, 9; Rastatt, 6; Altengrabow, 4; Baireuth, 4; Landshut, 14; Hesepe, Langensalza, Messched, and Muncheberg, 2 each; Cassel, Graudenti, Mons, Neuruppin, and Orrdruf, 1 each.

At the present time food parcels are sent these men each week by the American Red Cross and American Prisoner Help Committees, organized at Tuchel and Brandenburg. The latter town is to be the concentration camp of all navy prisoners.

The food parcels are said to be reaching the prisoners unmolested. They are very much needed. Even assuming the Germans to be as humane as possible in feeding prisoners, as well as their own civilians, there is still need of supplies from outside for nourishment, because all rations throughout Germany are low.

No German prisoner held in France has any desire to go back by exchange or escape. I saw 300 of them the other day at Lyons where all were comfortably housed, adequately fed and employed as skilled or unskilled laborers in the construction of a nonmilitary hospital for the city.

Each prisoner receives a daily wage, with a bonus for voluntary labor for extra hours.

One of the prisoners, a young banker who before the war divided his time between Berlin, London, Paris, and New York, said he was content to stick to Lyons till the war ended.

FRANCE THRILLED BY ALLIED ADVANCE

Feels That Thursday's Master Stroke Marked Ebb of Foe's Offensive Power.

ENEMY'S RAILWAYS CUT OFF

Observer Wonders If Ludendorff, Infatuated by Successes, Has Blundered Fatally.

PARIS, July 19.—France is thrilled by the news that on the fourth day of the German offensive French and American troops snatched the initiative from the enemy by surprise and soundly beat fifteen of his divisions on a thirty-mile front.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the cheering impression on public opinion given by General Mangin's masterly stroke. It is felt that Thursday marked the ebb of Germany's offensive power.

The news of the continued successes of the allied arms on the Aisne-Marne battlefront tonight aroused enthusiasm such as Paris has long been stranger to. The boulevards and cafés all were thronged with people eagerly discussing the night official statement, which did not satisfy the thirst of the people for news. Persons with inside knowledge, however, supplied all that was wanted.

All sorts of reports were spread from mouth to mouth as to the number of prisoners and guns captured and towns reoccupied. Full credit was given the Americans for their share in the victory, which the public delightedly referred to as evidence of what is to come when the sister republic of France puts forth all her might.

The official statements have been brief and discreet, recording only in general terms the most definite results, but when the full details are made public it will be seen how skillfully General Foch has outgeneraled the enemy, who has been puffed up by his recent successes. General Foch, it is held here, not only dealt a severe blow to German military prestige but raised high the hopes of the allied nations.

So completely were the Germans surprised that the Franco-Americans advanced in places two miles in the first hour. They continued their progress in the afternoon in the teeth of growing resistance. The average depth of the gains for the whole day was between three and four miles. At some points the Allies advanced five miles, according to latest advices from the front.

The allied gains southwest of Soissons will prevent the enemy from using the railways to Laon, Château-Thierry, and Rheims and along the Aisne, which are of vital importance to him. Soissons is the keystone of the German system, and it is expected the enemy will throw in the heaviest forces in an attempt to fend off the present danger.

Military commentators are unanimous in calling Thursday's advance a fine success, but deprecate jumping to conclusions, as the battle is still going on.

Henri Bidou says the fact that the German reserves intended to support the offensive of July 15 have rushed to the rescue of General von Boehm makes the continuation of the enemy drive toward Epernay difficult.

"What will the enemy do?" adds Bidou. "Will he attempt to continue the offensive manoeuvre southward while defending himself on the west or will he, on the other hand, slacken his hold? Will he attempt a counterma-noeuvre? We have arrived at the moment when the manipulation of the French divisions is going to be decisive, and in that game we may believe that the last word has not been said."

Colonel de Thomasson writes that common prudence dictated that General Ludendorff should keep forces in reserve to parry a thrust on the right flank. By the resistance which the French meet, he adds, it will be known if this elementary precaution was taken. It may be asked, he concludes, if the infatuation which seized Ludendorff after a long series of successes has not led him to make fatal blunders.

The newspapers intentionally give little information in regard to the battle going on and the results obtained. They hold themselves generally to the official statement. All the critics are enthusiastic over the success obtained yesterday. By taking the initiative, it is held, General Foch has compelled the Germans, at the moment of boasting that they were delivering a supreme peace assault, to use their reserves at the point and time selected by the Generalissimo.

The Echo de Paris says the German General Staff will do its utmost to straighten out its affairs, but the Allies have the upper hand. The question for General Ludendorff now is not whether to enter Epernay, declares the Matin, but to consider means for the salvation of the divisions he has thrown across the Marne.

Reviews of the fighting in the allied counteroffensive, printed by the Paris papers today, lay stress upon the interference with the enemy's railway communication occasioned by the speedy allied advance.

"Our progress southeast of Soissons," says the Echo de Paris, "prevented the enemy from bringing into action his reserves over the railways in the vicinity of Laon, near Château-Thierry around Rheims and along the Aisne. He had expected to secure great results from the use of these reserves."

In its description of yesterday's action between the Aisne and the Marne, the Petit Journal says:

"An advance was realized, on the entire 45-kilometer front of the attack, of between five and ten kilometers, between the Aisne and the Ourcq the advance of three kilometers by General Mangin's army, reported in yesterday's official statement, was completed within one hour.

"South of the Ourcq the attack was launched at 5:30 o'clock by the troops of Generals Degoutte and Stifler (Stirn?). After desperate fighting, in which the Americans on our right acquitted themselves gloriously, our front was advanced between three and four kilometers."

Military critics are deeply impressed by the assault as being further and finer proof of General Foch's marvellous handling of his troops throughout the year's campaign. He has so husbanded his men that while continuously fighting defensive battles he has always found soldiers with which to deal a counter-stroke at the right place and at the right moment. Usually, it is declared, the Generalissimo has surprised the Germans, who had underestimated the French reserves.

PERSHING TELLS OF SUCCESS.

Penetrated Enemy's Positions "Several Miles" and Took Many Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, made public here today, confirms the press reports of the success of yesterday's attacks between the Aisne and the Marne by the combined American and French forces. His bulletin reads:

"Section A.—American troops, co-operating with the French in an attack on the enemy's positions betwen the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated his lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

"Section B.—On the night of July 15 to 16 a platoon of our troops operating east of Rheims was attacked by a raiding party of twenty-one Germans. Our men went over the top to meet them and killed the entire party with the bayonet, without loss to themselves.

"One of our regiments in this same region reports that a party of Germans with French helmets and coats attempted to penetrate one of our trenches. The leader succeeded in approaching our machine gunner posted at this point, saying that he was French. When within a short distance of the gun the German threw a grenade, which wounded our gunner. The gunner's teammate seized the gun, turned it on the Germans, and put them to flight.

A Mountain Of Sugar

Since you started to read this advertisement 12½ pounds of sugar have been bought by Delineator families. Every minute that the stores are open they buy 750 pounds; 225 tons a day; 135 million pounds a year.

All the supplies for these mill on families are bought by the housewives, who are largely influenced in their choice by what is advertised in The Delineator. What do you manufacture?

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

BRITISH SHARE PRIDE OF FRENCH IN FOCH

People of London Look for Repeated Blows, Now That He Is Free to Act.

SPIRITS OF AMERICANS HIGH

Eyes of Our Soldiers Turned Toward the Rhine with Increasing Desire to Reach It.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Everywhere in London today people are talking about Foch. There is no light-heartedness, because all know that one successful counterattack does not mean a decision and that the pendulum will swing back and forth many times before the hour of victory strikes. But Foch's move marks the raising of the allied strength to a new level. At last we are free from the restraints of inferior numbers and unfavorable position.

Since assuming the leadership, the greatest offensive General produced in this war has been obliged by circumstances to maintain the defensive. His strong arm is now loosed, and London is confident that the Germans will feel its power again and again. With characteristically generous spirit, the British share the French pride in the allied Generalissimo. The British have a right to view the result with satisfaction, for it was their sinking of all narrow considerations for the good of the common cause that made unity of command possible.

It is worth recalling now that Lloyd George, ably seconded by General Bliss and Lord Milner, brought about Foch's appointment in face of most formidable opposition. Whatever may be the Premier's weaknesses under factional and political pressure at home, he showed splendid strength in his insistence on putting the foreign General in command of the British forces. Foch's success will make it a historic act, and even now the British public is properly taking a share of the credit.

It is difficult for Americans in London to restrain their emotions. They would like to do a little shouting, but have a horror of doing it prematurely. The spectacle of American forces stepping right into the furnace alongside French veterans and holding their own naturally gratifies and reassures every man wearing the American uniform. It is a proud day for the million and more who have come across the seas to serve, and their fighting spirit has been raised to a high pitch at seeing their fellow-Yanks picked by Foch for storming strong positions. As our men get deeper into the battle the stronger grows their desire to go through with it. Their eyes are turned toward the Rhine.

And, indeed, the same sentiment is growing in all quarters. I have heard more talk in the last week along the line of leaving nothing German west of the Rhine except the bones of dead soldiers than in the whole previous war period. While this mood is perhaps somewhat savage, it may be useful for practical purposes in beating the barbarians in the last stand.

TWENTY RESERVE DIVISIONS.

Germans Obliged to Use Them to Meet the Allied Blow.

PARIS, July 19.—The Germans were without doubt taken by surprise on Thursday, writes the military commentator of the Temps, by the attack of the soldiers of Generals Mangin and De Goutte.

The Germans, however, have disposed in the quadrilateral of Soissons, Château-Thierry, Dormans, and Rheims reserves estimated at some twenty divisions, and it has been possible for them to bring rapid support to their first-line troops which are beating a retreat. The writer adds:

"The enemy has been obliged to engage the greater part of the reserves which he had immediately on hand. Consequently he has been compelled to relax his efforts in the region where he began his offensive on July 15."

RUSSIA UNAIDED FACES CALAMITY

Cecil Quotes Prediction That 20,000,000 May Die of Famine and Disease Next Winter.

ALLIED HELP THE ONLY HOPE

Great Populations Starving Near Fertile Fields—People Thoroughly Disorganized.

WAITING NOW ON JAPAN

Washington Hears That President Is Willing to Aid Czechs, but Opposes Sending Large Army..

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The prospect of a perhaps unprecedented calamity unless aid be sent to Russia speedily, was stated this afternoon by Lord Robert Cecil, the newly appointed Assistant Foreign Secretary, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, to be the strongest reason, from his point of view, for some kind of intervention. Persons familiar with Russian conditions had told him that as many as 20,000,000 might die this Winter of famine and disease, and though Lord Robert could not adopt that estimate as his own, he was sure that mortality would be appalling if no help came.

"The strongest reason I have for sending assistant to Russia," said Lord Robert, "is that I am convinced that only by our aid can Russia live. We don't know what is going on in Moscow, but we may be sure that Russia is face to face with the most terrible disaster, both economic and hygienic, which any people has ever experienced. Asiatic cholera and typhus in all its forms are raging and the mortality must be fearfully high."

Then Lord Robert spoke of the difficulties of rendering aid through lack of a united Russian Government, and said:

"To me it is a most terrible thing that in a country far more self-supporting, not only in its southern districts, but also in Siberia, than other countries there are vast populations within a few hundred miles of the most fertile regions in imminent risk of starvation. It is all the result of disorganization. Why, I was told today that in a large, fertile region south of Omsk and Tomsk the population had been unable to get any clothing since the beginning of the war.

"The Czechoslovak force, which numbers something like 60,000, seems to be the only organized force in Siberia. They stand not for any particular form of government, but are the only form of government, even of a most elementary character, in all that vast territory, and if they were wiped out there would seem to be nothing left that could save Russia.

"Quite good judges have expressed the view—don't give the figures as coming from myself—that unless some help comes speedily the death roll in Russia this Winter may reach 20,000,000."

Lord Robert also spoke of the great divergence of views among Russians themselves, which he described as a regular disease of revolution, and pointed out that the strength of the Bolsheviki lay in the fact that they had leaders of strong convictions to act as the nucleus of their party. So far General Horvath has not developed sufficient strength to convince the British Government that he is the coming savior of Russia.

PRESIDENT STILL WAITS TO DECIDE ON RUSSIA

Is Willing Now That Military Aid Shall Be Given to Czechs, But Opposes Large Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Exchanges are taking place between all the powers engaged in war with Germany, with a view to arranging a harmonious program for the purpose of giving aid to Russia. No response has been received from the Japanese Government to suggestions made by the United States in this connection. These suggestions are based on furnishing military assistance of an allied contingent that would be able to take measures against any German attempt to penetrate Siberia.

The situation is complicated, but its most hopeful sign, it is held here, is the willingness of the United States Government, which heretofore had been reluctant to join any movement that might be construed as armed intervention, to recognize the Czechslovaks as a military entity with which the Allies could join consistently in restoring order in Siberia and helping the Russian people to set up local governments and protect them from Teutonic aggression.

Great Britain and France would go further than this, but there are indications that these two great nations may be willing to modify their views so as to conform to the less ambitious proto the Czechoslovak forces that control large sections of the Transiberian Railway, in order to establish the nucleus gram favored by Washington.

Japan is understood to be considering both the Anglo-French and the American ideas, and it is expected that her opinion will not be long delayed. Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon in the hope of getting news from Tokio, but ascertained that the department was ignorant of what course had been adopted by the Emperor, the Japanese Cabinet, the Foreign Advisory Council, and the Elder Statesmen, all of whom are reported to have considered the Siberian proposals.

The change in the situation which brings the United States into line with the view that the use of an allied military force is necessary to meet the conditions that prevail in Siberia is due to the remarkable progress made by the Czechoslovaks against the obstacles thrown in their way by armed forces composed of former German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war which are fighting for the Central Powers on Siberian soil. The Czechoslovaks have declared for the allied cause, and their effort has been to unite their various bands at Vladivostok and sail thence with the purpose of joining the allied armies on the western front. As these Slavic units are not engaged in a conflict with the Russian people and are endeavoring to adhere consistently to their plan of fighting Germany and Austria only, the United States Government is now willing to support them.

The Czechoslovaks for their part have consented to remain and fight in Siberia against Teutonic aggression, provided they receive allied support. That support the United States is now willing to extend, and is seeking to arrange a program for allied co-operation in behalf of them.

Great Britain and France, with the acquiescence of Italy, hold that action taken by the Allies should contemplate the use of a large army able to push clear across Siberia and become a menace to German control of European Russia. Doubt of the feasibility of this plan is expressed in Washington official circles. It calls for the employment of a great force, perhaps as many as a million men, most of whom Japan would be required to furnish. Japan shares the objections to the plan in its fullest degree, and is understood to have suggested that it will be impossible for a Japanese army to penetrate Siberia further than Lake Baikal, on which the important city of Irkutsk is situated.

But Lake Baikal is not half-way across Siberia in the direction of European Russia, and the Germans would be able to work their own sweet will in a tremendous area of Russian territory adjacent to their won possessions without having their domination endangered by the allied forces at Lake Baikal.

Czechs Control Transsiberian.

The Czechoslovaks control the Transsiberian Railway as far west as Samara, well into European Russia, but it is taken for granted that the Germans will not permit them to maintain this position long unless they receive allied military assistance.

To undertake to furnish the bulk of an army of a million men, Japan would require allied financing, according to the understood position of the Japanese Government with reference to the plan put forward by Great Britain and France. Furthermore, Japan would expect her allies to keep her supplied with practically all the stores necessary to maintain such a huge army operating a long distance from any substantial base. Even if such extensive Japanese participation in military operations in Siberia should be arranged by allied agreement, there would remain still the Japanese objection to penetrating Russian territory further than Lake Baikal.

Present consideration is being largely directed to the American proposals for supporting the Czechoslovaks and sending into Siberia an allied civilian commission which would devote itself to furnishing the people with the means of re-establishing industrial and agricultural production. The belief prevails here that the Japanese response to these proposals will be favorable, perhaps with some modifications suggested.

Great Britain, France, and Italy are anxious to do something, and the opinion prevails that they will accept any plans that make a start if they find their allies are unwilling to join in the more ambitious plan of striking at Germany by way of the long route from Siberia.

Red Cross Aid to Russia.

The American Red Cross has made arrangements to dispatch to Russia at the earliest possible moment a large cargo of relief supplies. A special ship is to be used for this purpose, and the cargo will be accompanied and distributed by a group of Red Cross representatives who will work under the direction of the American Red Cross Commission now in Russia.

The cargo will consist particularly of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicine for the use of the civilian population, returning prisoners, and refugees of Russia. The Red Cross has been advised that those deserving of peculiar attention and assistance are Russian prisoners returning from captivity in Germany. They have been starved, and large numbers of them are afflicted with tuberculosis.

This shipment is to be made with the full approval of the United States Government, and will involve a gift by the American people through the Red Cross. In announcing this shipment, Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, authorized the following statement:

"In spite of all that has happened in Russia, the American Red Cross has had members of its commission always there, always ready to lend a helping hand without regard to political consideration and without regard to what party Russia was in power. We have sought by every means in our power to keep alive in Russia the feeling that the people of the United States, through their Red Cross, were eager to be of service to the Russian people in their distress and affliction. In other words, our whole policy has been in accord with the statement of President Wilson at the great Red Cross meeting in New York City on May 18, that so far as he was concerned he intended to stand by Russia as well as France.

"Opportunity has now developed for carrying out this idea on a large scale, and it is the hope and expectation of the American Red Cross that the material in the relief ships now to be dispatched, will be accepted as an effective token of the real spirit of the American people for what we know is the real longing of the people of Russia."

CZECHS' PLANS IN SIBERIA.

Force from Vladivostok Marching to Join That from Irkutsk.

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, July 16, (via Shanghai.)—The immediate aim of the Czechoslovaks is the occupation of Khabarovsk, seat of the General Government of the Amur, in order to secure their right flank, after which they will proceed along the Chinese Eastern Railway until a junction is effected with the Czechoslovaks from Irkutsk.

The enemy forces between Nikolsk and Irkutsk are 12,000 German-Magyars, and 25,000 Bolsheviki are probably concentrated in the region of Lake Baikal and Chita.

A Siberian Provisional Government has been established at Vladivostok. It constitutes an integral part of the Siberian Government at Tomsk, and is mutually pledged to convoke a Siberian Constituent Assembly when the country is cleared of Bolsheviki and communication is restored and to re-form the national army to co-operate with the Allies.

The present position of the Vladivostok Government is being strengthened. It is supported by the municipal Zemstvo. The operations of General Horvath, commander of the anti-Bolshevist forces, have complicated the situation nad the Siberian Government has announced that Horvath's co-operation is impossible.

The attitude of the Czechs toward the Siberian Government is that of a friendly neutral, but they will oppose any threatened armed advance by General Horvath on Vladivostok, as an outbreak of civil war would jeopardize their operations for relieving the Czechs in the interior.

REDS AVENGE MIRBACH.

German Paper Reports 13 Russian Plotters Put to Death.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—The Cologne Gazette says that thirteen revolutionary Socialists implicated in the plot which culminated in the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, have been executed.

Many others, it adds, are under arrest.

CLOSES FINNISH LANDTAG.

Government's Action Follows Virtual Defeat on Monarchy Bill.

LONDON, July 19.—The Finnish Government has suddenly withdrawn its bill for constitutional reform and the adoption of a monarchy and has declared the session of the Landtag closed, says a dispatch to The Times from Stockholm.

This action was taken after the Government obtained only a bare majority on the second reading of the bill, when it needed a two-thirds majority.

BRITISH FORTIFY KEM ON MURMAN COAST

German Correspondent Says That American, French, and Serbian Forces Are Co-operating.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—Rear Admiral Kemp of the British Navy has proclaimed the occupation of the northern section of the Murman Railroad by British, American, French, and Serbian forces, says Max Behrmann, the Stockholm correspondent of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung under date of July 16. The Admiral, he adds, also announced that the forces would advance southward "in accord with the local Soviet authorities and at the request of the local population for help."

Behrmann says that there are no Soviet authorities in the whole Murman territory. On the entire 400-mile stretch of railroad only at half a dozen main points are there a sort of rudimentary political organizations. The largest of these is at Alexandrovsk, comprising 400 persons, while the one at Kem has 300 members. These communities, Behrmann declares, were until some months ago Bolshevist, but since then they have split into numerous parties whose services go to the highest bidder.

Behrmann further alleges regarding "a request for help from the population," that two obscure Russians, one an exconvict and the other a former gendarme, have been traveling around in the interests of the Allies collecting adhesions to the requests by threats or bribery.

The newspaper prints an Archangel message to the Izvestia of Moscow, which mentions the arrival there of Italian and Serbian officers and men who, it declares, were disarmed and expelled by the local Soviets.

A zoologist named Schmidt who has just returned to Petrograd from a trip to North Russia reports, according to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, that the British are busy making Kem a strongly fortified place and that the garrison is well supplied with food from England.

REVENTLOW ATTACKS WILSON.

Says We Would Force Russia to Fight Against Her Will.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—Count Reventlow writes in the Tages-Zeitung that Wilson's appeal to the Soviet Government shows the latter made a mistake when it declared that America, contrary to other powers, did not want Russia to fight. This declaration is welcome, he says, from the German viewpoint, as certain German circles, especially the Social Democrats, also entertained illusions as to America's intentions.

"Wilson declares in the name of the Allies that Russia is considered a belligerent and that he does not recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty," says Reventlow. "Whether America recognizes the treaty or not is her own affair, but it is interesting logic to deduct from this that Russia is a belligerent. As the Soviet Government recognized the Brest-Litovsk treaty, this Government must be overthrown if Russia wishes to wage war again with her former Allies."

Reventlow refers to Wilson's new practical definition of self-determination and its application to Russia, "to force a big nation into war because the peace which the nation concluded and the state of peace it desires does not suit America and her allies."

The writer argues that the same thing applies to the way in which the Anglo-Saxon Powers and their allies are organizing the Czechoslovaks in the Siberian and Murman coast operations. The goal of invasion is Petrograd, says Reventlow, and they have already reached the junction of Soroki by means of the Murman Railroad.

Reventlow scoffs at the idea that America does not wish to interfere in the interior affairs of Russia or derive commercial, economical, or agricultural advantages, and declares that America and her agents have been working with every means and considerable capital.

"Wilson has sent out quite clever messages and declarations during his term of office," says the writer. "That we will admit. This time he appears to have strayed from his cleverness or he does not consider it necessary to use it toward the Russian people."

The writer likewise scoffs at the idea of freeing Russia from the Germans and Austrians, and asks what Slavonic people does Wilson mean to free.

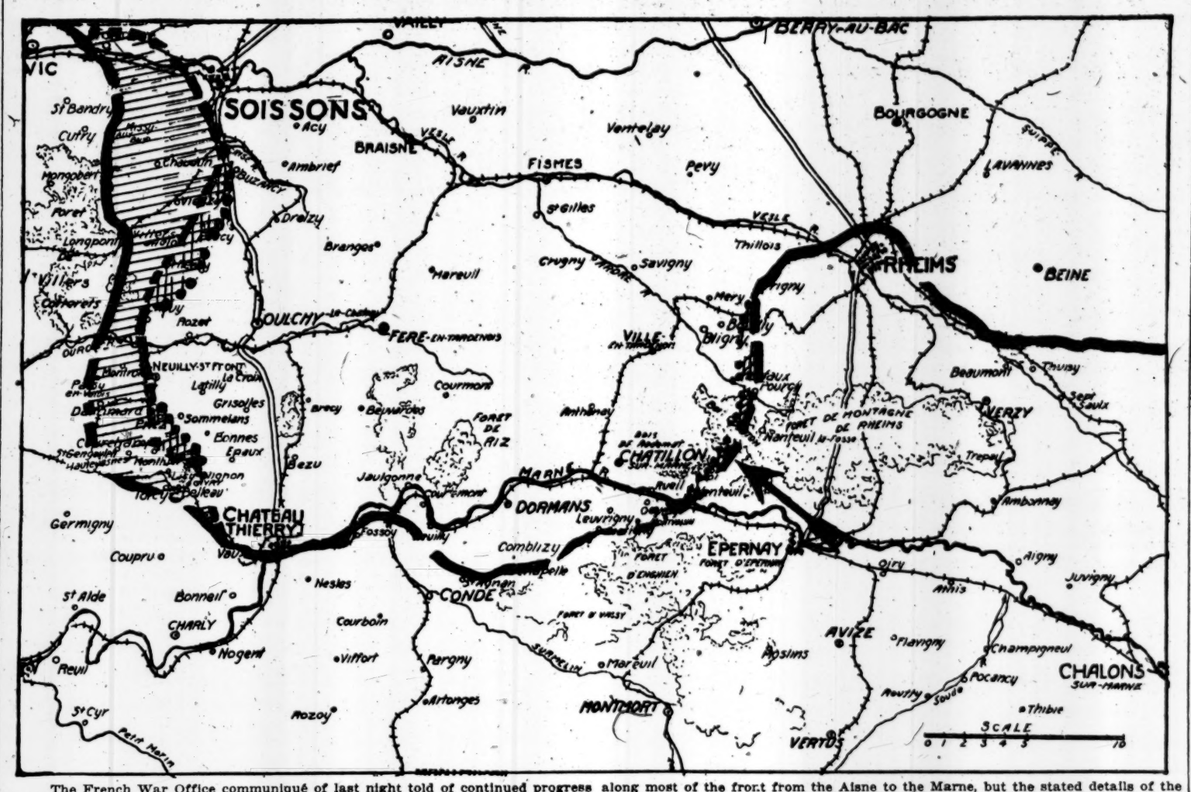
EAGLE BOATS FOR ITALY.

Will Be Used Against the Austrians in the Adriatic Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Italy is to use the new American type of submarine chasers, the "Eagle" boats, in its campaign against the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic Sea. Announcement was made today that the Italian Government has completed negotiations for taking over from the Navy Department a contract for twelve of the vessels, to be built by the Ford Manufacturing Company of Detroit, and Italian officers said they regarded this as only the forerunner of orders for a large number of the craft.

The "Eagle" boats have been described as a cross between the American destroyer and submarine chaser and are about 200 feet long, built of steel, and of great speed. Because of the shallow waters in the harbors on the Adriatic, the craft are expected to prove especially valuable to Italy aside from their worth as submarine chasers.

The Campaign on the Marne Salient



The French War Office communiqué of last night told of continued progress along most of the front from the Aisne to the Marne, but the stated details of the gains seem to lessen the amount of the advance indicated in dispatches of Thursday.

The nearly horizontal shading marks the ground gained on Thursday as nearly as it can be gauged from the latest report, and the vertical shading represents the apparent progress made yesterday.

One reason for the seeming discrepancy in reports concerning the actual advance may be explained by a London dispatch, which tells how in Thursday's drive there were cases of "infiltration," when allied cavalry pushed ahead between separate bodies of the enemy. Temporarily, therefore, some allied forces may have occupied points from which it was found desirable to retire a little later to straighten the line and make it tenable.

It is a noteworthy fact that following the success of the French-American push the Italians and French on the eastern side of the salient are pressing hard on the German lines and have won ground on some vital portions of their front. This is indicated by the narrow shaded area northeast and east of Chateau-Thierry. From the allied front south of Soissons to the nearest point on the other side of the salient southwest of Rheims is approximately twenty-sever. miles.

ITALIAN AIR RAID ON POLA UNOPPOSED

Austrians Send Up No Craft to Offer a Fight to the Bombing Squadron.

DROP 10 TONS OF MISSILES

Attack Entirely Successful — Even the Escorting Torpedo Boats Fail to Stir the Enemy to Action.

By WARD PRICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, VENICE, July 17.—The latest transatlantic air raid yet made by the Italians was launched this morning against Pola. The numerous machines that took part in it belonging to both the army and navy, were of all kinds, land planes, seaplanes, bombing machines, fighting scouts, and airships, [dirigibles.]

The arsenal and seaplane station of Pola were battered with ten tons of bombs. The Austrians made no attempt to strike a blow in self-defense. Not one of their machines went up. It would indeed have stood a small chance against the Italian fighters that formed the strong escort.

Instead of going up, in fact, the Austrian seaplanes when their station on the shore of Pola Harbor began to be bombarded by the first wave of attacking planes all left their sheds and ran across the water for shelter to the island opposite. Even more striking was the fact that although the escorting Italian torpedo boats, on board one of which I was, were crossing to and fro in view of the Austrian coast for nearly three hours of daylight none of the powerful Austrian naval forces which lie in Pola Harbor came out to have a shot at them.

The whole Austrian armament, except their anti-aircraft batteries, remained entirely passive while the Italians rained bombs about their ears.

If the Austrians continue to suffer aggression so meekly the war cry of the Italian sailor, "Into the jaws of the wolf!" will lose its meaning.

The attack began at 2:30 with a raid by two Italian airships. The airplane squadron came over at 5:30.

The sea airplanes, under Major Gabriel D'Annunzio, made a big circle to the north and arrived over their objective from the direction of the town of Pola. A fierce anti-aircraft fire met the raiders, but not one of the machines was hit.

Meanwhile, the squadron of chasers up aloft saw bomb after bomb explode on the crowded target of the submarine and destroyer dockyard of San Olivi.

Detailed forethought had gone to provide quick rescue fir any airplane that met disaster. The torpedo boats made up a chain across the Adriatic, and along this cruised also to and fro several seaplanes ready to come down alongsile a wrecked machine and pick up its airmen.

When the raid was over the Italian airplanes went streaming home in coveys of white specks high up in the sky. Our torpedo boats followed, swinging to and fro in evolutions on the way, and it was not uhtil the hot Sirocco noon was past that they came in a foaming line up to their moorings again.

CROWN PRINCE AGAIN GERMAN ARMY HOODOO

London Speculates as to What the Higher Command Will Do to Save Him.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—An interesting point of speculation in regard to the new situation on the western front created by Foch's counterattack so brilliantly carried out by the French and American troops under General Mangin turns on the personality of the German Crown Prince. It is asked whether the tender care for the Crown Prince's reputation, which the German higher command evinced at Verdun and on other occasions, has not once more led the enemy into a difficult pass.

The point is not merely retrospectively interesting, it has some bearing on the question of future German strategy. When the offensive of the 15th began, the German object was in part at least to open up avenues of attack on Paris. Complete success would have retrieved the Crown Prince's much-depressed stock. Gouraud's defense east of Rheims made an extension of the salient west of that city particularly dangerous by creating just that opportunity which Foch so quickly seized for striking from the Château-Thierry-Fontenoy line.

Why, it is asked, did the German higher command lay itself more open to this danger by pushing forward along the Marne if it was not from reluctance to admit the failure of the whole of the Crown Prince's offensive?

Now comes the point of future German strategy. Prince Rupprecht's reserves can be used in two ways: Either to deal a blow at the British line or directly to support the German Crown Prince. It is possibly the preponderant opinion here that the former course will be adopted, but in some quarters the belief is held that the German higher command will once again be influenced by its obsession in favor of the Crown Prince, who has so completely identified himself with the military party.

BRITISH BOMB MANNHEIM.

Also Damage Heidelberg Railway Station and Hit Blast Furnaces.

LONDON, July 19.—British aviators, on the night of July 18-19, bombed and damaged the Benz works at Mannheim, Germany, the railway station at Heidelberg, and blast furnaces at two other points.

This is announced in an official statement from the Air Ministry tonight.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In yesterday's review it was stated that the counteroffensive of the Allies against the Marne salient was both defensive and offensive in its conception. As a defensive measure it has already succeeded if we may judge by the latest offficial bulletin from Berlin. This communiqué is remarkable for what it does not say rather than for what it does. In the first place no mention is made of the presence of the American troops who at two points—Belleau Wood and about Soissons—have played such an important part in the fighting of the last two days. In the second place the report contains no reference to the fact that the Germans are not still on the offensive. The entire report mentions only the various failures of the Allies to drive them back, not only on the northern sector near the Aisne, but south of the Marne and west of Rheims. Since by the German report the German offensive seems to have ceased, we may assume that General Foch's offensive has drawn away the German reserves and has by this means forced the great German effort to come to a halt. Foch's battle is, therefore, at least half a success.

The next consideration is to what extent has it been an offensive success. To pass judgment upon this point would be to assume that we were entirely familiar with the allied commander's plan and knew just what his objective was. We do not, of course, know either one. But it does not appear that this is meant to mark the beginning of a general offensive or that it is meant to involve any other front than that attacked. General Foch is essentially an offensive fighter. He has remarked that there is no such thing as a successful defense. There has been some criticism of the fact that he has not counterattacked before. His failure to do so is not altogether consistent with his reputation as an offensive leader. At the same time the burden of the Italian situation has been upon his shoulders for some time. He has not been free to use his strength too liberally as he was not sure of Italy's ability to take care of herself. The last he had seen of Italy's army, it was entirely disorganized, and was very low in morale. Until he was sure that this army had been regenerated Foch was forced to hold reserves to throw into Italy as a moment's notice, should be occasion demand it. But Italy proved that she could take care of herself, so that Foch was free in France.

The present German offensive is the first since the Austrian debacle. In this offensive, therefore, Foch saw his chance while Germany was much preoccupied in one sector to strike in another, and to strike, too, on a sector where success would spell the defeat of the major German plan. The offensive as it has developed has already achieved remarkable results. But there is no indication that it is intended to be more than a great local effort, affecting only the Marne salient. Germany was at a tremendous disadvantage on this salient. To a slight extent, as far as the front of Foch's attack is concerned, Germany is operating on the outside of a curve with Foch on the inside. But this is the smallest part of Foch's advantage. The greater part is that the Germans have nailed themselves down to the southern and eastern sides of the salient and have not been able to so control Foch. He has kept himself free, while conducting his defense to move on the western side as well. The Germans are deeply, irretrievably involved. He is to a certain extent footloose.

As to the actual fighting of yesterday, it was in a sense indeterminate. The Germans, drawing their reserves apparently from the front of their own offensive, threw them in the path of the Franco-American offensive and slowed it up materially. Near Soissons, where the heights southwest of the city were taken, there was very severe fighting, the Germans evidently being desirous of saving the city at almost any cost to the rest of the line. In this sector the German counterattacks were very heavy, but apparently the French have held all of their gains. Between the Savieres River and the Marne there has been more action, the Allies continuing their advance, the Americans taking Priez and making the beginning of a loop around Neuilly St. Front near the southern bank of the Ourcq. Soissons is still in German hands, but because of the French possession of the heights south and west of the city is of small utility. The French are apparently blocked in their advance south of the city by the ravine of the Crise River, where they have been forced to come to a halt.

The number of prisoners taken and of guns captured is impressive, particularly when it is realized that this is the result almost entirely of a single day's work. It is doubtful, however, whether the offensive will be pushed much further now that the German offensive has come to a halt.

GERMAN WRITER TELLS OF DRIVE'S OBSTACLES

Admits Terrific Resistance by the Allies at the Crossing of the Marne.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—War Correspondent Schuermann, telegraphing from German Army Headquarters on July 16, tells of some of the difficulties with which the German troops had to contend in their offensive in the Marne region, and indirectly admits that they suffered heavy losses.

"Certain vantage points," the correspondent says, "were held by enemy machine gun crews to the very last, and our artillery crossing the crater-zone ground under enemy fire had the most difficult task.

"The majority of the prisoners were taken on the Marne, where the enemy made a big effort to prove that the direct road to Paris was well guarded. He poured a terrific fire on all approaches to the road and concentrated his shells on the pontoons we were trying to throw across the river. Again and again the work of our pioneers was smashed by the heavy shells. Nevertheless, a crossing was accomplished."

HOLD GENERALS TO ACCOUNT

French Deputies Ask About Blame for Chemin des Dames Retreat.

PARIS, July 19.—Deputies Abel Ferry and Louis Deschamps have made an important report to the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies concerning the Government inquiry into the German offensive of May 27, (when the Germans captured the Chemin des Dames and advanced to the Marne.)

The committee adopted the recommendations made by the Deputies, which invite the Government to inform them of the disciplinary measures taken and to introduce a bill by which general officers seriously at fault in the future can be punished.

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes
TWENTY CENTS
Preferred by those to whom quality means more than price

REASSURES GERMANS ON AMERICAN 'CLOUD'

Our Troops Will Not Come in Full Strength, Salzman Writes in Berlin Paper.

PREMATURE TAUNT OF FOCH

Allied Chief Declared to Lack Initiative in Article on Eve of New Smash.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—Eric Salzman, in the Vossische Zeitung publishes a long article on the present German offensive, telling the people that the American troops have not and will not come in large numbers.

German papers of yesterday made casual allusions to the French and American resistance, and most papers, evidently following instructions given out, laid considerable stress on Foch's new mobile defense methods. The Teuton mind is doubtless being prepared for disappointment over the present offensive, which it had been led to believe would be the last big coup.

Salzman quotes Congressman Borland's speech of June 25, saying that if war were not a terrible thing one might reply, "God preserve your childish thoughts." It is easy, says the writer, to be a hero and talk far from the firing line. He continues:

"The Americans will not come in full strength. They are, indeed, the heavy thunderstorm. The black cloud may look threatening, but it is often only a threat and in the evening the sky is clear. Just as a storm is temporary, so is American aggression. We must meet it quietly. America can do nothing in spite of her numbers."

Didn't Anticipate Foch's Drive.

Salzman says that America has prolonged the war with speeches and counsel, and by strengthening the morale of the European enemy, and that this must not be underestimated, but that the Americans have not been able to help Foch regain an atom of initiative [this was written on the eve of the allied drive] and that this is all important at the present time.

The American and Italian Armies, he says, have only enabled Foch's force to become mobile. He could also fill up gaps, but has hung to positions merely for reasons of prestige in the same manner as in the Verdun battle. As to the matter of saving men and becoming mobile, Salzman says, Ypres, Arras, and Rheims are today mantraps and Entente points of honor. They eat up divisions, but holding them is militarily useless, as Germany soon found out.

"There is no reason," he adds, "to take these places by force. They [the Germans] could do it dilly. The French with their tactics have run into a blind alley. The French Army showed itself incapable of big decisions, and was afraid to make a big move on account of public opinion, and had not means or men to undertake an important counteroffensive."

Surprised at Neutrals' View.

The writer asserts that the German General Staff can make free decisions for pure defense or offense, and that although neutral countries may be impressed by the "small" allied attacks of the last few weeks, they do not count. Salzman says it is astonishing that all neutrals are convinced that the Entente is unconquerable, and that this idea must be shattered, but not by propaganda. "We are in a good position," he asserts, "through the successful offensive of the first half year."

The writer declares that the French are bound and must stick to a certain program. They cannot allow the line from the northwest to the southeast to be broken, and it was in peril from the crossing of the Marne. Paris must be defended as "the fort and soul of the whole military defense of the country." The whole French, English, Italian, and American defense is so rigid, he proceeds, that a wavering in one spot must endanger the whole front, and "here lies the difference of our western defense, since Ludendorff and Hindenburg took command."

Salzman refers to the "rubberlike elasticity" of the German Army, which he considers the "hope of the future," remarking again that Rheims is only a matter of prestige with the Entente, but if it were taken it would be a bath of blood for Germany's enemies.

In another issue of the same paper Hans Kyser admits that the German attack was not a surprise to the American, French, and Italian divisions, which expected it, he says, on July 11, but the French command had chosen a new method of mobile defense which it had learned in its last defeat. While the front lines were only weakly defended, the main defense was the second line, although the enemy was not entirely successful in the retirement of the front line troops, it is asserted, as shown by the taking of prisoners. The article mentions the strong counterattack with tanks and the assault on the German bridges by sixty enemy planes, twenty-five of which, it says, were captured.

GERMAN CLAIMS DECLINE.

Cologne Paper Admits Stiff Resistance of the Americans.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—The Frankfurter Zeitung points out that the gain in territory on the first day of the German offensive was less than in previous offensives and that the taking of the first line was this time especially difficult.

The same paper in this morning's issue declares it is very difficult to express judgment on events so far. It admits that the Entente line remains stable, and attributes the unusually slow progress made on the western section of the front of attack to a successfully employed elastic system of defense.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung says that the crossing of the Marne was extraordinarily difficult, and it pays the Americans a tribute by saying that they put up a very determined opposition. Several war correspondents make no attempt to disguise the fact that the resistance met with was exceedingly stubborn. The correspondent of the Hamburger Nachrichten says that on the first day "a squadron of sixty French and American bombing airplanes rained down from low-lying clouds a hail of bombs on the Marne Valley roads, while the work of the engineers on the river was often wiped out by showers of heavy shells."

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette is angry with the supreme command for allowing the enemy reports of the German offensive to reach the public before the German communiqueés and says that the former should be kept back until the ground is prepared for them by the publication of "German facts."

GERMANS SEEK PROFIT IN REBUILDING BELGIUM

Fear of Being Shut Out by America in Supplying Machinery and Materials.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—There is an evident fear in Germany that America will step in and help in the gigantic work of restoring Belgium after the war, though industrial Germany hopes to secure an economic hold on Belgium by aiding in the restoration and supplying new machinery for the industries which have been destroyed in many cases with a view to cripping the country industrially and economically. Chancellor von Hertling's statements on Belgium have brought forth a flood of speculation about the country's economic future, its colonies, and its relations to Germany.

The Vossische Zeitung says that if it had not been for Bismarck Belgium would not have acquired the Congo, as England or France would have snatched it.

"The pledge of Belgium," says the paper, "must above all help to regulate our colonial possessions. Thus Belgium is not obliged to take part in external politics or to join one or another group of powers for security, which would not be given without considerable advantages offered in exchange. In future it will be necessary merely to deal with Belgium's wish to join the Entente group."

The paper refers to the Flemish movement, saying that this should not be allowed to separate the people of Belgium on account of the port of Antwerp and its connection with the economical and industrial spheres on which Belgium absolutely depends. Antwerp's value depends on this connection, and this, in turn, says the paper, has a life interest for Germany, so that neither separation from the Congo nor the Flemish policy must be allowed to work against German interests.

The article goes on to say that England was Belgium's best market before the war, both as a buyer and a middleman for the colonies. England took three-quarters of her big industrial products and a large percentage of zinc, glassware, cotton, and cloth, "but the British protective tariff will certainly alter all this."

The paper proceeds to explain that Belgian industry works under complicated conditions and is obliged to import practically all raw materials, as well as most of the coal for factories, so that the lack of tonnage will be felt acutely and coal will be more easily imported from Germany. Even iron ore from Briey will be difficult to procure, it says, "as it can be reckoned on that France will have a special preferential agreement with Germany by which little will remain for a third party, just as the products from the German Congo must first serve our interests, especially the newly found copper. Most important is the strong foothold which America has gained in South America during the war, where Belgium once procured quantities of raw materials in exchange for cheap goods."

Belgium will have all this to contend with, argues the paper, as well as the upbuilding of the State, so that owing to the tariff of her best client she will be obliged to look for new markets, and her interests and fate are common with those of Germany, her development lying eastward. The paper says that Belgian industry must be helped to restoration, and that this must be Germany's work, "unless we wish to see America undertake this work the day after peace, as she would like to make a branch firm out of a competitor. But this reconstruction with our help must only be a means of helping Belgium with a new policy."

The paper finally says that thus Mitteleuropa must build up friendly relations all around.

CARPATHIA SUNK; 5 OF CREW KILLED

215 Saved from Cunard Liner, Which Is Sent Down Off the Coast of Ireland.

HIT BY THREE TORPEDOES

Was Bound for an American Port to Take Some More Soldiers to the Other Side.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The Cunard steamer Carpathia was torpedoed thrice off the west coast of Ireland on Wednesday while on an outward voyage and sank shortly afterward. Only five persons, however, lost their lives. Three firemen and two trimmers are said to have been killed by the explosion of a torpedo in the engine room. The remainder of those on board, 218 in all, were rescued without much delay and taken to a port, where they arrived on Thursday night.

The survivors include 36 saloon and 21 steerage passengers.

"The passengers had just finished breakfast and it was a beautiful Summer morning," said a member of the crew, "when about 9:15 a torpedo struck us near No. 3 hatch forward. Two minutes later another torpedo struck right in the engine room and killed five of the crew who were at work there. We could see the submarine. It was a big two-masted vessel, quite the latest type of U-boat.

"The Carpathia did not seem to be very badly damaged by these two explosions. She was taking in water, but I think she would have lasted for hours, and she might even have been towed into the harbor if the U-boat had not got busy again.

"A quarter of an hour after the first torpedo had been discharged a third was fired and caught us near the gunner's rooms. A big explosion followed. We could then see that the Carpathia was doomed. She settled down rapidly after that, and, at about 11 A. M., disappeared.

"Meanwhile perfect discipline had been maintained on board. There was no panic among the passengers. The officers had the whole situation well in hand, and the passengers and crew, with the exception of the five men who had been killed, were away from the ship and safely in their boats within a quarter of an hour after the first torpedo struck us. We were picked up by a warship about midday."

Another member of the crew said:

"The U-boat I am sure would have opened fire on our boats if a mine sweeper had not come up. She seemed to be training her guns on us."

Another survivor said that at the first explosion the wireless apparatus was damaged and it was impossible for the Carpathia to send out her S O S. This, however, was done by another vessel in the vicinity. It was answered by an armed patrol vessel, which arrived on the scene between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon. This survivor testifies to the gallantry of the third engineer and the boilermaster of the Carpathia, who although badly scalded over different parts of his body stood by the engines and succeeded in bringing the vessel to a standstill.

Rescued Titanic Passengers.

Confirmation of the sinking of the Carpathia was received yesterday by the local agents of the line. They also were told that 215 survivors had been landed safely on the other side. The Carpathia carried a crew of 190 officers and men besides her cabin passengers, and was bound for an American port, it was said.

The Carpathia, it was learned here, sailed from a port in England on July 14, and was attacked by a U-boat the following afternoon. She was commanded by Captain William Prothero, and left an American port on June 12 loaded with American troops.

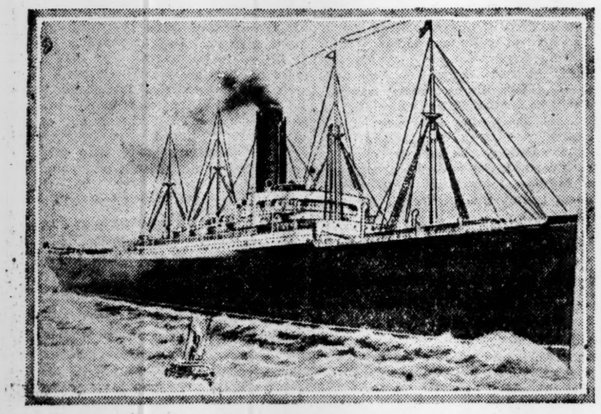
The Carpathia became famous in April, 1910, when, under the command of Captain Henry Rostron, she rescued the survivors of the White Star liner Titanic, which was ripped open by an iceberg and sank with a heavy loss of life. Captain Rostron was highly commended for steaming at full speed through the ice field at night when he got the "S O S" from the Titanic, and received about $25,000 from Americans as a token of appreciation for his work in rescuing their countrymen and women from the open boats. The Carpathia picked up and landed at New York 866 survivors of the Titanic.

Since the war began the Carpathia has carried thousands of tons of supplies for the British Government until a few months ago, when she was chartered by the United States Government for carrying troops. She was also one of the first merchant steamers to appear in American waters armed against submarines.

The Carpathia was a steel twin-screw vessel of 13,603 gross tonnage, 540 feet long, sixty-four feet beam, and thirty-four feet depth of hold. She was built at Newcastle in 1903 for the Mediterranean passenger and freight trade from New York.

This steamship is the fifth that the Cunard Line has lost in five weeks. The others were the Ascania, Ausonia, Dwinsk, and Valentia, and leaves only five passenger vessels afloat out of the large fleet the company operated before the war.

The Cunard Liner Carpathia.



Officers and Crew of the San Diego at a Recent Ball Given in Their Honor

100 OF THE SURVIVORS HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

that they did not know whether they were to receive survivors from the San Diego.

SANK AFTER EXPLOSION.

Government Says Manner of Ship's Destruction Is Not Known.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Probability of the return of German submarines to American shores was disclosed late this afternoon when the Navy Department announced that the American armored cruiser San Diego, formerly the California, 13,680 tons displacement, "was sunk" at 11:30 o'clock this morning ten miles southeast of Fire Island Light, on the Long Island coast.

How the San Diego was sunk was not disclosed, but it is known that the loss of the vessel was due to an explosion. Whether this was caused by a mine or a torpedo, or by an internal accident, was something that the Navy Department professed to have nothing definite enough upon which to base a conclusion.

There was no loss of life so far as known, according to the official announcement. The San Diego had on board a total of 1,114 officers and men. The name of her commanding officer was withheld at the department, but it was stated at 11 o'clock tonight that no report had yet come from him or from any of the ship's officers. It was explained that difficulty in obtaining the facts was due to the fact that the wireless was not being used and also because none of the officers and men, so far as the department was aware, had yet reached the mainland of Long Island from Fire Island and were not expected to do so until after midnight, or probably in the early morning hours.

Here is the official announcement issued about 6 o'clock this evening:

The Navy Department has received reports from the Third Naval District stating that the U. S. S. San Diego was sunk ten miles southeast of Fire Island Light at 11:30 o'clock this morning. One officer and two boats' crews were landed at Life Saving Station 82 on Long Island. Other survivors are in boats and four steamers are standing by.

So far as can be ascertained there appears to have been no loss of life. The cause of the sinking has not yet been determined. The San Diego was an armored cruiser of 13,680 tons displacement and carried a complement of 1,114 officers and men.

There was a disposition in some naval quarters to take the view that the San Diego's loss was due to an explosion caused by contact with a mine, but since there are no mine fields ten miles out from Fire Island, the presence of the mine might just as well indicate the presence of a submarine as the sinking of the vessel by a torpedo. While this was the view of some officers who pointed out that official reports showed that four steamers were standing by and had not been attacked, and that no other attacks on vessels had been reported, the Navy Department, in its official announcement, carefully refrained from expressing an opinion as to the cause.

Cause Not Determined.

It contented itself with the very safe statement that "the cause of the sinking has not been determined." This must not be interpreted as meaning that officers on the ship were not aware of the cause of the explosion, but only that neither they nor any one else had given the department any information definite enough upon which to base an opinion.

The fact of the matter, it was learned at a late hour tonight, is that up to that time the department did not know the cause of the explosion, whether it was a mine, a torpedo, or something else. It was explained that nothing conclusive had been received because the officers had not been landed on the mainland. It is understood the survivors were taken to Fire Island, as well as to life-saving stations along the Long Island coast. The nearest railway stations on the mainland to Fire Island are Babylon, Bay Shore, and Islip, stations on the Long Island Railroad. The Government has taken possession of the telegraph and telephone lines there and has complete control over the situation so far as obtaining news regarding the sinking is concerned.

From the best possible canvass of inner naval views the sinking of the San Diego may have been due to either a mine or a torpedo, either of which may have been floated against the steamer by a submarine. Whether a submarine was seen cannot be determined until the Navy Department discloses whether the officers of the armored cruiser have so reported. There is a very strong suspicion, nevertheless, that the sinking of the San Diego marks the renewal of submarine operations along the American shores. Sufficient time has elapsed for the submarines that were here in May and June to have returned to their bases, or to have communicated the results of the raids to the German Admiralty, for those or other submarines to have returned.

In the last ten days there has been a renewal of submarine activity on a more intensive scale in the European war zone and further out at sea. On July 11 the American supply ship Westover, 5,000 tons, was sunk in European waters. She was torpedoed while eastbound. Five days later the Norwegian bark Marosa was sunk near enough to American shores for the survivors to be landed the next day in Nova Scotia.

Time to Cross Ocean.

The official announcement in the case of the Marosa, on July 17, two days ago, only, said its survivors reported that the bark had been sunk about 1,200 miles east of New York. In the intervening period the submarine that disposed of the Marosa could almost have made the distance to the point off the Long Island coast where the San Diego was sunk. A submarine acting with the one that sank the Marosa, but nearer American shores at the time, could easily have negotiated the distance to Long Island.

Should it develop that the San Diego was sunk by a submarine it will be interpreted that those under orders to carry forward the U-boat campaign have been ordered to take bolder chances in an effort to retrieve their former failure to interrupt the steady flow of troops and munitions from this country to Europe. It is possible that, having felt out the situation on this side in the May and June raids upon the American coast, the German Admiralty, profiting by the apparent failure of the American coast patrol vessels to dispose of the submarines then in operation, has undertaken a more vigorous campaign along the transatlantic steamer lanes in the hope of being able to "throw a fright" into those in charge of the American convoy system.

Able to Deal With U-Boat.

The San Diego was better able to deal with a submarine, if one were seen, than would be a merchant vessel having an armed guard. Besides her heavier armament of four 8-inch guns the San Diego carried a secondary battery consisting of fourteen 6-inch guns and eighteen 3-inch guns. These weapons were all of the 50-calibre type and were modern. Seven of the 6-inch guns were usable on each side and half of the 3-inch guns were located so as to be used on a broadside. The San Diego therefore had much better gun defense against submarines than the usual armed liner. Both the nature of her armament and the fact that four steamers were able to stand by while the officers and crew were abandoning the sinking ship without being subjected to attack led a number of naval officers to preference for the theory that a mine may have caused the loss of the big cruiser.

If this theory is correct, some explanation must be found for the presence of a mine off Long Island waters. The submarines here in May and June are known to have planted mines. So far as has been officially disclosed, these planted mines have only been found off the Delaware coast. Mines have been planted also off the Long Island coast, or some detached mines may have floated into the vicinity of the Long Island coast. Other submarines could have arrived since and begun to strew mines.

SAN DIEGO ONCE CALIFORNIA.

Name Was Changed When Superdreadnought Was Put Down.

The United States armored cruiser San Diego had her keel laid in 1902 as the California, and was renamed in 1915, when the keel of the superdreadnought California was put down. She was protected by a belt of five to six inch armor around her sides, and had a displacement of 13,680 tons. The warship had four funnels, one military mast and one basket mast, and was 502 feet long. Her twin screw engines gave her a speed of 22 knots. For some months the San Diego had been engaged in convoying transports from America to France and England. Her armament consisted of 4 eight-inch guns, 14 six-inch guns, 18 three-inch guns, 4 three-pounders, and 3 eighteen-inch torpedo tubes.

The chief incident in the career of the San Diego was an explosion in her boiler room on Jan. 21, 1915, which killed nine men. Her crew has been practically the same for the last three years, and her gunners held a 100 per cent. record for the turret guns. The San Diego was regarded as one of the best armored cruisers in the United States Navy, and her loss was regretted yesterday by the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard when they heard the news.

Rumors that an American warship had been sunk somewhere at the entrance to the harbor and that a German submarine had shelled the coast of Long Island were circulated among shipping and marine insurance men early yesterday afternoon, but no definite information could be obtained until nearly 5 o'clock. Then a report was received from Fire Island stating that the armored cruiser San Diego had been torpedoed by a U-boat ten miles off shore and sunk. This was followed by a report that the survivors had been picked up by a warship, and were being brought into port. At the navy yard all inquiries were met with the brief statement that Rear Admiral Usher had gone to Washington, and there was no one to give out any information. Nothing definite was heard at the Quarantine Station of the sinking of the San Diego up till a late hour last night.

GERMANY PROHIBITS MIGRATION TO UKRAINE

Tax Ridden Population Seeks Easier Farming Conditions and Relief from Heavy Imposts.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—An interesting sidelight on internal conditions in Germany is shed by reports reaching Berlin from various parts of the Fatherland, according to telegrams received here. The tax-ridden population is desirous of emigrating and settling in the Ukraine, where it is believed farming conditions are easier and taxation will be lighter.

A warning has been issued against this proposed emigration. It is pointed out that no permission will be given by the Government authorities for a long time to persons who wish to emigrate. Moreover, it is added, public security in the Ukraine still is very bad, and the popular feeling there is so anti-German that the Germans in that country are anxious to get back to Germany.

The cry comes from Danzig, on the Baltic Sea, that this district is in imminent danger of being controlled by the Poles. The greatest war profiteers there, it seems, are Poles. They are buying up all the real estate in the city and vicinity. The Polish Bank has acquired a large edifice in Danzig, and the suburbs are full of Polish businessmen. It is said there are political schemes in the background; namely, attempts to procure an outlet for Poland in the Baltic.

CZERNIN PUTS FORTH LATEST PEACE FEELER

Suggests That Belligerents Communicate Terms to a Neutral Power.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discussing in the upper house the recent speech of Dr. von Seidler, the Austrian Premier, said:

"The war is at the bottom of a duel between Germany and Great Britain. The moment they can come to an understanding the world war is at an end, despite the French and Italian Utopia of conquest.

"The Imperial Chancellor, Lloyd George, and our Foreign Minister are, according to their declarations, inclined to examine peace proposals, but none of them will make them.

"The way out of this dilemma would be if each of the two groups of powers would communicate their peace proposals to a neutral power, which, by comparing the peace proposals of both sides, could form an idea whether an agreement was possible. If only there were the slightest prospect of an understanding an attempt should be made."

GREAT JOY OVER VICTORY.

New York Crowds Enthusiastic About Work of Americans.

Reports of the additional American successes in the fighting in France again stirred patriotic enthusiasm yesterday throughout the city, and many expressions of pride were heard on the streets concerning the bravery and effectiveness of the Americans. War news was the chief topic, and at times crowds indulged in informal celebrations.

Newspaper extras were eagerly seized upon and read on the streets, in shops, and offices. Every bulletin shown in Times Square, Park Row, and Herald Square was cheered again and again.

At the Brooklyn Bridge, the Hudson Terminal and important subway stations and other congested points of the late rush hours the police had difficulty keeping the enthusiastic throngs moving fast enough to prevent traffic congestion. Throughout the lower part of the city and the financial district the business day was by common consent closed early, as interest developed when it was reported that important German bases had been captured.

In Harlem, from which a large part of the negro 15th Infantry was drawn, celebrations in honor of the negro fighters were held on every block.

At night the theatre, cabaret and moving picture audiences uptown cheered later reports of the work of the Americans.

NEW ENGLAND CELEBRATES.

Bells Rung on Beacon Hill and Bonfires Lit in Small Towns.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Whistles blew, bells rang, and sirens screeched at the noon hour here today in celebration of the American advance. Bells first rang out on Beacon Hill in response to the suggestion of Governor McCall telephoned to the State House from his Summer home in Lancaster that the city and State appropriately recognize the event. From the vicinity of the capital the din spread to all sections of the city and to the harbor, where craft of every description took up the refrain.

Celebrations were held in many parts of New England last night and today as news of the success of the American forces in France became generally known. In many small places church bells were rung, bonfires lighted, and parades organized. Community meetings, with speech making and music, also were in order. In rural districts the telephone was used to spread the good tidings.

New Englanders were particularly interested because of the report that the 26th Division, composed largely of New England National Guard troops, was in the thick of the fighting.

HOOVER IN ENGLAND WITH HIS ASSISTANTS

Will Discuss Pooling of Supplies with the Food Ministries of the Allies.

LONDON, July 19.—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Controller, arrived today at a British port from America.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Food Administrator Hoover left Washington en route to London on July 8, and sailed from an Atlantic port a few days later, to make a survey of the food situation in Europe. He was accompanied by Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division; James W. Bell of the milling division; George S. Jackson, Vice President of the Grain Corporation of the Food Administration, and Lewis Strauss, Mr. Hoover's secretary.

Mr. Hoover will confer with the Food Ministries of the Allies, and endeavor to determine their requirements, and to take measures to unify distribution. The entire problem of pooling of food supplies will occupy a large part of his time while in Europe.

Dr. Alonzo Taylor, Chief Dietician of the Food Administration, who had wide experience with food problems in Europe, particularly in Germany and Austria since the outbreak of war, has been in London for several weeks preparing data for the conferences, which begin next Monday.

BERLIN FOREIGN POLICY A "NOISY SQUABBLE"

Frankfurter Zeitung Fiercely Attacks Political System as an Obstacle to Peace.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—The German diplomatic system was subjected to the severest criticism in yesterday's issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"When foreign countries see several persons with great influence upon the State pursuing in this country policies quite at variance; when they see that the intention of one side is openly opposed by another; when every declaration of those governing is immediately half-recalled by a subsequent statement and a jangling dispute rages in the newspapers regarding the interpretations of it, then the world must assuredly come to the conclusion that the German political system is false," says the newspaper in concluding its article.

"That, we believe, is the main reason why we do not attain peace. Our declarations receive no credit. There is only one means of reforming our foreign policy. It consists in reforming our internal policy."

The paper opened its article with the statement that the foreign policy pursued by Germany is carried out "in a noisy squabble, with opponents fighting and intriguing against one another. We have by no means pursued a single policy. We have had ten or fifteen policies, right and wrong mixed."

Referring to Chancellor von Hertling's recent statement that the business of the Foreign Minister was merely to carry out the policy of the Chancellor, the article says that the Foreign Minister's prestige was thereby still further lowered, as foreign nations would object to carrying on negotiations with a subordinate who had no plenary powers.

BLAMES LYNN STRIKERS.

Manager of Company Says They Are Violating Nation's War Policy.

LYNN, Mass., July 19.—Walter C. Fish, general manager of the Lynn plants of the General Electric Company, where 10,000 employes are on strike, gave out today the text of a message sent to President Wilson last night in which he declared the action of the men in walking out without giving the company any reason was contrary to the war policy of the Government. The men had telegraphed the President expressing their willingness to submit wage and other differences to the War Labor Board for adjustment.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 19.—The Brockton Manufacturers' Association today granted a 20 per cent. wage increase to shoe workers, others than cutters, to be paid as a war bonus. The advance affects nearly 20,000 operatives in this vicinity. There was little change in the cutters' strike situation today. Their continued absence forced 2,000 more operatives out of work, and it was estimated that nearly 7,000 were idle.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 19.—Employes of the Holyoke Glazed Paper and Card Company, numbering 150, struck today for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages and a reduction from fifty-two to fifty working hours a week. The strikers are not organized.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 19.—Police reserves were called out here today to disperse a crowd of strike sympathizers who threatened to rush the plant of the National India Rubber Company in the attempt to force 1,500 workers to leave the factory. The crowd was soon dispersed and two strikers were arrested. The strike began last Tuesday, the disaffected employes demanding a 25 per cent. wage increase. More than 1,350 are on strike, and 2,000 others have been forced out of work.

TROOP-LADEN VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Unfit Australians on Board the Barunga Rescued—No Lives Lost.

LONDON, July 19.—The British transport Barunga has been sunk by a submarine, the Admiralty announced this afternoon. There were no casualties. The text of the Admiralty statement reads:

The transport Barunga, formerly the German steamer Sumatra, outward bound for Australia with unfit Australians on board, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Monday. There were no casualties.

There was not the slightest sign of panic when the Barunga was torpedoed. The several hundred unfit troops aboard lined up as though on parade until taken off. Aid speedily arrived. The transport remained afloat nearly an hour after she was attacked.

The Barunga was a steamer of 7,484 tons gross, built in Flensburg in 1913. She was 482 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 29 feet depth. She was owned by the British Government.

British Sloop Sunk; 12 Saved.

LONDON, July 19.—A British sloop was sunk by a submarine on Tuesday, says an Admiralty announcement today. Twelve of the crew were the only survivors.

FEAR AMERICA'S WEIGHT.

Germans Know Bigger Force Is Coming, Says General Corsi.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 19.—"The Germans are attacking because they are frightened at the large numbers of Americans in France and at the thought of how many there may be in the next year," said General Corsi, commenting on the military situation. Continuing, he said:

"As in the first years of the war, the Entente was forced to assume defensive tactics in order to give time for the development of England's military strength and its consolidation with that of France, Italy, and Russia, so now the Entente is again on the defensive in order to give time for the full development of America's strength. The army in course of formation which must cross the Atlantic needs time for tactical preparations as well as for recruiting, assembling, and organizing to reinforce the 1,100,000 Americans now in France.

"The value of a single command, which managed to collect information about the enemy's movements and disposed its forces with just economy along the whole front so as to render a surprise impossible, enabled the lines to resist on the whole front without changing their defensive lines, as happened in Champagne and Picardy during past offensives, when the Entente was forced to yield ground even where resistance was possible.

An incident showing the deep personal interest of King Victor Emmanuel in the Americans with the Italian Army has been reported here. Coles B. Seeley of Newark, an American Red Cross ambulance driver who had been wounded in the hands, was recently in a hospital visited by the King, who, hearing of the patient's nationality, went to Seeley's bedside and talked with him at length, expressing good wishes and keen appreciation of the work done by the American Red Cross in the war zone. Seeley is rapidly recovering and will be discharged from the hospital in a few days.

DECORATES 21 AMERICANS.

Italy Honors Ambulance Drivers for Bravery in Battle.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Twenty-one American Red Cross ambulance drivers have received the Italian Cross of War for bravery during the recent Austrian offensive, which was crushed by the Italian army. Red Cross headquarters here was so advised today in a cablegram from Rome.

Coles Seeley of Newark, N. J., one of the drivers who was wounded, was visited personally by King Victor Emmanuel, who expressed his appreciation of the work done by the American Red Cross in the Italian war zone. Seeley, who was wounded in the hands, will be discharged from the hospital in a few days.

The men receiving the War Cross included, besides Seeley, Lieutenant Askum of San Francisco, Director of Section 3, and these drivers of that section: Tedford J. Eaton, Raymond Hanks, Willard H. Ohl, George Noyes, Grant Palmer, Robert Reiser, Henry Spellman, Edward Dougherty, Harry Gibbs, Wested Henderson, Charles Masters, Malcolm Olson, Bryant Prescott, Winthrop Slade, Jr., Armory Thorndike, George Pifer, and —— Hemingway of Kansas City. The home addresses of the other men and the names of the other two men decorated were not given.

Other men in Section 3 received other decorations, the cablegram said, and it is understood that still other Red Cross ambulance sections, which rendered equally important services, are also to receive official recognition.

Hemingway was wounded by a bomb while distributing hot drinks, food, and tobacco to the soldiers in the front trenches during the fighting. Although he received 237 wounds in his legs, the dispatch said, he was progressing toward complete recovery.

PASS BRITISH ALIEN BILL.

Germans Barred from Citizenship for Five Years After War.

LONDON, July 19.—The British Nationality and Status of Alien bill was adopted by the House of Commons today by a unanimous vote.

The bill was amended by adding a provision that no certificate of nationality shall be granted for a period of five years after the war to any German subject or any subject of any country at war with Great Britain unless he has served in the British or allied forces, is a member of a race or community known to be opposed to enemy Governments, or was a British subject at birth.

Another amendment was adopted, empowering the Home Office to assent to the application of a British-born wife of an enemy alien to resume her British nationality.

REFRAIN FROM BUYING FOOD

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN ENGLAND, June 8.—American officers arriving at rest camps have been requested by the officers in command not to purchase meals or any supplies of food in the nearby towns. It has been explained to them that a sufficient quantity of food is at their disposal at camp, and that it would not be fair to the resident population for them to buy food that England is so earnestly endeavoring to conserve.

The enlisted men who arrive at the rest camps are subjected to no such temptation because during their brief stay at the camps no leaves of absence are granted to them.

WOMAN 9 DAYS ADRIFT.

Survivor of the Ausonia Tells of Long Facing Death.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 19.—Mrs. Theresa Edgar of Dublin, who arrived here today, was the only woman in a lifeboat that was tossed about for nine days in the Atlantic containing twenty-two survivors of the Cunarder Ausonia when she was torpedoed on May 30 1,170 miles from England. Mrs. Edgar said the Ausonia was torpedoed on May 30 and she landed in Ireland on June 8.

"If it had not been for Captain R. Capper, who was in charge of the lifeboat, I should not be here today," said Mrs. Edgar. "There were no passengers and I was the stewardess and the only woman in a crew of 130. Two boats commanded by the first officer and the boatswain, containing thirty-nine men, got separated from the others and have not been heard of since.

"The U-boat did not fire upon us after we left the ship, but her commander steamed alongside, looking for the Captain, but could not find him, because he had taken off his uniform. When the German officer saw me standing up in the boat he waved his hand and said: 'You have a woman with you. Clear away.'

"We were put on an allowance of two tablespoonfuls of water and half a biscuit three times a day, and on Friday night we had taken our last drink of water and eaten all the biscuits. The Captain sighted land that night, but could not make it on account of the strong tide. The exposure was very trying, and the men got sore feet and hands from continually baling out the water. Some had their limbs amputated after we arrived in England. Matthew Robinson, a boy of 17, making his first trip to sea, suffered great agony with both his ankles broken, and died two days after landing. With another boy, Robinson was standing on the port side when the torpedo blew up the decks between them. Both boys had their ankles broken, but Robinson put a plank across the hole made by the torpedo and saved his shipmate's life."

HONOR FOR SIMS.

King Gives Admiral Grand Cross of Order of St. Michael and St. George.

LONDON, July 19.—King George has approved the award of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to Admiral Sims, Commander of the American naval forces, and has appointed Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

COMPEL PRIEST TO RING BELL AND KISS FLAG

Mt. Vernon Crowd, Angered by Failure to Celebrate Victory, Mauls Father Heinlein.

The Rev. Edward W. Heinlein, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory in Mount Vernon, through his failure to toll the church bell last night in celebration of the victory of the Americans in France created a small riot and had it not been for the timely arrival of a squad of soldiers from the armory he might have been more harshly dealt with than he was at the hands of a crowd of 5,000 angry men and women.

Not only was the church bell tolled eventually, but the priest was compelled to kiss the Stars and Stripes, which had been nailed to the front door of the rectory by a patriotic citizen.

Fearing that the crowd's wrath might lead to serious consequences for the priest, Chief of Police Foley escorted him to the station, where he will probably remain for the night.

In the midst of the excitement a dog owned by the priest went to his rescue and badly bit a Police Sergeant in the leg. The dog was clubbed into releasing his grip.

Father Heinlein's church is in the midst of the German population, but he says he is an American citizen and loyal. He is about 40 years of age, and has been in charge of the church for several years.

Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon ordered that all the church bells in the city be rung at 7 o'clock to celebrate the American victory. Every church bell was tolled, with the exception of that of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, and a crowd soon gathered and demanded to know why the bell had not been rung. Father Heinlein said he had no one to ring it. The crowd grew larger and more demonstrative, and soon the police were sent for to preserve order. Two policemen finally went into the church with the priest and the bell was rung.

Some one nailed the flag to the door and ordered the priest to kiss it. He was so long in obeying that the crowd stormed past the police and mauled the priest about the porch before the police, with the aid of the soldiers, who also had been summoned, took the priest in hand.

SAVE AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386—388 Fifth Avenue 46TH—47TH STS.

Will close out until noon today the following special groups—

Washable Skirts
Formerly to $18—at $8—$10—$12

Sleeveless Sport Jackets
Formerly to $45—at $18

Pure Silk Sweaters
Formerly to $55—at $20 to $35

Hand-Made Blouses
Formerly to $18—at $6—$10

Country and Sport Hats
Formerly to $25—at $5

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

The Remodeling or Repairing of Furs and Fur Garments

Should be considered during July and August for the following reasons:

The authentic fashions for the ensuing season are established.

Labor costs are lower which means a substantial saving from Fall prices.

The furs will be ready for immediate wear when needed.

All work is executed on the premises by our staff of expert furriers. Estimates gladly furnished upon request.

Fur Remodeling, Third Floor 'Phone 3100 Vanderbilt

ALLIES' GREAT DRIVE NOT YET SET LOOSE

Present, Franco-American Push Is Only a Minor Operation in Comparison.

BLOW TO FALL LATER IN 1918

High Hopes in Washington That the Enemy Will Be Forced Out of Big Salient Now.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—War Department officials expect the real counteroffensive against the Germans to be launched later in the present year. This was disclosed today to members of the House Military Committee by General March, Chief of Staff, who indicated that the employment of possibly eight American divisions in the present double battle on the Aisne-Marne-Rheims front would not affect materially plans to hurl overwhelming man power into the great struggle to come when the effort to beat the enemy back off French and Belgian soil begins.

It was made plain that the smashing attack of Franco-American forces on the Aisne-Marne line was as yet regarded as only a minor operation in comparison with what was to come.

The success of the drive launched yesterday by General Foch, however, has already been startling. Official reports from Paris tonight said that 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns had been captured. The Berlin statement admitted French advances, but ignored American participation, and asserted that 20,000 prisoners had been taken by the Germans in their drive launched last Monday. Apparently the enemy commanders dare not admit to the German people that American armies are already fighting over a long front and scoring repeated successes over veteran German divisions.

Reports late in the day from London and Paris indicated that further advances had been made by the Franco-American forces today. Official advices from General Pershing led to the hope that Soissons, nearly ten miles inside the German lines night before last, would be in allied hands within a short time. Rumors that it had already fallen and 30,000 additional German prisoners had been taken were in circulation, but no additional advices from General Pershing had arrived at a late hour.

Soissons's Fall Indicated.

Mr. Baker indicated the high hopes of War Department officials in issuing the following statement:

"The attention of the world is, of course, focused on the tremendous counterblow being delivered by General Foch. Gradual extension of these operations to the east is indicated in the press dispatches, but as yet is not officially confirmed. The gain on the front of the original counterthrust has been deepened, narrowing the salient, and making the position of its German occupants less and less tenable.

"We have no report of the capture of Soissons, but the battle has been raging at that part of the front, and the fall of Soissons seemed to be indicated by the progress made at the time of latest official dispatches.

"The significance of this movement lies in the fact that the supreme commander evidently feels that the allied forces are now sufficiently strong to justify vigorous offensive action."

The belief began to take shape in the minds of many staff officers here that another forty-eight hours might see the Germans beating a hasty retreat from the salient they now hold south of the Marne, and possibly from the whole great bend they forced in the allied line when they struck on the Chemin des Dames front last May and forced their way to the Marne.

It is freely predicted that unless the Franco-American troops are brought to a halt definitely before Sunday night the enemy will be forced to fall back. Even if he is successful in evading the jaws of the trap that is closing on him, he will be compelled to abandon vast quantities of war material and will lose many prisoners in making good his escape, it is believed.

The latest reports tonight indicated that steady progress was made today against the reserves hastily assembled by the enemy to meet General Foch's thrust. For the first time the German official statement made no claim of having advanced on the Marne sector or elsewhere on the wide line the enemy assailed last Monday. The Franco-American thrust has already halted that drive in its attacks, apparently.

Allies Massing Resources.

Meanwhile there is increasing evidence that the energy of France, Great Britain and the United States is being concentrated on getting vast reserves together for blows it is planned to deliver later. The enlarged army plan Secretary Baker told Congress he was having worked out is taking shape. It is certain that extension of the draft age limits is to be asked, and there are indications that other steps, vitally important to throwing huge American armies into France this Fall and Winter and next Spring, are in progress. Military necessity requires silence now on such of these plans as have become known.

One clear indication of what is being worked out came in London recently, when it was announced in Parliament that British ships had carried in excess of 300,000 American troops to France, and that British ships would be available through the coming months to transport Americans at an even increased rate.

Two phases of operation on the western front not directly connected with the Franco-American attack, which now holds the centre of the stage, are attracting wide attention here. One of these is the succession of local blows being delivered by French and Italian forces along the fronts north and south of the Marne, where the enemy made his only important gains in the present week. If withdrawal is forced by the Aisne-Marne advance of the allied forces, it is clear that with the enemy's disorganization they will hammer his retiring columns hard.

The other phase is along the French front. The capture of Meteran today adds another to a score of almost daily local advances the British are making up. There is a widespread belief here that a British counterattack on a considerable scale is to be expected at any moment. Should the Germans be forced to draw off reinforcements from the north lines to meet the situation in the Aisne salient, it is regarded as practically certain that they will feel the weight of the British Army, rested, reorganized, and recruited since it fought the enemy's thrusts in Picardy and Flanders doggedly to a standstill in relatively the positions the line now includes.

No official announcement is available as to exactly what American troops are engaged in the great offensive, but it is considered certain that troops of the three recently organized army corps are represented. This would include the New England, Rainbow, and Sunset divisions of National Guardsmen and selected men from Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Kansas, Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania. These would be in addition to other National Guardsmen and regulars.

KAHN SEES GERMAN DECLINE.

Washington Expecting Foe to Dig In; Wants Bigger Army Rushed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representative Julius Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who is responsible for the passage through the House of much of the Administration's war legislation, said after a conference today between General Peyton C. March, Chief of the Army General Staff, and members of the Military Affairs Committee, that the successful counter-offensive of the French and Americans marked the retrograde movement of the German cause, and that the length of the war depended greatly upon the number of soldiers whom the United States can hurry to the battlefields of Europe.

Mr. Kahn said that the United States should now be exerting itself to the utmost to increase its reinforcements in France. Delay in augmenting the American army by great numbers meant the continuance of the war for a longer period than otherwise would be necessary.

"The counter-offensive which has been launched by the French and American forces, and which resulted in the taking of so much territory held by the enemy, does not come lightly to every loyal American," said Mr. Kahn. "It must convince the German nation, when it learns of the counter-offensive of the American soldier, that the American soldier is to be reckoned with, and not to be accepted in the terms of the German Staff.

"What will the German people begin to think of the stories told them by their military officers about America —that she would not fight; that she could not train an army in time to do effective work on the battlefields of Europe? The German high command will have to revise its views.

"The American soldier will prove his prowess to the satisfaction of the world. We must not, however, be carried away because we have gained a victory. We must not lessen our activities; we must not think that something will happen to make the prosecution of the war on a big scale unnecessary. We must send more men, and still more men, and there should be a quickening now in the production of war materials. This is the time to strike, to press forward with greater numbers and with greater vigor.

"Therein lies our hope of success. I believe that this is the beginning of the retrograde movement on the part of Germany. It may be another six months before we will be able to drive the enemy back constantly, but the beginning has been made on a splendid scale. It will hearten the American people, and will stiffen the courage of the co-belligerent nations. All honor to the officers and men who have achieved such a brilliant result."

As the American forces on the western front are winning their first big victory, an impression is gaining among Congressmen who have followed the formation of the selective draft army that the Administration is delaying too long the revision of the draft law so as to extend the age limits. Military men have pleaded in vain for the extension of the draft age, as the registrants remaining in Class 1-A begin to dwindle in number. They say that there should be no let up in increasing the size and effectiveness of the American army.

It was recalled today that Congress was ready to increase the draft age before taking a recess, but desisted when informed that the President had other plans, among which universal service was said to be included. It is known that military men think that the President should have authority to get a larger army by an extension of the draft age, and Secretary Baker has had for a long time recommendations from military experts to that effect.

This point formed the subject of serious discussion among members of the House Military Affairs Committee who conferred with General March and Assistant Secretary of War Crowell this morning. Reports of the movement of soldiers and supplies abroad were regarded as most satisfactory.

The committeemen were told that the counter-offensive did not mean anything in a big military way, but that its effect on the morale of the German army and people would be depressing. Military experts expect to see the Germans dig in after another week of fighting, and this would compel the allied forces to make a major offensive. It has been the plan of the Allies to adopt offensive tactics, and they are expected to do so before seasonal bad weather interferes.

General Pershing Reports 73 Casualties; 28 Among Marines in France Are Listed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department today gave out 73 casualties in the American army, bringing the total to 10,515. Marine Corps Headquarters gave out 28 casualties, bringing the corps' total to 1,804. The total for army and marines is now 12,319.

One commissioned army officer, Lieutenant James M. Wilson, who was severely wounded, was included in today's list. No commissioned marine officers were named. The army casualties included 5 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 7 died of disease, 1 died from accident or other cause, 58 severely wounded, and 1 missing in action. The Marine Corps casualties included 16 killed in action, 1 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 11 died of wounds.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 19.	Total.
Killed in action	1,446	5	1,451
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	640	1	641
Died of accident or other cause	519	1	520
Died of disease	1,358	7	1,365
Total deaths	4,254	14	4,268
Wounded	5,629	58	5,687
Missing, including prisoners	559	1	560
Grand total	10,442	73	10,515

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France are distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	24	632
Wounded	29	1,036
In hands of enemy	0	2
Missing	2	79
Total	55	1,749
Grand total		1,804

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JULY 19.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—5.

Sergeant.

BARKER, RALPH; Francis M. Barker, Mount Vernon, Ind.

Privates.

CHARTIER, LOUIS U.; Anthony Chartier, 255 Massaesic St., Manchester, N. H.
DRALLE, ALBERT ERNEST; Charles Emel Dralle, Seward, Kan.
DUFFY, WILLIAM; Mrs. Mary Duffy, Minerville, Penn.
MARTINSON, ERWIN; Mrs. Minnie Martinson, Anchor, Ill.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—1.

Sergeant.

CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES E.; Mrs. Augusta Bangbourne, 1,317 Lafayette Av., Grand Rapids, Mich.

DIED OF DISEASE—7.

Cook.

AMUNDSON, ORIN E.; Amund Amundson, Gruver, Iowa.

Privates.

BRECKENRIDGE, WILFORD J.; Henry Breckenridge, New Richmond, Wis.
EUPER, CLARENCE ARTHUR; Mrs. Christine Euper, Woodland, Mich.
HARRIS, WILLIE; Mrs. Rhoda Harris, 1,238 Gwinnett St., Augusta, Ga.
HILL, STANWOOD E.; Ernest A. L. Hill, 86 Summer Av., Reading, Mass.
JONES, ROSS; Jim Jones, Parrott, Ga.
KRENEK, JOSEPH JOHN; Joe Krenek, Ellinger, Texas.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSE—1.

Sergeant.

VALENTINE, LOWELL D.; Mrs. J. J. Chamberlain, 3,921 Oakland Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—58.

Lieutenant.

WILSON, JAMES M.; Mrs. Mattie A. Wilson, 1,120 South West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sergeants.

BOYD, JOSEPH ALEXANDER; Miss Cora Boyd, Scipio, Okla.
DAVIS, NAPOLEON VANCE; William Davis, Ideal, Ga.
ESKEW, HOMER L.; George W. Eskew, Dixon Springs, Ill.
HALE, CLYDE A.; James E. Hale, New Market, Tenn.
HOLCOMB, THOMAS DUNCAN; Mrs. Annie Holcomb, Union, S. C.
POLMAN, TOM; George Tsakiris, 309 West 87th St., New York.

Corporals.

CLARK, WILLIAM; Thomas Brown, 1,709 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Penn.
CONFESSORE, LOUIS; Raphael Confessore, 108 Cross St., East Newark, N. J.
DOLAN, THOMAS W.; Hannah Courtney, 16 Allen St., Worcester, Mass.
HELD, HERBERT ALOYSIUS; Mrs. Anna T. Held, 1,611 South 13th St., Philadelphia.
JETT, HARRY; W. S. Arwine, R. F. D. 3, Joelton, Tenn.
JEWETT, HARRY EARL; Mrs. Nellie M. Jewett, North Bangor, N. Y.
McCRACKEN, DAVID L.; Mrs. Etta McCracken, 223 West 4th St., Clearfield, Penn.
SUTTON, GILBERT L.; Mrs. Martha R. Sutton, 723 North James St., Ludington, Mich.
WILLS, EDWARD J.; Frederick Wills, 193 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wagoner.

FENNESSY, RICHARD P., Jr.; Richard P. Fennessy, Sr., 106 Fernon St., Philadelphia.

Privates.

ACCAPEZZATA JOE; Mrs. Rotoli, Accapezzate, Segge, Romano, Italy.
AIGELTINGER, FRANK JOSEPH; Mrs. Madeline Aigeltinger, 222 Hier Av., Syracuse, N. Y.
AVERY, HENRY CHARLES; Miss Ruth Martha Avery, General Delivery, Rochester, N. Y.
AMORATIS, JAMES; Theodore Amoratis, Megara Attika, Greece.
BELL, CLARENCE L.; William Bell, 4,115 Falls Road, Baltimore, Md.
BLAIR, LLOYD F.; Mrs. Ollie Blair, Bartley, Neb.
BOTTS, JOSEPH HENRY; Henry T. Botts, Hurdland, Mo.
BRADY, CLAIRE ALOYSIUS; Mrs. Henry Martin, 6,102 Utica Av., Cleveland, Ohio.
BREEN, PAUL; John T. Breen, 1,067 Lincoln Av., San Diego, Cal.
COSTAS, PAUL P.; George Constantino, 2,158 Blue Island Av., Chicago.
DALY, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Moore, 62 Tuers Av., Jersey City, N. J.
DAVIS, ARTHUR B.; Miss Agnes Davis, Industrial, W. Va.
DEROY, GEORGE G.; Miss Edell DeRoy, 245 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.
ELKINS, WILLIAM A.; Hiram M. Elkins, 110 Lamberton St., Fayetteville, N. C.
FONTANA, MICHAEL; Salvator Fontana, 468 Palisade Av., Garfield, N. J.
GODFREY, GLEN W.; Mrs. Holla Godfrey, LuVerne, Iowa.
GOLL, JOHN J.; Mrs. Catherine Goll, 456 West 37th St., New York.
JOSEPH WIT; Mary Zuba, 1,649 West 38th St., Chicago.
KELLY, MARTIN M.; Matthew Kelly, 419 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAVANCHA, CHARLEY; Thomas Lavancha, Gouverneur, N. Y.
LEARY, JOHN JOSEPH; Mrs. John J. Leary, 87 Walter St., Buffalo, N. Y.
LENOTTE, ERNEST G.; Mrs. Frank Lenotte, 100 Hancock St., Lawrence, Mass.
LUTTERAL, WILLIAM BUTLER; Mrs. Catherine Clark, Princess, Ky.
MAHER, WILLIAM J., Jr.; William Maher, Sr., 107 Ash St., Yonkers, N. Y.
MEAD, JOSEPH; Charles Mead, McDonough, N. Y.
MILLER, ROMIE HOLLAND; Hess S. Miller, R. F. D. 3, Spencer, W. Va.
OLSEN, VIGGO LING; Lars Christensen, R. F. D. Box 28, Minden, Neb.
PAJEWSKI, SZCZEPAN; Wladyslawa Sobek, 42 Pine St., Natrona, Penn.
PARTRIDGE, JOHN S.; Mrs. Barbara O'Callahan, 52 Meadow St., Wallingford, Conn.
RAYMER, MICHAEL J.; Joe O'Brien, 23 North Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
REED, CLARENCE A.; William Reed, 387 King St., Fall River, Mass.
RICH, IRA EDGAR; John Rich, R. F. D. 5, Carbondale, Ill.
RILEY, EDWARD; Richard Riley, 508 Whitesboro St., Utica, N. Y.
ROBACK, MIKE; Mrs. Anna Roback, 14 Salina St., Utica, N. Y.
ROSS, GLENN OSCAR; W. O. Ross, 1,710 Clark St., Parsons, Kan.
SCOTT, CLAUDE M.; Mrs. Percy Johnson, R. F. D. 3, Box 77, Maysville, Ky.
SWICK, JAMES DENNIS; Amos Armfield Swick, Junior, W. Va.
TACK, ALBERT AUGUST; Rene Lavent, Brooklyn, Iowa.
THAYER, ORSON B.; Orson C. Thayer, Opportunity, Wash.
VEALE, FENLEY F.; Stephen Veale, 313 East Elm St., Hazelton, Penn.
ZEILER, ELMER; Henry Zeiler, General Delivery, Fairhaven, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION—1.

Private.

STANTON, WALTER RELIGH; Gaylord Stanton, R. F. D. 2, Wakeeny, Kan.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES REPORTED JULY 19.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—16.

Sergeants.

KILGELLON, JOHN E.; Catherine Kilgellon, 711 Lawrence St., Canton, Ohio.
WEST, HENRY; Mrs. Henry West, 60 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Privates.

BROWN, WILLIAM H.; A. F. Rumbuck, 1,102 33d St., Galveston, Texas.
BURNS, CHARLES R.; Mary Burns, 104 7th St., Duquesne, Penn.
DOWLING, JOSEPH E.; Joseph D. Dowling, 2,417 Nicholas St., Philadelphia.
FIEN, WIGBERT A.; Mary Fien, 1,094 Lyell Av., Gates, N. Y.
FORBES, EDWARD P.; Jesse R. Forbes, Windsor, Col.
GOLDBERG, DAVID; Carrie Goldberg, 506 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JONES, ALBERT E.; Ann Jones, 857 River St., Troy, N. Y.
KLEINMAN, MARONI; Lulu Kleinman, Toquerville, Utah.
LANHAM, ROBERT R.; Mary Lanham, 748 Killger St., Detroit, Mich.
PELOUBET, WILLIAM F.; Francis W. Peloubet, R. F. D. 1, Asheville, N. C.
RESENDES, WILLIAM J.; Emma Resendes, Gen. Del., Bodega, Cal.
THOMPSON, JOHN P.; Joe H. Thompson, 1,208 Clay Av., Houston, Texas.
WISTED, DAVID G.; Marie Roe, 1,201 East 4th St., Duluth, Minn.
ZIPPAY, MICHAEL; John Zippay, 1,217 McKean Av., Charleroi, Penn.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—11.

Corporals.

MOORE, OSCAR J.; Jake Moore, Oxford, Ark.
PHILLIPS, GAIL O.; Darins Phillips, 342 Eastern Av., Herkimer, N. Y.

Privates.

BENNERS, ARCHIBALD D.; George B. Benners, Ambler, Penn.
CARD, ARTHUR; Anna Card, 40 Alexandra Av., Madison, N. J.
CLARK, WILLIAM A.; Kittie Clark, 3,849-A Flad Av., St. Louis, Mo.
DANIELSON, JOSEPH; Johanna Danielson, 4,315 North Central Park Av., Chicago.
DEATON, McKINLEY; Dan Deaton, Barbersville, Ky.
GORDON, BERT; no emergency address given.
MUNCEY, ALTON E.; Edith M. Muncey, 186 Hitch Av., Providence, R. I.
TALASKA, JOHN; Carl Talaska, 63 Waddale Way, Rochester, N. Y.
WILSON, EDMUND M.; William Wilson, 4,631 Filmore St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—1.

Private.

ANDERSON, JAMES P.; Thomas A. Anderson, Pursley, Texas.

WARNS AUSTRIANS OF AMERICAN ARMY

Sending 1,000,000 Men to France Is an Amazing Feat, Vienna Paper Says.

GERMANY'S TASK GIGANTIC

Believes High Command Is Forced to Stake Hope of Victory on This Year's Campaign.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—In outspoken comment on the growth of American strength in France the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna says there is no doubt that more than a million American troops already have arrived in Europe. It asserts that this is a feat of organization as amazing as the creation of the British Army.

"American participation in the fighting," it adds, "increases the German task to one of gigantic magnitude. It is easily understandable that the German command is trying this year to reach a great decision before the full weight of the United States is felt."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Austria now knows that a million Americans are in France and is beginning to realize what American intervention in the war means. A dispatch from Berne today, quoting the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung as saying that the question now is whether the German Army can force a decision this year before the United States is able to throw the whole weight of its force into the balance, gives the following additional extracts from that paper:

"The Americans are transforming the situation against which the Entente found itself, in a perceptible manner every day, not only from a political but also from a military point of view. All the latest reports are in agreement that there is no longer doubt about the fact that a million Americans are today in France. Their genius for organization has obtained an amazing result which recalls the creation of the British Army.

"All the forces that are being debarked in France today have been raised, trained, and equipped in a year and a half. The participation of the Americans in the struggle increases, to a gigantic extent, the intensity of the efforts which Germany must make. It is a fact without precedence in history, for Germany is finding herself today confronted with three States whose population is three times superior to hers and whose talents for organization and economic force are equal to the organization and economic power of Germany.

"The Germans are maintaining their positions, but there is a limit to everything, and it can be understood that the supreme command of the German Army is striving to obtain a final decision this year. It is now a question of doing this before the United States is able to throw the whole weight of her force into the balance, for the American transports into France are increasing month by month."

NURSES IN PITCH DARK WORK DURING AIR RAID

Twenty Women of American Red Cross Called Out to Minister to 200 Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—How during an air raid twenty American Red Cross nurses were called to a new hospital near the front, where in pitch dark wards eight of the number assisted in caring for 200 wounded American soldiers throughout the night, is told in a communication from Miss Julia Stimson, chief nurse of the Red Cross in France, received at Red Cross headquarters here. Her story of the incident follows:

"Summoned in an emergency to take care of American soldiers in a hospital near the front, twenty Red Cross nurses were packed in a large motor omnibus with an army nurse, who was going up with her surgical team. On the front seat with the driver was Bishop John N. McCormick, chief of the Red Cross chaplain service in France, (Grand Rapids, Mich.) and the Red Cross Chief Nurse.

"When the town was reached at 10 P. M. the place was in such absolute blackness it was impossible to read the signs in the streets, and difficulty to keep in the road. Soon two American military police stopped the truck and guided it to Red Cross headquarters, where Captain Jackson came to direct us to the hospital through the black streets, which by tis time were full of heavily laden army trucks carrying American troops.

"By means of occasional flashes from a hand torch, it was possible to follow the guide to the Ecole Professionale, which had just that day become an American Red Cross hospital. We drove into a courtyard, some voices were heard, and people came out with exclamations of welcome. By this time the siren was sounding the warning of the air raid, and guns were booming. The nurses hurried in across a cloister-like corridor into a pitch black room, because it was explained that it was unsafe for them to stay out in the open. They could not see the faces of the people who were speaking, and not even a cigarette light was allowed.

"For a few minutes talk was rapid while the situation was explained. There were about 200 American patients in the building, also a few French soldiers left from the preceding organization, for this building had been a French hospital for some time. The severe raids of the day before had completely demoralized the civilian employes who had left. Gas, electricity, and water mains had all been put out of business, and operations had been carried on the night before by the light of hand electric torches.

"A large number of patients, after twenty-four hours, were still on stretchers. The six American nurses who had been collected from other places in the town had been working day and night, but they were still game as were the American officers who were in charge.

"It was stated that at least eight of the new nurses would be needed that night, and volunteers were asked for. Every one of the twenty volunteered. The first eight women who could be touched in the darkness, much as children pick leaders in a game, were put over on one side, while the rest were conducted to an empty ward which contained absolutely nothing but bed bed frames with metal slat springs. The eight night nurses, discarding their hats and coats, were taken to pitch-black wards full of wounded men. As the truck with all their bags had not yet appeared, they had to go to work in their blue serge dresses.

"When the chief nurse saw them the next morning, with their hair disheveled, with their faces and dresses covered with dust from their trip, with towels pinned across the front of their cloth dresses, she could not help thinking that some of the illustrators of modern magazines might change their opinions of war nurses if they could see this group. As the other truck had arrived, the day group of nurses was able to appear in fresh gray uniforms."

NEW YORK SOLDIERS ON CASUALTY LISTS

Private Donald Munro Was Killed in Thick of Fight with the 165th Infantry.

Private Donald Munro of Kings Park, L. I., reported killed in action in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing, was in the 165th Infantry, the New York unit of the Rainbow Division. He had fought in every battle in which the 165th took part up to the time of his death and was twice cited for gallantry under fire. Munro was one of the soldiers transferred from the Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn to the 165th last Summer. He was an expert marksman and was a veteran of the Mexican border mobilization of 1916.

A telegram to Mrs. Thomas J. Hurley of 205 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who was a sister of the slain soldier, stated that Munro was killed on June 16. Two days in advance of the War Department notification Mrs. Hurley received a letter from Father Duffy, Chaplain of the 165th, informing her that her brother had died fighting in the front line. Munro was a brother of Lieutenant James Munro of the navy. Another brother, William, was killed at Santiago in the Spanish war. Donald Munro was 26 years old.

Private Arthur Card of the Marines, reported dead of wounds, was a native of Bernardsville, N. J., where he lived with his uncle, Samuel Humphreys. Card was a Marine Corps veteran and was once before wounded in action. He is believed to have received the mortal wound in the fighting around Château-Thierry.

William Maher, Jr., severely wounded, is a member of Company D of the Ninth Infantry. He enlisted in the regular army last June and was trained at Syracuse. Maher is a graduate of St. Mary's Parochial School, Yonkers.

Private Jacob Mannis of Bayonne has been reported killed in action in a telegram received by his relatives in Bayonne. He was a private in the 23d Infantry. He was reared in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in this city.

Within a week after Congress declared war on Germany, John James Goll, who is severely wounded, enlisted in the Regular Army, and was assigned to the 9th Infantry. His home is at 456 West Thirty-seventh Street. He has two other brothers in the army. Joseph Goll, the soldier's father, was born in Germany, came to this country forty-one years ago, and became a citizen shortly after his arrival. He said yesterday that his chief regret was that he was too old to join his boys in fighting the Kaiser. When Congress declared war Mr. Goll had $400 in bank. He bought a $100 bond of each of the Liberty bond issues, and yesterday, when he received word that his son had been dangerously hurt, he bought another.

Corporal Edward J. Wills, severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Elizabeth Wills of 193 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He is 34 years old, and enlisted in the Regular Army last August. He is in Company M, 9th Infantry.

Private Martin W. Kelly, severely wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kelly of 419 Wicks Street, Brooklyn. A telegram to his father stated that he was wounded on July 3. Private Kelly is 23 years old and is in Company A, 9th Infantry.

Corporal Louis Confessore, reported severely wounded, is a son of Raphael Confessore of Harrison, N. J. He is in the National Army. The War Department notification to his father states that he was wounded on July 5.

Private John Daly, listed as wounded, is a brother of Mrs. James Moore of 73 Tuers Street, Jersey City. He is also of the 9th Infantry, and is 33 years old. Mrs. Moore received a letter from him a few days ago, in which he stated that he was in the first-line trenches.

UPHOLDS CONSCRIPTION ACT

Canadian Supreme Court Decides Abolition of Exemptions Was Legal.

OTTAWA, July 19.—The constitutionality of the amended Military Service act, abolishing certain exemptions, was upheld today by the Supreme Court of Canada in dismissing the application for a writ of habeas corpus made on behalf of a drafted man. The Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta had previously decided that the law was invalid.

The status of 40,000 men now in service hinged upon the decision. Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies, and Justices Duff and Anglin sustained the legality of the Order in Council of April 20, and Justices Idlington and Brodeur dissented.

Many of the conscripted men are already on their way overseas, but a majority of them are in Canadian training camps. The lower courts were besought, on behalf of some of the draftees, who tried to evade service, for writs of habeas corpus. A dozen such men near Calgary received the writs, but the military authorities refused to recognize them or surrender the soldiers.

Lieut. Col. Phil Moors, the commandant to whom the order of the Supreme Court of Alberta was directed, was adjudged in contempt and a Sheriff was ordered to bring him into court. Moors's superiors instructed him to resist, and serious trouble was averted on July 13 when both sides reached a compromise, the army authorities agreeing not to send the soldiers overseas until the Supreme Court of Canada had passed upon the case.

Under the amended act, approved by both houses of Parliament, the Government canceled the exemptions held by unmarried men between 20 and 22 years old, inclusive. The validity of the Order in Council was contested on the ground that they were unconstitutional, that amendment to the Military Service act should have been made by an act of Parliament instead of by Order in Council.

The decision of the Supreme Court holds that the Order in Council were valid.

PRAISES OUR AIR FIGHTERS.

"A Keen, Big-Hearted Lot of Men," Says British Commander.

LONDON, July 19.—American air squadrons now scattered at numerous points throughout Great Britain have won the admiration of the British air fighters. What the British air force officers think of these Americans may be illustrated by a letter sent by a Major commanding a district in Central England, who, shortly after being transferred to a new command, wrote to one of the American squadrons which had previously been under his direction:

"It is difficult for me to find words that effectively express the complete satisfaction the work of your squadron gave while under my command," said the writer. "A keener, more willing, bigger-hearted lot of men than those that compose your squadron it will be difficult to find.

"Their capacity for work is enormous. The more I gave them to do the more they asked for, and they always did it with a willingness that showed they had done it for the sheer love of it. I shall always be prepared to back them for work, discipline, and appearance against all comers. My opinion of your squadron is summed up as follows: I should be proud to command them at the front."

Don't strain your guest's politeness with guesswork mixing.

Club Cocktails

owe their perfect flavor to accurate mixing of selected liquors.

TEACH SOLDIERS TO READ.

Camp Dix Compulsory School to Open with 629 Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., July 19.—The War Department has taken aggressive measures to eradicate illiteracy among those drafted into the National Army and has launched at Camp Dix this week a movement that if successful here will be applied in all training camps. A new order will provide common school courses and study will be compulsory for soldiers who need the instruction. Plans for the school were completed at a conference of Colonel Morrow of the General Army Staff and the camp authorities.

The Army Y. M. C. A. was asked to co-operate, and H. A. Townsend of Newark, Camp Educational Director of the association, was called to aid in planning the system. Lieut. Col. H. R. Haydon of the 153d Depot Brigade, will be the military superior of the school, with Director Townsend as head of the school. Chaplains Murray, Mills, and Blanchard of the depot brigade will be the chief instructors.

The original idea was to employ volunteer teachers, and many young women in New Jersey and Pennsylvania cities had offered their services, but the conferences decided it would be more practical to employ enlisted men, and twenty-four have been selected as teachers, most of them having had some previous experience.

Every encouragement will be given to the pupil and the school will constantly keep before him the advantage of an education. Pupils who complete the prescribed course will be graduated into line regiments. Those unable to graduate will be assigned to labor battalions for overseas duty.

The first classes here will have 629 soldier pupils who can neither read nor write English.

CALL 3,400 MORE DRAFT MEN

Men Assigned to Schools Entrain Between Aug. 1 and 15.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Provost Marshal General Crowder issued an additional school draft call today for 3,400 men, allotted among twelve States. They must be grammar school graduates and qualified for general military service. They will entrain between Aug. 1 and 15. Following are the State allotments and school assignments:

Alabama—100, (negroes,) Fiske University, Nashville.
Illinois—206, Harrison Technical High School, Chicago.
Indiana—257, Cincinnati public schools; 200, (negroes,) Fiske University.
Louisiana—154, Louisiana State University; 200, (negroes,) Fiske University.
Michigan—721, University of Michigan.
Mississippi—100, (negroes,) Fiske University.
North Dakota—257, North Dakota Agricultural College.
Ohio—530, University of Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania—309, University of Pittsburgh.
Tennessee—100, (negroes,) Fiske University.
West Virginia—214, University of West Virginia.
Wisconsin—154, Beloit College.

THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR JULY DIVIDENDS

You cannot find a safer investment for your surplus funds than our first Mortgage Participation Certificates.

They are issued in sums of $200 upwards and are exempt from personal taxation in this State.

They are parts of a specific guaranteed mortgage on New York City property.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

The Last Straw

broke the camel's back; these Straws won't break you— they're only **$1.38**, and mighty fine for the price. Splits and Sennits in all the wanted shapes; sizes up to 7⅝. Also a limited number of genuine Panamas at **$3.85**.

Main Floor.
BLOOMINGDALES', 59TH ST.

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

How to Run an Auto,—and Keep It Running

Men and women who know automobiles, their construction, repair and operation, are needed by the Government. Perhaps you know this and would like to get into the game but are held back by fear that it will take too long to fit you for the job. Dismiss that thought! Here is a list of books, any one of which will lay the foundation for the technical knowledge without which actual experience in handling automobiles will not make a finished operator:

Automobile Repairing Made Easy—by *Victor W. Page, M. E.*	$2.69
The Modern Gasoline Automobile—by *Victor W. Page, M. E.*	$2.69
Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia—by *A. L. Dyke*	$3.14
Automobile Handbook—by *H. Clifford Brokaw* and *Charles A. Starr*	$1.81
Questions and Answers on Automobile Design, Construction and Repair—by *Victor W. Page, M. E.*	$1.34
The Model T Ford Car and Ford Farm Tractor—by *Victor W. Page, M. E.*	.89
Automobile Guide—with questions and answers—*Gideon Harris*	$1.34

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd St.-Broadway-33rd St.

Men's Genuine Mohair Suits

For These Hot Days

Black and White Stripes, Blue and White Stripes, Plain Black and Grey Mixtures

$15

For Coat and Trousers. All sizes.

One and Two Button Stylish Effects that Are as Smart and Dressy as They Are Cool and Comfortable

Genuine Palm Beach Suits

Natural Colors, Grey and Dark Shades

In the Season's Latest Cuts

Sizes for Every Man

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

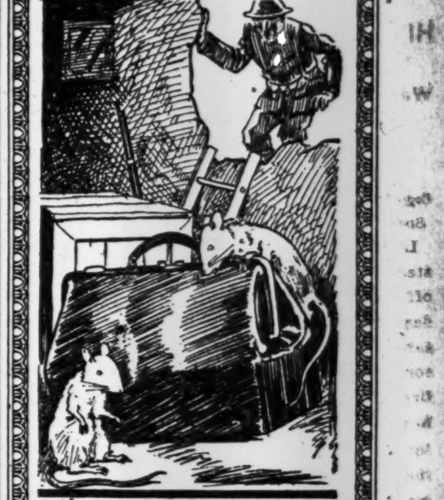
Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Don't Feed It To Trench Rats

Buy The Bag Which Suits The Case Of the Enlisted Man

Not Too Fine to be Lost

(Khaki Canvas Suitcase)

Light to carry—Inexpensive to buy—Easy to part with if necessary—Saves—Serves—Suits!

REMOVABLE KIT

comes with the case and folds compactly into the "hiking" equipment when the Suitcase has to be left behind. Of stout canvas, with straps, reinforced at corners. Brass locks, 26" long. PRICED LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE CITY, at $5.94.

OFFICERS' BAGS Color of the Puttee

A superior, dressy bag of fine cordovan, finished to match the soldier equipment. Reinforced, patent corners—double handle—leather lined—three pockets. 18",—$29.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Rear.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, When the Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

Thrift Stamps

Have you ever considered what a splendid birthday gift a book of Thrift Stamps makes?

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought at Any Department Store in the City and at Hundreds of Other Places.

The "New" Laborer

Is the person—man or woman—who for the first time is turning to manual or industrial work. The VACUUM LUNCH KIT helps the worker save by providing an up-to-date means for bringing lunch from home.

Splendid for Teachers, Autoists, Munition Workers, Artists.

A Japanned tin box, 10x4⅝x7 in. Keeps liquids hot 24 hrs.; cold 72 hrs. Priced $3.06

Macy's—Basement, Front, Centre.

Many Languages

Our corps of interpreters is ready for free service to all who need help while shopping. Among the languages spoken are: French, Italian, Greek, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Spanish, Bohemian, Portuguese, Yiddish, Turkish, etc.

Ask the man with the white carnation in his coat lapel.

ROOSEVELT KEEPS PARTY IN SUSPENSE

Saratoga Convention Ends with No Word from Him as to Race for Governor.

BACKERS STILL HOPEFUL

Whitman Forces, However, Profess to be Cheered by Platform Praise of Governor.

SOUNDS KEYNOTE FOR 1920

Aid for Russia, League of Nations, and Universal Training Indorsed —Taft for Bigger Army.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—After listening to a speech by ex-President William H. Taft, which had "win the war with the aid of a Republican Congress" as its topic, and adopting a platform on which either Theodore Roosevelt or Governor Whitman could make a campaign for Governor with equal consistency, the unofficial Republican State Convention, in some respects one of the most remarkable in the history of the party, adjourned without date this afternoon.

The character of the platform reflects with accuracy the situation which existed when the final gavel fell. At that time it was known that Colonel Roosevelt would return his answer to the call sent to him from party leaders not later than Monday or Tuesday. No one here appears to have any idea of what his answer will be, but the men who started the Roosevelt boom profess to have grounds for buoyant hopes, and continue to proclaim their belief that "there is nothing to it but Roosevelt." They admit, however, with an air of dejection, that unless the Colonel consents to run "there is nothing to it but Whitman." Their prognostications as to what will happen if Governor Whitman becomes the nominee would please Democrats.

Adopts Whitman Platform.

The Whitman forces hold that the adoption of the platform without any minority report offered or a cross word being uttered on the floor of the convention is a clean-cut victory for the Governor. In one sense, that is true, and in another it is not. Possibly the platform would fit the Governor a trifle better that it would fit the Colonel. The building of the platform was bossed by the Governor's henchmen on the Committee on Resolutions. Whitman's name is mentioned twice in the document in connection with lavish praise of his administration, and the Governor had his way about keeping out any reference to prohibition or the proposal for scrapping the direct primary law and restoring the State convention as a nominating medium, which two preceding Republican platforms, utterly disregarded by the Governor, have recommended. But the part of the platform dealing with national issues, which will remain as a monument to this convention after the rest is forgotten, was shaped by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who is not a Whitman man.

Members of the "Bread and Butter Brigade" who are fighting Governor Whitman's battles were directed by their leaders this morning to put on broad smiles before breakfast and wear them all day, and to overlook no trick to create an illusion that the Governor's political star was still at zenith and theirs a happy and cheerful lot. Their program for the next few days will be to spread broadcast an impression that the Governor is in the fight to stay; that he cannot be budged from that attitude, even by Colonel Roosevelt.

"They are trying to terrify Teddy, scare him out of a fight, but it won't work," was the opinion ventured by one Roosevelt boomer who was with the Colonel when he hurled defiance at the Republican National Convention in 1912.

This morning Charles E. Hughes communicated with the Roosevelt men over the telephone and authorized the use of his name as one of the signers of the round robin urging Colonel Roosevelt to run for Governor. The names of Elihu Root, Henry W. Taft, Senators James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder, and of many other Republicans of distinction have already been signed to the document. The text of the joint appeal will not be made public until it is in the Colonel's hands, nor will the full list of signers be published until then. It is reasonable to assume, however, that the appeal is made on patriotic grounds and in the interest of party harmony as well as on the ground that with Governor Whitman leading the fight this Fall the outcome would be uncertain.

Hendricks in Roosevelt Ranks.

The Roosevelt boomers have won Francis Hendricks, the veteran Republican chieftain of Onondaga County, who represents one of the greatest of Republican constituencies in the State. He had been a firm supporter of Governor Whitman until he signed the round robin today. George W. Aldridge, the Republican leader of Monroe, whose support is regarded as even more essential to winning over the Colonel, was approached, but told those soliciting his signature that he was definitely committed to the Governor's renomination. Francis B. Mitchell, one of the influential men in the Monroe County Republican organization, has signed the round robin without any objection from Mr. Aldridge.

"I will stay with Whitman," said Mr. Aldridge when questioned on the subject by newspaper correspondents.

"It is understood that some of your Monroe County delegates have signed the appeal to Colonel Roosevelt," Mr. Aldridge was told.

"That is all right and will make no difference," was his reply. He would make no further comment.

"There is nothing to it but Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Hendricks.

Friends of Governor Whitman have been busy all day in an effort to create the impression among departing delegates to the convention that the Colonel had declared himself definitely out of the race. The first attempt in this direction was made in a statement made public by ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, who is a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt and campaign manager for Governor Whitman. The statement follows:

"C. V. Collins and W. W. Cocks, who talked with Colonel Roosevelt before he left Albany yesterday, declared this morning that Colonel Roosevelt will absolutely not be a candidate for Governor."

"My talk with Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Collins, "was entirely satisfactory. He has no desire to be a candidate against Governor Whitman, and, judging from our talk, he will not be a candidate, despite the statements of some of the Lewis people to the contrary."

Cornelius V. Collins is the old-time leader of Rensselaer County who in the Stimson campaign of 1910 was one of the men who took sides with the Colonel in his fight against the Old Guard and was frequently referred to as the Colonel's "right-hand man." Following this statement, a spokesman for George W. Perkins let it be understood that Mr. Perkins had been in communication with the Colonel and had been assured that he would not become a candidate under any circumstances. This was promptly contradicted by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt and manager of the Lewis campaign.

"Have just talked with the political representative of Colonel Roosevelt," said Senator Robinson. "He has told me that no one here was authorized to speak for the Colonel or to make any statement on his behalf. The Colonel has not made any statement to anybody regarding this situation and will make none before Monday at the earliest."

The man referred to as the political representative of Colonel Roosevelt undoubtedly is John T. King, Republican National Committeeman from Connecticut.

Other statements intended to convey an impression that Colonel Roosevelt had made up his mind not to run were circulated.

William A. Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman, before leaving for Albany declared bluntly that "there was nothing to it but Whitman" and that the Governor would stay in the race.

"The Roosevelt boom has fizzled out. There is nothing to it. The Colonel will not run," said Charles H. Betts of Wayne. "Whitman stock has gone up 50 per cent. since this Roosevelt movement was started."

The statements of Whitman supporters were all along similar lines. Among leaders who have opposed the Governor and in some instances have been behind Attorney General Lewis there seemed to be a firm belief that the Colonel would rise to the situation. In one instance Horace Wilkinson of Syracuse, at one time a pillar in the Progressive Party, was quoted as authority for a statement that the Colonel would become a candidate if he saw the necessity for such a course. Mr. Wilkinson has always been close to the Colonel.

William Barnes, despite his six-year feud with Roosevelt, today is among the most earnest advocates for his nomination. He was questioned today with a view to ascertaining whether wish was father to the thought or if the hopes of the Roosevelt boomers were based on a surer foundation.

"Is it likely that we old boys would get ourselves out on the end of a limb only to have it sawed off on us?" asked the Albany leader.

Wants No Fight in Primaries.

No one believes that Colonel Roosevelt would heed the call if his doing so would involve a fight in the primaries for the nomination. It is regarded by many as not unlikely that the Colonel and Governor Whitman will meet and have a frank talk before the Colonel announces his decision. That such a meeting is being sought by the Governor is the report here tonight. Roosevelt enthusiasts here do not deny that Roosevelt's entry into the campaign might be conditional upon the elimination of the Governor as a third-term candidate, but just how this is to be brought about even those who express most confidence that the Colonel will respond to the call do not propose to say.

One thing that the friends of Governer Whitman believe will be taken into account by the Colonel in reaching a decision is the fact that among the men who now are hailing him as the savior and deliverer of the party from its present state of bondage under Governor Whitman are many who, like Elihu Root and William Barnes, fought him most bitterly in 1912. Mr. Perkins, who then took up the financial and administrative end of his new Progressive Party, has often insisted that he would never make his peace with either Barnes or Root, and it is regarded as certain that Mr. Perkins will do all he can to make the Colonel view the situation in this light.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who was placed in power largely through an element in the party opposed to Root and Barnes, is believed by many persons here to hold views similar to those of Mr. Perkins. Colonel Roosevelt and Chairman Hays have seen a great deal of each other of late.

The Barnes bogey was played heavily in messages which were sent from this city to Sagamore Hill today by solicitation of the men supporting Governor Whitman in his third term fight. It was evident, too, that Governor Whitman's popularity with the women in the Republican Party in this State was to be used as an argument against the Colonel running.

At least two messages were addressed to the Colonel today by leaders of women at the convention. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, who presided over the deliberations of the Committee on Resolutions, sent this message:

"The women in this State are sincerely behind Governor Whitman, and regret to see your name used by the Wadsworth-Barnes-Brown group."

The following was sent by Gertrude Franchot Tone, a delegate from Niagara County:

"Think you should know that the Whitman sentiment among women is very real and strong, and that Senator Wadsworth, William Barnes, and Elon R. Brown can never command the allegiance of the women voters. As their candidate you would lose much of the strength that otherwise might be yours."

Friends of the Governor tried hard to stage a demonstration for him in the final session of today, but it failed.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, in reading the platform in her capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, paused dramatically when Governor Whitman's name appeared in the document in connection with a clause praising the deeds of his administration. There was strong applause and some cheering. For a moment it was thought that this was the beginning of a demonstration to make up for the lack of Whitman acclaim yesterday, when the Governor shared the limelight with the Colonel, but it fizzled out in less than a minute. A little later his name occurred again, but was greeted by but a faint ripple of applause. Then "Uncle George" Aldridge of Monroe, the Governor's stanchest supporter among the organization leaders, took the situation in hand. He rose to second a motion for the adoption of the platform as read, and said:

"It should be pleasing to Governor Whitman's friends in the convention to hear the applause which greeted the reference made to him as our great war Governor."

There was applause and some cheering, part of it undoubtedly intended for the veteran leader himself, but there was not enthusiasm enough to keep the demonstration alive. It died like a candle burning into its socket.

The convention adjourned sine die at 1 o'clock, and then the exodus of delegates began with a rush. The attendance during the day had been scant. The galleries were empty. After the final gavel had fallen, ex-Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, who had been continued as presiding officer after permanent organization was effected at the session today, said:

"It has been a great convention. It opened on a lofty plane, was kept on a lofty plane with great speeches, and remained so to the end. It should meet the approval of every one, whether barbarian or Scythian, bond or free."

PLATFORM LOOKS TO 1920.

New York Republicans Speak for Party Throughout Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—In its pronouncements on national questions, the Republican State platform adopted today was merely a corrollary to the speeches by Colonel Roosevelt, ex-President Taft, Elihu Root, and Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, which preceded the drafting of the party declaration of principles.

This portion of the platform was intended as a beacon light to guide party leaders and the Republican members of Congress during the next two years when the threshold of a Presidential campaign will again have been reached. Undoubtedly it intends to foreshadow the lines on which the Republican campaign of 1920 will be fought, and it was in order that it should carry across the footlights that Republicans of national prominence were urged to attend at its birth.

The "win the war now" note that ran through the speeches predominates in the platform, which opens with a pledge that the Republican Party will support the Democratic Administration at Washington "without hesitation or quibble in every effort to steel and strengthen the nation for its supreme task."

These recommendations are made:

Altruistic intervention in Russia through an economic mission backed by an allied force, coming for a previously declared friendly and unselfish purpose.

The immediate creation by the United States and the Allies of a league of nations to modify from time to time and enforce the rules of international law, with only liberty-loving peoples who have responsible Governments eligible to admission.

Publication of all treaties before they can become valid.

Universal military training.

A national budget system.

Study of problems of demobilization.

Relaxation of the present war control by the Government of industries when peace comes, and abandonment of any course tending toward Government ownership.

Patriotism as the Keynote.

Here is the part of the platform dealing with national questions:

"The Republican Party was born in an outburst of patriotic feeling and patriotism is the law of its being. An aroused and indignant national conscience brought it into existence. Today the Republican Party again voices an aroused and indignant national conscience, stirred to its very depths by outrages against human life, human law, and human liberty that are without parallel in history. The Republican Party, both in Congress and out, will continue to support the Government of the United States without hesitation or quibble, in every effort to strengthen the nation for its supreme task. It will labor unceasingly to bring the war of defense against the Imperial German Government and its allies to a speedy and victorious conclusion; to avoid the temptations and the dangers of an inconclusive peace by diplomatic arrangement which would only expose the world to all the perils and costs of militarism for generations to come; and to solve in the largest possible way these great problems, both international and national, that the war has brought home to the public opinion of every free nation.

"We follow with pride and full appreciation the splendid performances of the officers and men of the army and navy of the United States. We send them a message of good cheer and encouragement, with the assurance that while they are fighting the armed enemy on land and sea the Republican Party will be found alert to combat and to stamp out sedition, pro-Germanism, and every form of unpatriotic expression and endeavor at home. All enemies of America are not openly in arms against her. We shall leave nothing undone to discover and to punish those who secretly plot and work against the nation's integrity, the nation's security, and the nation's welfare.

"We have faith in the Russian people. We urge that there be sent at once to their relief an economic mission, together with an allied army, protected from misunderstanding and unnecessary opposition by an explicit public declaration as to its unselfish purposes and plans. We believe that only in this way can the Russian people be saved from virtual absorption by Germany, and given opportunity freely to organize their own republican form of government on the tried and tested foundations of public order, individual liberty, and private property.

"There are no classes in the United States, and those who attempt to create classes and urge them to be antagonistic to each other are not believers in a republic. Such teachers do not wish to lift all men up; they are bent upon pulling some men down. Their program is one of destruction, not construction; of reaction, not progress. We reassert our belief in the equality of all men and women before the law, and in equality of opportunity. We believe in free government, not in class conflict or in privilege. We point to the present and unhappy condition of the Russian people as marking the inevitable end of every movement that would substitute class conflict for progressive and representative democracy.

League of Nations at Once.

"We favor the immediate creation by the United States and its allies of a league of nations to establish, from time to time to modify, and to enforce the rules of international law and conduct. The purpose of this league should be, not to displace patriotism, devotion, and loyalty to national ideals and traditions, but rather to give to these new opportunities of expression in co-operation with the other liberty-loving nations of the world. To membership in this league any nation might be admitted that possesses a responsible government which will abide by those rules of law and equity and by those principles of international justice and morality which are accepted by civilized people.

"We ask that no treaty between two or more nations shall be deemed valid in international law unless it shall have been published immediately upon its ratification and made of the public records of the world.

"We call upon the Government of the United States to establish without delay a well-ordered system of universal military training for national service. In no other way can the youth of the nation be instructed and disciplined in truly democratic fashion for purposes of national defense, or imbued with the spirit of national devotion that will break down all limitations of race origin, of language, and of local attachment. A free nation must be defended and represented by a trained army of free men. For a democracy to hire mercenaries to fight its battles is as grotesque as it would be to hire mercenaries to cast its votes.

"We advocate immediate action by the Congress to establish a national budget system, in order that the vast revenues of the Government may be more systematically, more economically, and more effectively employed, and in order that there may be a simpler, a better balanced, and a more responsible control of public revenues and expenditures.

"We ask prompt attention to the industrial and social problems that will quickly follow victory. The task of demobilizing industry will tax the resources of American statesmanship. In dealing with these questions the American standard of living must be preserved, adequate wages must be assured, and the conditions of labor as to hours and helpfulness must be protected.

"We insist that in the necessary wartime extension of Government supervision and control over private undertakings no steps be taken in the direction of permanent Government ownership or operation or of limiting individual opportunity and responsibility in time of peace. The preservation of individual rights and full opportunity for all men and women to make the most of themselves is a fundamental American doctrine which the Republican Party will always defend.

Supports National Suffrage.

"The Woman's Suffrage Federal Amendment has passed the House of Representatives by a tremendous Republican vote. Practically every Republican County Committee in the State has urged its approval. The decisive plurality for suffrage in this great Republican State has so clearly shown the sentiment of the people that we emphatically call upon the United States Senators from New York to vote for the submission of this amendment to the States.

"We favor the prompt passage by the Congress of a law to prevent the use of child labor, so framed as to fall clearly within the constitutional powers of the Congress to promote the general welfare and to lay and collect taxes.

"We favor such changes in the Federal laws as will enable workmen or farmers or small consumers or producers who seek to apply co-operative principles and methods in organizing their credit or other resources to use the membership as well as the joint stock form of incorporation. The farmers own about one-fourth of the accumulated wealth in the United States, and to set farmers free to co-operate in the production and marketing of their products will be greatly to increase the effective resources of the people.

"We heartily indorse the patriotic attitude of the Republican Senators and Representatives from the State of New York in their energetic support of the war and every measure for its effective prosecution. We call for the election of a Republican Congress to deal vigorously with the problems of the war and to insure a wise and constructive consideration of the problems that must follow the war.

"The platform praises the Republican State administration for its support of the Federal Government in its war work and for what has been done for the aid of producers and consumers through the Food Control Board and the Farms and Markets Council. It pledges the party to the extension of protective labor laws to industries in which women have taken the places of men owing to the war. It declares that the prison ssytem has been so improved that the State no longer has a 'prison problem.'

"We welcome the women voters of the State to the full privileges of responsible citizenship and we invite them to share in the management of the Republican Party and in the formulation and execution of its principles and policies, to the end that the party may gain added power for the public service."

The election of a Republican State administration, Senate, and Assembly is urged.

"We ask the people of the State to bring back to mind the four years of Democratic State administration which preceded the present Republican rule," it says in this connection. "Do the people of this State want a Dix, a Sulzer, or a Glynn at the head of the State in wartime? The first of these Democratic Governors was repudiated by his own party; the second was impeached by the Legislature, at the instance of his own party; the third was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. The close of the period found scandal, extravagance, demoralization, and chaos rife in most of the State departments. The return to the standard type of Democratic State administration would at any time be a public misfortune; under present conditions it would be a national calamity."

A plank proposing a State referendum on prohibition on a proposal for a "dry" amendment to the State Constitution was voted down in the Committee on Resolutions by a vote of 82 to 15. It was presented by William Barnes. There was no dissent on a proposal to incorporate in the platform a literacy test for voters and to leave out any reference to direct primaries or revocation of the State Convention. Nor was there any opposition to the indorsement of the Federal woman suffrage amendment which was embodied in the platform.

MILITANTS CAUSE ROW IN CONVENTION HALL

Women's Party Members Display Banner Demanding Wadsworth's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—Members of the National Woman's Party of White House picketing fame provoked excitement as the final session of the Republican Convention was drawing to a close today by unfurling a banner bearing these words:

"Senator Wadsworth obstructs the freedom of women. We demand his support for the national suffrage amendment or his resignation from the Senate."

The banner was flung from the gallery balustrade near the rostrum. Behind it a dozen members of the Women's Party mounted guard. For a few minutes the banner did not attract any attention from the floor, but finally Joseph Levinson, Republican leader of the Second Assembly District in Manhattan, jumped to his feet.

"Mr. Chairman," he cried, "I should like to know by what authority that banner, reflecting on Senator Wadsworth, is being exposed."

"Tear it down; tear it down," delegates shouted in all parts of the hall. Women delegates rose with the men and cried out in protest. Then J. Sloat Fassett, Chairman, shouted above the din:

"I direct the Sergeant at Arms to remove the offensive banner."

Clarence Schmelzel, a Manhattan district leader; Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, and James Gavit, another Albany delegate, started for the gallery on the run. They tried to tear down the banner, but the twelve women stood their ground and hung on to it, and the three men were on the point of being bested by the seasoned pickets when Miss Anne E. Peck, the mountain climber, joined the mêlée and handled the women with less gentleness than the men had displayed. It was through her work largely that the banner was wrested from the militants.

There were cheers for Senator Wadsworth which made the rafters ring.

"Put them out," shouted scores of men and women, but this advice was not heeded. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who sat on the rostrum, advanced and managed to get the ear of the convention long enough to say:

"That banner was not put there by the voting women of New York."

"Chase them back to Colorado," cried a delegate.

The women pickets in the gallery who provoked the disturbance were Miss Lucy Burns of Brooklyn, Miss Edith Ainge of Jamestown, Miss Dora Stevens of New York City, Mrs. E. V. Muller of Sullivan County, Mrs. George P. Decker of Rochester, Miss Effie Burns of Buffalo, who is Chairman of the Erie County Committee of the Women's Party, Mrs. George W. Cook of Mechanicsville, Mrs. Adele Blauvelt of Syracuse, Miss Elizabeth Mott de Angeles of Utica, and Miss Elsie Hill of Washington, D. C.

In the hall at the time was Mrs. Abbey Scott Baker of Washington, head of the publicity department of the organization. She denied Miss Hays's statement, and declared that all, with the exception of Miss Hill, were enrolled voters in this State, and one was a delegate to the convention.

Miss Hay later made public a statement admitting that this was true, but that the spirit behind her act was in no wise representative of the New York State Suffragists.

A group of militants have tried repeatedly to put through resolutions censoring Senator Wadsworth, but all these efforts failed. At the United States Hotel the women have maintained a table in the courtyard containing their literature, much of which bitterly assails Senator Wadsworth for failing to support the Federal amendment.

Soon after the convention had adjourned, Mrs. Wadsworth was passing the militants' stand. She had heard of the occurrence in the convention hall. Stopping and addressing Miss Ainge, of Jamestown, who was on guard, she said:

"I don't like your methods. It seems to me to be unfair to single out an individual for an attack of this kind."

"We are attacking him on his public record," retorted Miss Ainge.

"He is willing to stand on his public record," said Mrs. Wadsworth, who is President of the National Anti-Suffrage Association.

"Then you are proud of him?" asked the suffragette.

"I am as proud of him as I can be," said Mrs. Wadsworth, "and you will see, if he offers himself again for public service, the anti-suffragists will be in a majority both among men and women. They will support a man who clings to principle rather than to bow to political expediency."

A half dozen other women came forward and shook hands with Mrs. Wadsworth.

While the convention adopted a platform indorsing the Federal amendment, there is no reason to believe that the attitude of Senator Wadsworth has changed. He made that clear in a speech before the Resolutions Committee when the plank was under discussion.

"I have tried to keep a fairly level head and even temper during this discussion," he said. "It has been going on for many months, and I have encountered it at Washington for three solid years. Not all of it has been intelligent. Not all of it has been fair and decent. But on only one occasion, I think, have I ever become excited and been on the verge of losing my temper, and that was when a newly enfranchised citizen of the State of New York asked me, in the event that I could not support the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to absent myself from the Senate during the roll call. I hope that, whatever elements may exercise the franchise, whether they be men or women, from now on, none of them will ever ask any man to sacrifice his self-respect."

COLONEL REFUSES TO TALK.

Denies, However, That He Held Any Conferences at Saratoga.

Before leaving New York for Oyster Bay yesterday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said that he had no comment whatever to make on the Gubernatorial situation. Asked whether he would consider the possibility of becoming a candidate for Governor, he replied:

"Nothing at all to say. At this time I have one thought only in my mind. I am not interested in politics just now."

Concerning his activities at the Republican Convention at Saratoga, he remarked:

"I did not have a conference with a living man in Saratoga yesterday, except possibly Thompson, a newspaper man; but then he is a member of my kitchen cabinet."

ROOSEVELT'S AIRPLANE NOT AFIRE WHEN IT FELL

Quentin's Sister-in-Law Cables That Chance Still Exists That He Is Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, upon his arrival at Sagamore Hill this afternoon, received a cable message from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in Paris, which was not very encouraging about the fate of his youngest son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, who fell behind the German lines in an air battle on July 14. The cablegram read:

"Quentin's plane seen to dive 800 meters, not in flames. Seen to strike ground. Could have been under control as did not spin. Chance exists he is a prisoner."

The Colonel had been greatly encouraged over the cablegram received late last night from his son-in-law, Major Richard Derby, which stated that a companion aviator believed that Quentin had landed safely.

Mrs. Roosevelt's cablegram does not state if he volplaned to earth, but as the plane dived it would seem to indicate that the Colonel's son had been killed.

Colonel Roosevelt and his family are still hopeful that good news will be received.

The Colonel motored to his home from the Hotel Langdon, New York City, early this afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and his two daughters, Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Derby. They will remain at Sagamore Hill for several days. Hundreds of telegrams and cablegrams and letters were delivered to the Colonel during the day. When the Colonel was seen and asked about them he said:

"We have received many hundreds of kind and friendly telegrams and letters. They will all be acknowledged in time, and I ask the forbearance of the senders because it will necessarily take some time.

"I do not intend to make any of them public. Some were from prominent people and some from people who are not prominent. Some from old friends and some from strangers. They were not meant for publication, but to express sympathy with Quentin's father and mother and sorrow for a gallant boy who had been doing his duty like hundreds of thousands of young Americans.

"Many of them, indeed, I think were really an expression of sympathy for the many mothers and fathers who have gladly and proudly and yet with sorrow seen the sons they loved go forth to battle for their country and the right. Many of them were from fathers and mothers who had sons at the front, and some of them from those whose sons had been killed at the front."

Colonel Roosevelt at this point turned to his desk and picked up several letters. As he glanced through them he said:

"This is from a father of two boys fighting in France, one in the Marne Corps, who was in the Château-Thierry fight. He writes: 'We have no knowledge of what happened to our own in the last battle.' Another writes," and the Colonel turned to the next letter: 'One of my two sons in service, a naval aviator, was killed in February last.'

"Another writes that he is a father of a service aviator who fell in action on March 14 last. The son was 25 years old and fell in his second action.

"And here another writes, 'We lost our only son, a Lieutenant in Aviation Service over there.' Another expresses sympathy and concludes, 'My eighteen-year-old son enters the Aviation Service on Saturday.' And yet another from a mother and father of three boys, all in service, who send their heartfelt sympathy and say, 'Our youngest is an aviator eager to take your boy's place in France.'

"These are only a few among many telegrams, and I know they show the spirit of our whole people."

MRS. STOKES SPEAKS.

Says I. W. W. Are Most Misunderstood Persons in Country.

Rose Pastor Stokes, who is under conviction for violation of the espionage law, and who is now out on bail, spoke before a small-sized audience in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Twenty-third Assembly District Socialist Club.

It was thought that Mrs. Stokes might criticise Theodore Roosevelt for the Colonel's recent attack on the I. W. W. in an editorial printed in The Kansas City Star, but all that Mrs. Stokes said was:

"Every day there appears a signed editorial in The Kansas City Star by Theodore Roosevelt. What he hasn't said about and against the Government in these editorials isn't worth saying. Yet I, for saying far less hurtful things, was arrested and convicted on a conspiracy charge. The only difference between Colonel Roosevelt and myself is that he speaks for the capitalistic class and I speak for the Socialists."

Mrs. Stokes was heartily applauded. She said the I. W. W. were the most misunderstood class of workers in the country.

"I believe in this war," Mrs. Stokes said, "because it was inevitable. But those great things the war stood for, freedom of speech and freedom of thought, have been removed, and, hence, the war is no longer worth fighting."

CHANGE IN CONGRESS NEEDED, SAYS TAFT

Declares Republican Majority Would Stimulate War Activity of Administration.

WANTS ARMY OF 5,000,000

Concedes Wilson's Ability in Stating War Aims, but Deplores Interference in State Politics.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—A call by William Howard Taft to the country to elect this Fall a Republican Congress, which he declared would stimulate the Democratic President by offering constructive criticism of the Administration's action and inaction, and, by legislation, enlarge the nation's military preparations, was issued by the former President, addressing the unofficial Republican State Convention here today.

The convention instantly warmed up to Mr. Taft. He was applauded frequently and got many laughs. One of these was at the start of his speech when he said to the delegates:

"You see before you a ghost, emerging from the past to view the new inventions of the present and see what a near convention means."

"We believe in the resurrection of the dead!" cried a delegate.

"It is a case of the spirits of just men made perfect before God," said Chairman J. Sloat Fassett gravely, while the convention roared its approval.

Reiterating his advocacy of an army of 5,000,000 men, Mr. Taft said that now was the time to raise the great force needed to win the war. With a Democratic Congress, waiting the President's lead rather than co-ordinating with the Executive, he said, this would not be accomplished with such promptness as was imperative.

While conceding the ability of the President in stating the country's aims in the war, Mr. Taft asserted that the Administration had not had the same succcess in forming practical war policies. He criticised also the tendency of the Administration "to allow party considerations too much sway in its appointments to important tasks," and declared that "politics had not been adjourned," as indicated by what he termed Presidential interference in the party affairs of Wisconsin and Michigan.

"Everything we do now and everything we say must help win the war," said Mr. Taft. "The President has said 'politics is adjourned.' He is certainly right, in so far as politics is to be used for personal ends or party triumph. But popular government, even in war, must be carried on by parties. Party spirit must, of course, be suppressed where it hampers or embarrasses. On the other hand, party organization of public opinion may be the best way to secure needed Government action. That is the present case. The nation needs the Republican Party to give popular expression to an affirmative aggressive war policy. Its success at the polls in November will spur the Administration to adopt one. A Republican Congress will enact legislation to initiate and carry it on.

Praises Conscription Law.

"The present Administration is to remain in power two years and a half. By that time, even though the war continues, our then military strength must leave no doubt of the result. We are not now concerned with the national election of 1920. That may take care of itself. Its outcome will depend upon circumstances which one cannot now foresee. Our present task, as patriots and Republicans, is to help the present Administration organize the potential force of this country into a knockout blow to William of Hohenzollern and his compliant German people.

"What can we fairly say of the preparations for the war by the Administration? We must admit that to change a peace-loving democracy like ours into a nation which shall make an effective modern war on a huge scale is no easy task. There must be waste of money, effort, and time in such a transition. Much has been done by the Administration and well done. We should not minimize in any degree the credit due to it for our conscription law. It was indispensable to carrying on this war. It was democratic in its principle and effective in its operation. It could not have passed but for the efforts of the President and the Republican minority. Its execution, under the able directing hand of the Judge Advocate and Provost Marshal General, has been admirable.

"Other achievements in war preparation may properly be claimed for the credit of the Administration, whose patriotism and earnest devotion to its great moral war aims no one can question. We need not dwell upon the unfortunate delays in the manufacture of rifles, machine guns, artillery, ships, and airplanes, or the costly blunders of the Coal Administration. They should be used as lessons. The credit of the Administration for the work which has been done, however, should not be exaggerated by ignoring the great powers freely given it by Congress and the wonderful national resources with which it has had to work and the militant support it has had from an intensely loyal, united, and morally outraged people.

Business Men Kept Down.

"It may be fairly said that the Administration has allowed party considerations, which the crisis should have entirely neutralized, to rule too much in its appointments to important tasks. Moreover, for a year it deprived itself and the country of the services of those geniuses of business organization whose achievements have in the past advanced the material resources of this country to their present commanding power. When men of this kind were first called to the aid of the Administration they were given advisory functions and no actual control. Slowly the Administration has been forced to use them. The principle at first obtained that men of success in any field of private business were not to be trusted with real authority in war production. This made the qualification for such posts in many cases a lack of experience in the field in which the appointees were to act. Hard experience has forced exceptions to such a paralyzing rule of eligibility and selection. The trained capacity of the American people is now finding an opportunity for effective operation in the real authority given to Messrs. Schwab, Stettinius, Ryan, Goethals, and others. With such men in unfettered control, we can be confident of a volume of production in ships, arms, ammunition, airplanes, and terminal facilities that will amaze the world.

"The President's messages and addresses have been great in declaring our moral aims in the war. They have shown clearly the disinterested attitude of the American nation. They have painted, with master hand, the wickedness of our foe. They have grandly promised that we must not stay our hand until we win. They have confuted the pretences of our enemies and stiffened the morale of our allies.

"In framing practical policies for carrying out our high purposes, however, the Administration has not achieved the same success. There is always a halt and a hesitation in adopting the necessary course finally entered upon.

Transport of Troops Slow.

"While we were mediating by message in the field of open diplomacy, with the German and Austrian peoples, our transportation of troops was slow and in small numbers, and seemed to vindicate the view of those who contended that the transfer of millions of Americans to France in any reasonable time was impossible.

"The Army Appropriation bill of last Winter was held up for more than two months, in order that the Secretary of War might visit the war fronts and gain a clearer idea of the situation there and bring back a definite policy. When he returned, he appeared before the committee of the House and Senate and gave them an account of his trip, but instead of bringing back a definite plan of action he asked for more time to consider.

"The western drive was then on. It presented, as nothing else could, the immediate danger of breaking through the allied line. The Allies called upon the Administration for aid and pressed the necessary shipping upon us. We were pushed into action, and thus we have now landed a million men in France."

The former President here described the defeat in Congress, by the Administration forces, of legislation to extend the draft age limits, which he declared would have provided promptly, and without hardship upon dependent families, the army of "at least 5,000,000 men" urged by the minority leaders. He continued:

"What is needed then to help this Administration most is a co-ordinate branch of the Government with power and responsibility in fighting this war, which will perform two functions. The first is that of constructive criticism of administrative action or inaction. A criticism is constructive which will point out a defect for the purpose of having it remedied, which will emphasize a need for the purpose of having it supplied. It is a criticism from a source of independent power which will minimize the numbing security of official reserve and concealment and stimulate executive sensitiveness to the duty of quick decision and action in time of war. The second function is by law to enlarge our military preparations at once so that they shall clearly be adequate to our declared national purpose.

Attacks Senate Democrats.

"Will a Democratic Congress furnish this constructive criticism and needed legislation? Clearly not. There have been a few Democrats in Congress, especially in the Senate, whose intense interest in the effective conduct of the war has been manifest and who have shown independence. But in the case of the majority of the Democrats this has not been true. We may, therefore, infer that a new Democratic Congress would wait upon the President, would hesitate with him, and would furnish him with no independent aggressive impulse in his great task.

"Now, what of the next election? The Administration has sought to secure what is called a nonpartisan return of loyal members of Congress. This nonpartisanship seems to apply only in States where the Republican majorities would be overwhelming, and where the withdrawal of Democratic opposition is a concession of no substance. It does not work where there is a chance for a Democratic candidate in either the Senate or the House. In Wisconsin, in which the Republican candidate for the Senate was engaged in a life-and-death struggle wih pro-German opposition, the President wrote a letter attacking him and seeking the election of a warm personal supporter and Democrat, whom he had urged to run. In Michigan, a Republican State, where there is a division between the Republicans, the President has invited Mr. Ford, a former Republican, who rarely voted, and an extreme pacifist before the war, to become the Democratic candidate, with a view to securing another thick-and-thin supporter in the Senate. Politics was not adjourned in these acts. Such a policy of so-called nonpartisanship, if carried to success, will result in a Democratic Congress completely subject to the discipline of the Administration, furnishing no stimulus to definite policy and no impulse to prompt action.

"If we had to have a Democratic Congress in 1917, it was better for the country that the President should be a Democrat. Otherwise, the declaration of war, proper preparation for it, and the passage of the Conscription act would have been very doubtful. But now the situation is different. Now we need a Republican Congress to call for and insist upon adequate preparation and to formulate legislation to this end. Such a Congress will in every way back up and sustain the Democratic President in winning the war."

INDORSE WILSON'S AIMS.

French Labor Federation Approves Peace Principles He Laid Down.

PARIS, July 19.—The Congress of the General Confederation of Labor, after long and animated discussion last night, adopted by a vote of 908 to 233, a resolution approving the adoption by the leaders of the Confederation of the peace principles enunciated by President Wilson.

ZEPPELIN FALLS IN FLAMES.

Came Down Near the German Frontier at Dalheim on Monday.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—A Zeppelin fell in flames at the German frontier near Dalheim on Monday evening, the Rotterdamsche Courant announces today.

Besides Saving Wheat Ma Says I'm Saving Cooking When I Eat

POST TOASTIES

BEST CORN FLAKES EVER

Use Cuticura For the Scalp

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

U.S. Marines

"Nine enemy planes shot down today."

So run the dispatches from the Western Front.

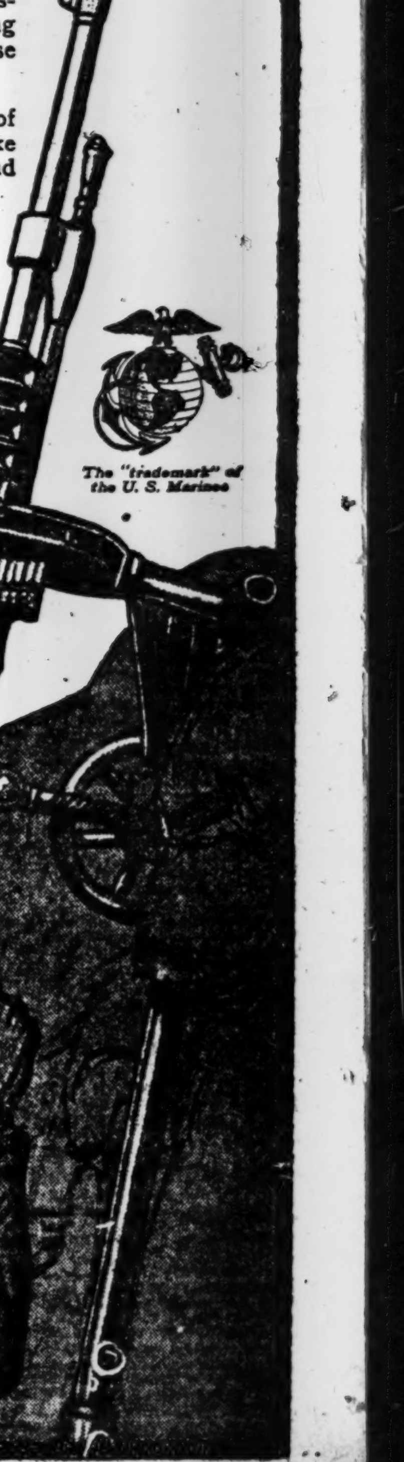
Some one has been at the most exciting "wing shooting" in the history of the world; none less thrilling because in grim and deadly defense of outraged Humanity.

In this important branch of modern warfare, U. S. Marines take part. The Marines are all 'round soldiers: land, sky and sea.

This Three-in-One Service is open, to sound-bodied, quick-witted men between the ages of 18 and 36 years. Thorough training; and opportunity for advancement. 1800 officers will be commissioned from the ranks.

REGISTERED MEN: Ask your Local Board to let you volunteer. Unregistered men, enlist in the U. S. Marines quickly, while you can.

Apply at the
U. S. MARINE CORPS RECRUITING STATION
24 East 23d St., New York City
1030 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.
190 Market Street, Newark.
Post Office Bldg., Jersey City.
19 Congress Street, New Haven.



The "trademark" of the U. S. Marines

How to Get The Sunday Times Regularly

To avoid disappointment in obtaining the Sunday edition of The New York Times, place a standing order with your newsdealer to deliver it to your home or hold a copy at his stand for you.

By order of the War Industries Board, The New York Times has discontinued the acceptance of unsold copies from newsdealers. This is one of the methods by which the Federal Government is conserving newsprint paper. Newsdealers are required to adjust their orders to their sales and by directing your dealer to deliver the Sunday Times, you will be co-operating with him.

The New York Times

BASEBALL TEAMS MUST GO TO WORK

Baker Makes Final Ruling That the Players Are in a Non-essential Pursuit.

AFFECTS ALL OF DRAFT AGE

Few Stars Are Not Included in Order and the Big Leagues' Future Is in Doubt.

OFFICIAL ADVICE AWAITED

Secretary Favors a Change in Regulations to Take In All Who Are Only Entertainers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Organized baseball suffered a severe blow which will deprive it of the services of nearly all of its "stars" when Secretary Baker today ruled that baseball was a non-essential occupation under the "work or fight" order recently promulgated by Major Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General.

The Secretary's decision was made in the case of "Eddie" Ainsmith, catcher of the Washington American League team, whose local board held that the occupation of baseball player was non-productive in the sense of the regulations, and that the registrant's deferred classification and order number should be withdrawn. The district board sustained this ruling on appeal, and this has been affirmed by Secretary Baker's announcement of today.

In his decision in the baseball test case Secretary Baker also expressed the opinion that the regulation should not only not be changed but that the scope of its provisions "should be so enlarged as to include other classes of persons whose professional occupation is solely that of entertaining."

Text of Baker's Decision.

The full text of the Secretary's decision follows:

"The language of the regulation pertinent here occurs in Paragraph C of Section 121-K, as follows:

"'Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports, and amusements,' &c.

"Obviously baseball players are persons occupied in a sport, so that the ruling of the local and district boards must be sustained as plainly correct.

"It is suggested, however, that the regulations ought to be changed to exclude baseball players from their operation, and this appeal is not really based upon any doubt as to the correctness of the determination made by the local and district boards, but is addressed to the wisdom of the regulations.

"The arguments in this behalf are three in number:

"1. That baseball is a business in which very large investments of money have been made, involving the erection of properties useless and unprofitable unless permitted to be continued in the use for which they were erected, and that the application of the regulations to members of professional baseball teams would so far disorganize this business as to destroy it and render this property temporarily valueless.

"2. That the occupation of a professional baseball player requires a very high degree of specialized training and skill, procurable only by a substantially exclusive devotion of the time of persons aspiring to become professional players, so that there is not much likelihood of such players having any other available occupation or fitness for any other occupation at all adequate in its returns to maintain for themselves and their families the standard of living which has been established on the earnings in their professional occupation.

Recreational Value of Game.

"3. That baseball has been accepted as the national sport of the people of the United States, that it affords wholesome outdoor relaxation and enjoyment to large numbers of the American people and is to many workers and business men of the United States almost the only opportunity for such recreation; so that to bring about the cessation of professional baseball would work a social and industrial harm far out of proportion to the military loss involved by the exemption of the limited number of players in question.

"Upon each of these grounds separate comment is appropriate.

"As to the first: The situation of professional baseball differs in no wise from other civilian peace-time business which by reason of the stress of war and its demands upon the industries and energy of the country must be content to bear whatever burden is imposed by temporary inactivity. While the number of men affected by the order may be sufficient to disorganize the business, many of the players are beyond the present draft age and it is by no means certain that complete disorganization of the business would follow adherence to the order as made.

"As to the second: Baseball players are men of unusual physical ability, dexterity, and alertness. It has been necessary for us in this country to institute processes of rapid industrial training, and it is quite inconceivable that occupations cannot be found by these men which not only would relieve them from the onus of nonproductive employment, but would make them productive in some capacity highly useful to the nation. This change will be welcomed by individuals involved, and its usefulness to the country, both direct and indirect, is obvious.

"The third consideration is of course the serious one, and is the one which has brought about the present appeal to the President. The stress of intensive occupation in industry and commerce in America, in normal times, is such as to give the highest importance and social value to outdoor recreation. It may well be that all of the persons who attend such outdoor sports are not in need of them, but certainly a very large preponderance of the audiences in these great national exhibitions are helped, physically and mentally, and made more efficient, industrially and socially, by the relaxation that they there enjoy.

All Must Make Sacrifices.

"But the times are not normal; the demands of the army and of the country are such that we must all make sacrifices, and the nonproductive employment of able-bodied persons useful in the national defense, either as military men or in the industry and commerce of our country, cannot be justified. The country will be best satisfied if the great selective process by which our army is recruited makes no discriminations among men except those upon which depend the preservation of the business industries of the country essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the regulation in question should not be changed, but, rather, that the scope of its provisions should be so enlarged as to include other classes of persons whose professional occupation is solely that of entertaining. Our people will be resourceful enough to find other means of recreation and relaxation if there be not enough persons beyond the useful military or industrial age to perform such functions, and they will be wise and patriotic enough not to neglect the recreation necessary to maintain their efficiency merely because they are called upon, in the obvious public interest, to sacrifice a favorite form of amusement.

"The appeal is denied and the order of the local and district boards is affirmed."

WILL WRECK LOCAL TEAMS.

Ruling Will Leave Only Five of Giants and One Yankee.

Secretary Baker's decision means that the three local major league clubs, the Giants, Yankees, and Brooklyns, will be completely wrecked, and the owners are at a loss as to whether they will be able to continue. The Yankees are the hardest hit, for Manager Miller Huggins will lose every player of worth with the exception of Frank Baker, who is over the draft age. The Giants will have Zimmerman, Fletcher, Larry Doyle, Sallee, and George Gibson, who are all over 31. Cheney, Olson, Daubert, and Doolan are the only Brooklyn veterans who are not affected by the order.

Both leagues will make an attempt to play out their schedules this season and many of the teams still hope that they will be able to get some of their players exempted until the season ends because of the heavy contracts under which they are playing. However, baseball officials believe that under the ruling of Secretary Baker, no time extensions will be granted to any of the players.

John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League, said yesterday:

"There is no question that every effort will be put forth to keep the game alive, despite the present unfavorable outlook. We feel confident that with co-operation on the part of all interested in the maintenance of the game we will play out the championship schedule."

The recent closing of the Pacific Coast League will throw many minor league players on the market, and as it is certain that all the minor leagues will now have to close their gates, the major league clubs may be able to gather enough veterans and youngsters to fill up their ranks. It is a question in the minds of some club owners whether the baseball public would be satisfied with an inferior grade of playing. However, the leagues will get together within the next few days and decide on what course they will follow.

Practically every player of note in the game will be lost under the order. Ty Cobb, George Sisler, Walter Johnson, Tris Speaker, Babe Ruth, Roger Peckinpaugh, Eddie Collins, and nearly all the other stars of the game are within the draft age.

The decision of Secretary Baker is expected to have an immediate effect on the players, and a general desertion of the clubs for the shipbuilding plants is looked for. Several of the players have already jumped to the shipyards and the steel concerns. Joe Jackson of the White Sox was the first to go, and Jeff Tesreau of the Giants followed in a few weeks. Allan Russell of the Yankees is the latest to go to the shipyards.

The list of players who will have to quite baseball and take up essential work is as follows:

National League.

NEW YORK—Ferdinand Schupp, William Perritt, Fred Anderson, Albert Demaree, Cecil Causey, Lew McCarty, William Rariden, Walter Holke, George Burns, Joseph Wilhoit, George Smith, James Thorpe.

BROOKLYN — Burleigh Grimes, Richard Marquard, Daniel Griner, Oliver O'Mara, Harry Myers, Zach Wheat, Mack Wheat, James Johnston, James Hickman, Otto Miller.

CHICAGO—James Vaughn, Victor Aldridge, Claude Hendrix, Philip Douglas, George Tyler, William Killifer, Robert O'Farrell, Fred Merkle, Charles Hollocher, Charles Deal, William Wortman, Leslie Mann, Turner Barber, Max Flack.

CINCINNATI—Nicholas Allen, Horace Eller, Thomas Griffith, Henry Groh, Earle Neale, Michael Regan, Peter Schmidt, Harry Smith, Fred Toney, Ivy Wingo, Lee Magee.

PHILADELPHIA — Michael Prendergast, Joseph Oeschger, Bradley Hogg, Edward Burns, M. W. Watson, John Adams, Michael McGaffigan, David Bancroft, Justin Fitzgerald, Emil Meusel, Fred Williams.

BOSTON—Arthur Nehf, Dana Fillingim, W. Canavan, John Rawlings, J. Carlisle Smith, James Smith, Roy Powell, Ray Massey, Albert Wickland, John Henry, Arthur Wilson.

PITTSBURGH—Max Carey, Carl Carlson, William McKechnie, Wilbur Cooper, C. L. Bigbee, Lee King, Frank Miller, Jacob Pitler, Walter Schmidt, George Cutshaw, Fred Mollwitz.

ST. LOUIS—Douglas Baird, Walton Cruise, William Doak, Rogers Hornsby, William Horstman, Jacob May, Lee Meadows, Eugene Packard, Eugene Paulette, James Smythe, John Smith, William Sherdell, Frank Snyder.

American League.

NEW YORK—Ray Caldwell, George Mogridge, Edward Love, Harry Hannah, Walter Pipp, Derrill Pratt, Roger Peckinpaugh, Frank Bodie, Zinn Beck, Elmer Miller, Frank Gilhooley, Aaron Ward, Dazzy Vance, Ray Keating, William Lamar, Joe Finneran, Albert Walters, Henry Robinson.

BOSTON—George Ruth, Carl Mays, Joseph Bush, Samuel Jones, Weldon Wyckoff, Samuel Agnew, Walter Schang, John McInnis, David Shean, Everett Scott, Harry Hooper, Amos Strunk.

CHICAGO—C. A. Russell, M. C. Wolfgang, William Shellenbeck, Ray Schalk, Byrd Lynn, Arnold Gandil, Eddie Collins, George Weaver, Fred McMullen, Charles Risberg, Harry Liebold, Edward Murphy.

DETROIT—Tyrus Cobb, Bernard Boland, Harry Coveleskie, George Cunningham, George Dauss, Eric Erickson, William James, Robert Jones, Rupert Kallio, Archibald Yelle, R. S. Young, Owen Bush, Oscar Vitt, Robert Veach, Frank Walker.

CLEVELAND—Tris Speaker, Guy Morton, Stanley Coveleskie, Fred Coumbe, James Bagby, John Enzman, Stephen O'Neill, William Wambsganss, Ray Chapman, John Graney, Robert Roth, Joe Wood.

PHILADELPHIA—Vean Gregg, Elmer Meyers, William Adams, Scott Perry, Frank Fahey, Forest Cady, Ralph Perkins, John McEvoy, Merlin Kopp, Clarence Walker, George Burns, Clarence Davidson.

ST. LOUIS—George Sisler, David Davenport, Allen Sothoron, Thomas Rodgers, Joseph Gedeon, Walter Gerber, Fred Maisel, Earl Smith, Timothy Hendryx, Ray Demmitt, John Tobin, Leslie Nunamaker, Henry Severeid.

WASHINGTON—Walter Johnson, Albert Gallio, Yancy Ayers, James Shaw, Harry Harper, John Lavan, Edward Ainsmith, Joseph Casey, Edward Foster, Ray Morgan, Claude Milan, Howard Shanks.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Five members of the Chicago Americans, world's champions, will not be affected by Secretary's Baker's ruling. The players who are over the draft age are Pitchers Shellenbeck, Cicotte and Benz, Outfielder John Collins, and Manager Rowland.

All but four of the Chicago National League players would be affected by Secretary Baker's ruling that baseball is a nonessential occupation, it became known today. The four are Manager Fred Mitchell, Coach Otto Knabe, Dode Paskert and Rollie Zeider. The latter two are active players. Several of the Cubs are in Class 1 of the draft.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The St. Louis Americans have three players—Lawdermilk, Leifield, and Demmitt—and the St. Louis Nationals have four—Ames, Wallace, Heathcote, and Gonzales—who will not be affected by Secretary Baker's ruling that professional baseball is a nonessential occupation.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Only four players on the Washington Americans would not be affected by Secretary Baker's ruling on the work or fight regulations. They are Outfielders Zeb. Milan and Frank Schulte, Infielder George McBride, and Pitcher Nick Altrock.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Every player on the Cleveland baseball team except Utility Infielder Terry Turner and possibly Tris Speaker would be affected by Secretary Baker's decision, it was announced by officials of the club today.

DETROIT, July 19.—Only six men on the Detroit American team will not be affected by Secretary Baker's ruling on the "work or fight" regulations. They are: Manager Jennings, Bill Donovan, coach; Oscar Stanage, catcher; Ed Spencer, catcher; Harry Coveleskie, pitcher, and Art Griggs, first baseman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Secretary Baker's ruling would affect all but two players of the Philadelphia Nationals and five of the local American League team. They are First Baseman Luderus and Outfielder Cravath of the Phillies, and Captain Oldring, Pitcher Gregg, Infielders Dugan and Gardner, and Outfielder Acosta of the Athletics.

PITTSBURGH, July 19. — Secretary Baker's ruling will leave the Pittsburgh team only four players, Leach, Hinchman, Miller, and Slapnicka.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19.—The Eastern Baseball League will suspend for the season next Sunday as a result of the decision today of Secretary Baker. Hartford, New Haven, Springfield, and Providence will finish tomorrow. Worcester is to play at Bridgeport Sunday and New London at Waterbury.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—It is understood here that the enforcement of the work or fight order against professional baseball players will mean an exodus of ball players from the American Association to shipyards and other war industries at Duluth and Superior. It is known that many ball players have received offers from these concerns contingent upon the enforcement of the order.

WANTS 100-GAME SCHEDULE.

Frazee Suggests Holding World's Series Games Next Month.

BOSTON, July 19.—A suggestion to end the major league baseball season at the completion of 100 games of the schedules, with a world championship series between the winning clubs in the American and National Leagues early next month in case President Wilson upholds the ruling of Secretary Baker that baseball players come under the "work or fight" order, was telegraphed to the National Baseball Commission by H. H. Frazee, President of the Boston American League Club tonight.

Mr. Frazee said he would not consider the possibility of continuing the season with the array of inferior players it would be necessary to call upon to fill up the roster of the various clubs. Of the Red Sox stars, only Shean, Wagner, Whiteman, and Truesdale would be left. Shean and Wagner are the only regulars.

The Boston Americans have played eighty-six games of their schedule, and have a comfortable lead. Under the plan suggested by Mr. Frazee the season would close with two-thirds of the schedule completed.

If the ruling is enforced the Boston Nationals would have only four players left—Ragan, Hughes, Konetchy, and Herzog.

BASEBALL MEN SEEK MODE OF PROCEDURE

Herrmann Promises Strict Compliance with Order—In Doubt as to Course of Action.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 19.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, issued a statement here tonight relative to Secretary Baker's decision placing baseball in the list of nonessentials. Mr. Herrmann said:

"It is apparent that Secretary Baker has given the matter his most serious consideration, and his conclusions are beyond doubt based upon the highest motives possible in the matter. Just what the method of procedure of the club owners is to be is one that will be determined upon in the next few days, but I am sure there is only one conclusion that we will come to, and that is that constituted authority must and will be upheld by all interested parties.

"His suggestion that many of the players are beyond the draft age and, therefore, it is by no means certain that complete disorganization of the business will follow on account of the order, is one that will be a matter for the clubs to determine. As all of the clubs in both major leagues will be in transit on Sunday evening there is no doubt that it will remain in statu quo for a few days.

"The interested parties will take up with the proper authorities at once the mode of procedure in closing out the business temporarily, if it is deemed necessary to do so. We must have a ruling at once as to the status of the players in seeking essential employment, the length of time to be given them to do so, and whether it will be necessary to apply to the local board having original jurisdiction over them. I am assuming the player in securing essential employment will be permitted to do so anywhere that he can obtain it, whether at home or in the city or vicinity in which his club is located.

"Personally, I believe, with Secretary Baker, that persons who attend outdoor sports, such as baseball, are in need of them, are helped by these great national exhibitions, physically and mentally, and made more efficient industrially and socially by the relaxation that they enjoy, and therefore something may be devised to the end that the game will continue in some manner or other until the close of the season, having in mind that the order must and will be respected. The baseball interests have been loyal and patriotic, and will continue to be so. The order will be respected to the very letter."

John K. Tener, President of the National League, said:

"I have read Secretary Baker's decision in full, and baseball interests will comply with the finding in sipirit as well as in action. As good citizens, our obligation is to respect constituted authority. If baseball comes under the classification of a nonessential occupation, we will most gladly make the sacrifice of our business interests in the country's welfare.

"We feel, however, some provisions should be made that would give us time to determine whether or not the clubs can proceed under the suggestion made by Secretary Baker, or whether we will close out our business entirely, and we will request the War Department to make its ruling more definite as it concerns this point.

"My personal opinion is that if every ball player between the ages of 21 and 31 is forced to cease playing baseball at once, professional baseball parks will have to close their gates immediately."

CHICAGO, July 19.—Whether or not baseball would continue in the American League with players above or below the draft age would be left to the administration, Ban Johnson, President of the American League, said tonight. The order would take approximately 85 to 90 per cent. of the league players, the statement declared.

Gold Mining Held Essential.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Gold mining has been listed as an essential industry, the War Industries Board announced today, and all reasonable priority on material and supplies used in the production of gold will be given by the Priorities Committee. This action was taken on request of the Treasury Department.

DELAYS WIRE CONTROL.

President Getting Information on Status of South American Cables.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson's proclamation taking over telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio systems for the period of the war will be issued as soon as the Department of Justice has completed examination of the law authorizing Government operation and examined the status of certain cable franchises in South American countries which might be canceled if operation passed into the hands of a foreign Government.

It became known today that any negotiations that might be necessary to obtain consent of the South American Governments to the operation of the cables by the United States would not be permitted to delay the taking over of telegraph and telephone lines. It is probable that all lines will be taken over except those of cable companies having contracts with foreign Governments prohibiting operation of the cables by another Government.

RED CROSS WORK IN ENGLAND

Major Endicott Tells of Its Aid to the Sick and Wounded.

LONDON, July 19.—Major William Endicott, the American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain, made the following statement today regarding the work of the American Red Cross in this country during the last six months:

"Two recent developments in the war situation have increased the importance and widened the scope of the American Red Cross work in Great Britain. The first was the decision of the Allies to brigade American troops with the British soldiers in the north of France; the second was the enormous increase in the number of American soldiers landed on British soil.

"During the past few weeks American sick and wounded have been arriving in numbers, and today there are half a dozen London hospitals which are caring for between twenty and 100 soldiers each. The largest purely American hospital in the vicinity of London will be located in Richmond Park, on land given by the King. This hospital, the gift of the British Red Cross, will provide 500 beds for American wounded.

"In the South of England there is an American Red Cross building on similar lines as the huts, and a hospital to accommodate 3,000, while in the North of England we already have a hospital capacity of 800.

"Hospital work is only one side of American Red Cross activities. A debarkation officer, representing the society, boards an incoming transport long before it docks. American Red Cross workers are in every port and camp, and an American Red Cross embarkation officer is almost the last man to quit an outgoing transport before it weighs anchor for France.

"The supplies which the American Red Cross furnishes American soldiers are of a most varied character, and wounded Americans in hospitals in Great Britain are visited weekly by American women."

NEW BRITISH AIRPLANE.

Bombing Machine of Great Speed Tested at the Front.

LONDON, July 19.—The newspapers today give prominence to a report of a new type of British airplane, which, having been tested at the front with the greatest success, is about to be employed there in large numbers.

No technical details are given, but it is said the new machine has enormous speed and climbing power. It is capable of carrying great weight in bombs, machine guns, and other equipment, and of attaining a height of 20,000 feet in an astonishingly short time.

It is said the machine can cover long distances at a speed which leaves all but the fastest modern scouting machines far behind, and thus is able to cross the enemy's lines and drop bombs and return for a fresh load within a time limit far less than any of the earlier airplanes.

The engines of the airplane are declared to be so completely reliable that risk of compulsory descent into the enemy's territory is eliminated. It is added that not one of these wonder machines has yet been downed, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Germans.

ROOSEVELT SHADOW ALARMS DEMOCRATS

Washington Plans for a Strong Candidate Should Colonel Run for Governor.

SEE WILSON AS THE ISSUE

Murphy Said to Oppose Federal Interference—Saratoga Meeting Likely to Name No One.

The possibility of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt becoming the Republican candidate for Governor this Fall is giving Democratic leaders in the nation, State, and city considerable concern. Up to yesterday Democrats did not take the Roosevelt nomination threat seriously, but the demand on the part of influential Republicans that he become the nominee has suddenly made them fear that the chances of Democratic success in the State this Fall may be considerably lessened should the ex-President supersede Governor Whitman as the party's candidate.

Word reached Tammany Hall from Washington yesterday that Federal officials who are keeping a close eye upon the State situation may take an active part in the campaign, even to the extent of suggesting a candidate. Washington, it was said, does not want to see the Empire State go strongly Republican in this year of war, when plans for the next Presidential election are already being laid. Should Colonel Roosevelt accept the Gubernatorial nomination, Washington, it was said, intends to throw all its influence behind a Democratic candidate who will bear the stamp of being President Wilson's personal choice and who will make the big issue of the campaign the indorsement of the President's war policies. The lineup, with such a candidate, it was pointed out, would be the successful prosecution of the war under President Wilson and criticism of those war policies supplied by Colonel Roosevelt and his followers.

Just where such a situation would leave Tammany Hall is a matter of speculation. Charles F. Murphy, leader of the organization, has always strongly opposed Washington interference in New York State and city political affairs, and it was said yesterday that at the first sign of an attempt on the part of Federal officials to dictate the selection of a candidate for Governor, Murphy would abandon his present attitude of "hands off" and of allowing up-State Democrats to select their own candidate and come out strongly for Hearst or an out-and-out Tammany man. Should Washington decide to produce its own candidate, it was said yesterday that the choice would undoubtedly fall upon some one connected with the Administration, such as Frank L. Polk, Councilor to the State Department, or Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The selection of some one connected with the Administration, it was argued, would emphasize the fact that the President was personally appealing to the voters of New York State to back him up in his war program.

Democratic Situation Chaotic.

While the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans is considered possible, independent Democrats in the city consider it doubtful, and are not inclined to take any action until the nomination is actually made. The fact that the Republican unofficial convention adjourned yesterday without taking any action regarding a candidate has left the Democratic situation more chaotic than ever. It is likely that the Democrats will follow exactly the same procedure at their unofficial convention at Saratoga when it meets next week. The present plans are to make no announcement of the choice of a candidate until the Republicans come into the open and declare whom they intend to run. That the choice of the Republicans will be Governor Whitman in the event that Colonel Roosevelt does not run is considered certain. But the Roosevelt threat will act as a stay to the Democrats in naming their choice.

The main feature of the Democratic conference at Saratoga will be the presentation of a vigorous war policy with an attack upon Governor Whitman and his handling of State affairs. The Platform Committee, of which State Senator Robert F. Wagner is Chairman, continued its work yesterday and expects to have the document completed today. The platform, it was learned, will contain a plank favoring the adoption of the Federal amendment regarding woman suffrage as well as a plank favoring certain features of Government ownership. This plank will be drawn with a view of satisfying William R. Hearst, who has declared that he is uncompromisingly in favor of all public utilities being owned and operated by municipalities. It will also be a concession to Mayor Hylan, who is equally in favor of Government ownership. The plank will say that the Democratic Party favors legislation designed to allow municipalities to conduct certain public utilities, such as gas and electric light plants, railways, &c. The State ownership of water power and waterways will also be included.

The question of prohibition is giving the platform makers some worry. Some of the committee favor leaving all reference to the question out of the platform, while others insist that the party will gain strength by declaring against prohibition, but in favor of the Federal amendment, thereby leaving the question entirely to the voters. The Public Ownership League, through its director, Joseph J. Holwell, sent Chairman Wagner yesterday a request that the following planks be inserted in the platform:

First—We advocate Government ownership and operation of the telegraphs and telephones in connection with our postal service, Government ownership of the railroads, and such essential means of transportation of troops and goods, and the ... cation of a Government-owned merchant marine, to develop our commerce in time of peace and to supplement our navy in time of war.

Second—We advocate the permanent Government ownership and adequate development of all needed natural resources now in the possession of the Government.

Third—We advocate the Government acquisition of coal mines, oil wells, munition plants, and such natural and industrial resources in sufficient numbers to furnish the Government with full and permanent supplies of required material at a proper cost.

Fourth—We advocate Government control of the industrial activities of the nation to insure in this branch of national effort the greatest productivity under proper conditions and at prices fair to the producer and the consumer.

Fifth—We advocate the universal enactment into municipal, State, and Federal law of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall.

See Smith's Chances Growing.

Friends of Aldermanic President Alfred E. Smith declared yesterday that his chances of being the party's nominee were growing rapidly. Word was received from up-State, they said, that several more members of the Committee of Forty-two which was organized to canvass sentiment throughout the State regarding candidates had gone over to Smith, and that the prospects were excellent that the committee would report next Monday night that it had found an overwhelming demand for Smith's nomination all over the State. Smith's friends in Tammany have been exceedingly active during the past few days trying to stamp out any vestige of Hearst sentiment that may exist.

Particular attention is being paid to Brooklyn, where John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of the borough, has openly espoused the Hearst cause. The Smith workers say that the Hearst sentiment in Brooklyn has been greatly overestimated, and that McCooey will have the fight of his life if he attempts to deliver the Kings County organization over to the editor. Any attempt on the part of either Murphy or McCooey to force Hearst upon the delegates, they said, would split the organizations wide open. While the Smith supporters might be weaned away from their idol, not one of them could be induced to support Hearst, whom they blame for causing Smith to lose the Mayoralty nomination last year.

"A few leaders have gone to Murphy," said a Tammany man yesterday, "with the plea that he do nothing to incur the enmity of Mayor Hylan, as they do not want to lose the jobs they have obtained after being for years out in the cold, but they frankly told the chief that they had no sympathy for Hearst, and hoped he could see his way clear not to force him upon the party."

FIGHT BAN ON HEARST.

Certiorari Proceedings Begun to Set Aside Englewood Ordinance.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Certiorari proceedings were begun in the Supreme Court here today by John J. McCaffrey, 304 West 104th Street, New York, and Harry Gordon of Englewood, N. J., to have set aside as unconstitutional an ordinance adopted July 2 requiring newsdealers of Englewood to take out a license to sell papers there.

The complainants assert a license was refused because they handled The New York American and The New York Evening Journal. They allege that the ordinance, which makes it the duty of Mayor Clinton H. Blake to approve all applications of newsdealers for licenses, establishes a censorship and abridges the freedom of the press. They allege also that it is an unreasonable regulation because it delegates the power of the Common Council to the Mayor.

Corporation Counsel J. Henry Esser of Mount Vernon yesterday sent to Supreme Court Justice J. Addison Young a proposed order to put into effect the decision vacating an injunction suspending the ordinance forbidding the sale and distribution of the Hearst papers in Mount Vernon. He said that the temporary injunction still held, and that the papers could be sold in the town until the order was filed.

Louis D. Master, a real estate broker of Flushing, L. I., who was charged with disorderly conduct because he displayed a sign saying, "Do not read the Hearst newspapers," was found guilty by Magistrate Conway in the Flushing Police Court yesterday. The principal witness against Master was Detective Eugene Fallon, who testified that Master had caused a crowd to gather by exhibiting the sign. A fine of $25 was imposed by the Magistrate.

MUSIC NOTES.

Pasquale Amato, Rafaelo Diaz, and Jose Mardones of the Metropolitan will sing for the Red Cross at Long Branch next Saturday, together with Tamaki Miura, the Japanese prima donna; Genia Zielinska, a Polish singer; Eva Didur, daughter of the Russian basso, and Max Rosen, violin. The Metropolitan Orchestra will assist, under the direction of Giuseppe Bamboschek.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is singing tonight at Ocean Grove, N. J., where Caruso will appear next Saturday. Mme. Alda of the Metropolitan will sing there Aug. 6 for the benefit of St. Paul's M. E. Church of Asbury Park, while another star at the Ocean Grove Auditorium on Aug. 17 will be John McCormack.

Franz Kaltenborn's Orchestra will play on the Mall in Central Park this evening, Levdansky's Band will be at Mount Morris Park, and F. T. Carroll's Band at Hamilton Fish Park. Louis Nicastro leads a concert this afternoon at William H. Seward Park and Edward Canavan conducts tonight at Tottenville, S. I.

Alma Clayburgh, soprano, has been added to the list of artists who will appear at tonight's concert at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS TO BE RESUMED

City to Go "Dark" Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

ORDER MADE TO SAVE COAL

Applies to All Eastern States—Restrictions Two Nights a Week in Rest of Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—By order of the United States Fuel Administration lightless nights will be resumed on Wednesday next for an indefinite period. New York City and the nearby pleasure resorts, such as Coney Island, will go dark as far as any spectacular illumination is concerned on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week.

The exception is made that bona fide roof gardens, outdoor restaurants, and outdoor moving picture theatres are to be permitted to operate with the approval of the local Fuel Administrators. Just how far the pleasure resorts will be permitted to use lights will be determined by the latter officials. On the other nights of the week, Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, there will be no restrictions.

The four lightless nights each week also will apply to the New England States, all of New York State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. In other parts of the country the restrictions will be effective only on Monday and Tuesday nights.

Display advertisements, announcements, signs, and external ornamentation on any building are included among the forms of lighting which come under the ban. The use of light for illumination or display in shop windows or in signs in show windows will be discontinued from sunrise to sunset, and will be discontinued entirely on the lightless nights.

Street illumination in all cities will be restricted to the hours between sunset and sunrise, and the amount of public lighting in any city will be reduced to that necessary for safety. The order charges local Fuel Administrations with the duty of arranging with the proper municipal authorities for the regulation of public lighting.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce has advised the Fuel Administration that about 500,000 tons of coal per year are used for advertising purposes, including display and show window lighting in the United States. The amount of coal used in advertising lighting in New York City is estimated at 16,000 tons a year.

The order from the United States Fuel Administration that lightless nights be resumed came as a surprise to officials in New York. Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, said last night that he had not been notified from Washington in regard to the order. When asked if there was a scarcity of coal in New York now, he said that there was not to his knowledge. He refused to comment further until he received official notification of the order.

At the offices of the Edison Company, which, with the United Electric Light and Power Company, supplies the city with power, surprise was expressed at the news. It was the belief there that the purpose of restricting street illumination was to conserve fuel against a scarcity next Winter. The Edison Company has not had difficulty in obtaining coal, it was said.

C. F. Stillman, manager of the New York International Exposition, said that all Summer resorts would suffer heavily on account of the new ruling and that the exposition might have to close if the order was enforced rigidly. In this case, he said, 400 persons now employed at the exposition would be thrown out of employment.

At the Rialto Theatre Manager Reese expressed surprise at the order but said that he did not think it would materially injure the theatrical business. In one way, he said, it might help, because when the streets are dark people are more inclined to go indoors.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The moving up of the opening date of "Friendly Enemies" because of the reported similarity in theme of "Allegiance," another war play, yesterday caused William Faversham, who is preparing "Allegiance," to announce that the two plays treat their subject from widely varying angles. "Allegiance" will be produced at the Maxine Elliott Theatre some time next month.

Peggy Wood, who has been on vacation, will return to the cast of "Maytime" next Monday night.

Orlando Daly has been engaged for a role in "The Blue Pearl," to be produced at the Longacre on Aug. 5.

Ocean Grove Auditorium, N. J.
SATURDAY EVG., JULY 27, AT 8:15.
CARUSO
RECITAL
Assisted by CAROLINA WHITE, Soprano.
Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, plus 10% War Tax. Now on sale at Box Office and R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN — SEATS NOW ON SALE — OPENING THURSDAY JULY 25, PASSING SHOW OF 1918

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30. EYES OF YOUTH with ALMA TELL and Original Cast. Moves to 39TH ST. THEA. NEXT MONDAY.

39TH ST. THEA. Beg's NEXT MON. SEATS Now. EYES OF YOUTH With ALMA TELL. Moves Here from MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA.

SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. BLANCHE BATES in GETTING TOGETHER — HOLBROOK BLINN

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. ROCK-A-BYE BABY. MUSICAL COMEDY. Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2. MAYTIME. PLAY WITH MUSIC. With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, John T. Murray—Carolyn Thomson.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2. Pop. Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy, SEVENTEEN. SEVENTH MONTH.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30. CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE. BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING. A BIG HIT. MOLLIE KING

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c to $2.00. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. ALL SEATS SOLD AT BOX OFFICE. ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. PHONE 3093 BRYANT.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats Today & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

GAIETY B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Hit THE RAINBOW GIRL

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. GOING UP. The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. Mr. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK (Himself) IN HITCHY-KOO 1918 with LEON ERROL & IRENE BORDONI

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. THE KISS BURGLAR. SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL.

CITY COLLEGE STADIUM. 137th St. and Amsterdam Ave. EVERY EVG. 8:30 OPEN AIR CONCERT. Stadium Orchestra, Arnold Volpe, Cond. Soloist Tonight: ALMA CLAYBURGH, soprano; CANTOR KANEWSKY, tenor. Numbers from Tosca, Puccini; Hebrew airs. Seats 25c, 50c and $1 at Stadium. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, 33 W. 42d. Soldiers and Sailors Free. In case of rain performance in College Hall.

CHOICE FRONT SEATS For The "FOLLIES" at "DAVE" MANDEL'S TICKET OFFICE, 206 W. 42D ST. BRYANT 5869. 4 Doors East of New Amsterdam Theatre.

STEEPLECHASE. THE FUNNY PLACE. Ocean & Pool Bathing, Dancing, Roller Skating & 35 other attractions.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. Opposite W. 129th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing. Now Open.

Tea Rooms.

MRS. COPELAND, 16 East 43d Street, Next to Hotel Manhattan. SERVES REAL FOOD AT A FIXED PRICE. WEDNESDAY DINNER: FRIED CHICKEN AND SPOON BREAD.

THE PIROUETTE 22 East 45th Street. Lunch 35-40c; Dinner 55c.
MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Avenue. Lunch 35c; Chicken lunch 50c.
THE ADELAIDE 7 West 56th Street. Closed July and August.

BEST DOLLAR DINNER IN NEW YORK. At THE GREEN TEA POT, 13 East 36th Street. LUNCHEON 60c. AFTERNOON TEA

THE MARGUERITE 49 West 39th Street. Club Breakfast. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Luncheon, 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 75c. Chicken Dinner Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

CLOVER TEA SHOP, 640 Madison Ave., corner 59th St. Established 1912. Closed Sundays. Breakfast, 40-50c; Lunch, 60-75c; Dinner, $1-$1.25. Under Same Management as the ROSE GARDEN.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays. The Oldest Tea Room in New York. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE SAMOVAR 6 EAST 36TH STREET. VANDERBILT 4137. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea a la Carte. Dinner $1.00—6 to 8 P. M.

OLD CHELSEA 51 West 16th Street, New York City. EAT OUT OF DOORS. Lunch 40-50c; Dinner 75c; Sunday Dinner 1 P. M.

TASTY-TUCK-AWAY 200 West 58th Street. Open every day. Breakfast; Luncheon, 45c.; Dinner, 75c. Special Sun. Dinner or Southern Supper, 85c.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street. Dinner Sun. 6-7 P. M. Luncheon. Afternoon Tea. Dinner. Russian Cooking.

THE MAYFLOWER 25 West 55th Street. Open Sundays. BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER.

THE MARY FANT 28 West 43d Street. Just off 5th Ave. CLOSED DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's. Real Virginia hot corn muffins served daily.

LA FRANCE, 48 East 29th Street. Food for epicures. LUNCH—AFTERNOON TEA—DINNER (DAILY).

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street (Financial District). Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN

THE PICCADILLY, 170 West 72d Street, near Broadway. CLOSED DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

TRY THE COSY, 149 West 57th Street. Sun. Dinner, 12:30-2 P. M. LUNCHEON, 60c; AFT. TEA; DINNER, $1.15.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE, Between 32d and 33d. LUNCHEON, 45c.; DINNER, 65c. Closed Sunday.

HEATHERDELL 15 E. 43d St. (Open Sundays) Luncheon, 35c; Dinner, 75c. TENNESSEE HAM MY SPECIALTY

"I know something that *will* help to clear your skin"

"When my complexion was red, rough and inflamed, I was so *ashamed* that I never had any fun. I imagined that people avoided me—perhaps they *did!* But the regular use of Resinol Soap—with a little Resinol Ointment just at first—has given me back my clear, healthy skin. I wish *you'd* try it!"

Resinol

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also help to clear away dandruff and keep the hair healthy and attractive. For trial free, write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Studebaker MOTOR CARS

Beautiful in Design
Thoroughly Modern
Mechanically Right

TO MAKE SURE of the quality of its material, Studebaker operates one of the most complete laboratories in the automobile industry.

To make sure of its manufacture, it employs men sufficiently experienced and capable to know what real quality means. It places at the disposal of its laboratories and its manufacturing experts the resources of one of the most complete manufacturing establishments in the world.

Studebaker quality, dominant for 66 years, is reflected to its fullest in the New Series 19 Studebaker Cars.

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION
New York Branch: 56th St. and Broadway

N. Y. INT'L EXPOSITION
COOLEST SPOT IN THE METROPOLIS.
SEE United States Gov't Exhibit; Pure Food Exhibit; Fine Arts Exhibit; the first Submarine.
OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENTS TWICE DAILY.
Concerts by 7th Regt. Band 1:30 and 8 P. M.
GREATEST SEA WATER SURF BATHING POOL in the World.
(Bathing tickets at regular rates carrying admission to grounds sold at the gate prior to 12 noon daily except Sundays.)
Restaurants, Dancing, Shows and Amusement Devices of the better class.
East 177th St. Bronx Subway Station at Entrance.

MOTION PICTURES.

IF YOU WANT TO SEE EXACTLY WHAT THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH ARE DOING TO THEM ON THE MARNE SEE
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
Today 2:10 Tonight 8:10 — 44th STREET THEATRE
YOU'LL CHEER, LAUGH, SHOUT

WAR BULLETIN! All tickets sold for the 71st Regiment Armory will be honored at the Colonial Thea. Through the courtesy of the French High Commission, we are privileged to show the FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILM taken by members of the French Army while in active service. A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee have donated the use of the COLONIAL THEATRE, B'way and 62d St., for this entire week (2:15 & 8:15). All seats 25c. TONIGHT: YVONNE DE TREVILLE, the celebrated prima donna of the Belgium Opera Comique, will sing the "Marseillaise" and "The Americans Come," accompanied by the Composer, Fay Foster.

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-60c. Loges $1. All Star Cast In "WE CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING." Rivoli Orchestra.

RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60c. ENID BENNETT in "THE VAMP." Soloists—Comedy. Rialto Orchestra.

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Continuous 9 A. M. to 1 A. M. OLGA PETROVA in "Tempered Steel"

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. CROSSMAN'S ENTERTAINERS. All Seats Reserved. Chuck Reisner, Wm. Lytell & Co. Doug. Fairbanks, "Say! Young Fellow." 25, 35, 50

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Say! Young Fellow." Entire Change of bill with this Picture at End of Performance. Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. BARGAIN MAT. TODAY, 20 & 30c, incl. tax.

STRAND B'WAY at 47th ST. JACK PICKFORD & LOUISE HUFF in "SANDY." Review. Soloists. Orchestra.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. JUNE ELVIDGE, "Joan of the Woods."

Plaza Madison Ave. at 59th St. NORMA TALMADGE, "THE SAFETY CURTAIN." A Drama of the Stage.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.2,109 Seventh Av., near 125th St.

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,526 Broadway
Brooklyn.....401 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Washington.....Riggs Building
Chicago.....1802-1804 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.....403 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
Paris....Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District, (50 miles radius.) Three Cents within 200 miles, Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY, One week, 35c.	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only, One week, 30c.	9.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only	3.00	1.75	.30
CANADIAN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY, One week, 35c.	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only, One week, 30c.	9.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only	9.75	5.15	.90

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.
All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

THE ADVANCE OF FOCH.

In the natural elation caused by the triumphant advance of the French and Americans between the Aisne and the Marne the feeling is that they will go far and that the smiting power of their attack may demoralize the enemy, in which case the initiative would remain with General FOCH for a considerable length of time. The tally of prisoners is rising, apparently into the tens of thousands, and Soissons seems to be within his grasp; in fact, its capture has been reported in Washington. The railway to Villers-Cotterets has been cut, and the main road between Soissons and Château-Thierry is commanded by the artillery of the Allies. In that sector the Germans find themselves in a critical position, although there is no admission of the fact in their official bulletin. General FOCH has turned the tide of battle, and it may be assumed that only heavy concentrations of troops can check his further advance, the limit of which is not to be conjectured.

While the French Commander in Chief has been pursuing Fabian tactics with an invincible patience, he is by temperament and in theory an offensive fighter. Wherever the opportunity has presented itself he has struck the enemy's line. In the battle of the Marne he routed General VON HAUSEN by an attack, as sudden as it was fierce, at Fère-Champenoise, at a time when the German commander was near breaking the French line. In the fight for the sea a month later General FOCH won by offensive tactics. He has said that "strategy is only "the result of character and common "sense," also:

> In war everything is correlated. Every move has some reason, seeks some object; once that object is determined, it decides the nature and importance of the means to be employed.

Two more quotations from FOCH are pertinent just now: "The new kind of "war has begun, the hearts of soldiers "have become a new weapon." Again: "The present-day army is bigger and "better trained, but it is also more "nervous and more easily affected." A professor of war who discourses in this way is formidable when he practices what he teaches, particularly when he is imperturbable in the face of danger. General FOCH's steadiness is well known to his troops. Although they may be nervous, he knows how to impart his own coolness to them. On the other hand, he knows how to shake the resolution of the enemy. His attack begun on July 17 was a model in the art of surprise. He had the Germans on the run before they were aware the battle had opened, and he will press his advantage. He could rely upon the dash and spirit of his own troops, and he was singularly fortunate in the co-operation of the Americans, Regulars, Marines, and National Guard divisions, who were as swift and even more impetuous in attack than his own Frenchmen. FOCH's opportunity had come, and it may be assumed that he knows just where his reserves are and how quickly he can match them against the German reinforcements. Therefore optimism is abundantly justified.

Why General FOCH attacked at this time and what his design was do not yet appear. A theory that he divined an intention of the Germans to make their approach to Paris down the Ourcq to Meaux, and anticipated it by launching his offensive on a twenty-five-mile front, does not seem to stand the test of the inquiry why the weight of the German offensive was thrown into the scale south and east of Rheims. The only possible rejoinder is that the enemy may have been detected concentrating a large force between Laon and Soissons. Did FOCH attack to divert divisions from the movement enveloping Rheims? This speculation is in most favor, on the theory that no one understood better than the Commander in Chief, unless it was his lieutenant PETAIN, what the moral effect upon the French people of the capture of Verdun would be.

There remains the conjecture that FOCH, having found that the German offensive had lost power and speed, resolved to take the initiative and seek a decision himself. This is an inspiring conception, and one can imagine HAIG co-operating in the north with all his resources. FOCH is not a General who fears his fate too much and is unwilling to put it to the touch. For all his caution and restraint there is something of the fatalist about him. But if he is bent on taking his turn in open warfare, and trying that offensive which time and again he has declared is the only road to success, we may be sure that he has organized for victory with the utmost thoroughness; which is an additional reason for faith in his star.

It may be remarked that in giving the post of honor to General JOSEPH MANGIN, General FOCH knew his man. We have already intimated that the Commander in Chief believes that moral ideas working through an army are half the battle. But Generals of skill and devotion are essential. MANGIN, at the time holding the line from Soissons to Craonne, was conspicuous in NIVELLE's great offensive in 1916, which resulted in the capture of 20,000 Germans, but was too costly to receive official approval. NIVELLE and MANGIN lost their commands and faced a court-martial. CLEMENCEAU, on attaining power, restored MANGIN, and it must be with an indescribable elation that this resolute leader, who is the idol of the poilu, finds himself once more victorious in the scene of a glorious disgrace. Commanding the right FOCH has posted that fine fanatic GOURAUD, who may be termed the Stonewall Jackson of the French Army. Truly this is FERDINAND FOCH's opportunity.

THE UNOFFICIAL CONVENTION.

Mr. FASSETT, who has been honored by his party in years past, did honor to his party and to his State by the address he delivered as Temporary Chairman of the Republican unofficial convention at Saratoga. His words were of the highest patriotism, spoken with the sincerity of deep conviction by a man who declared that he had "ceased to be more than passingly interested in any subject or in "any enterprise or in any issue whatever which did not bear directly "upon the winning of this war." Mr. FASSETT eloquently presented to the minds of his audience the issues that divide the belligerent forces in this war; it is "a titanic struggle between "the force of light and the forces of "darkness, between the force of "right and the forces of wrong, between liberty and oppression." His address would be read with deep satisfaction and approval in every part of the country, and if there remain any Americans who still harbor doubts as to the meaning of the war, which we can hardly suppose to be the case, they might study it with great advantage.

In one passage of his address, which we reproduce below, Mr. FASSETT delivered an admonition to his party that is in every sentence and word equally appropriate for the prayerful consideration of the Democratic conference to be held in Saratoga next week:

> This is the war of no man and of no set of men. It is wider than our own country. It is as wide as the welfare of the world, and we have no right to bring to the cause of liberty in this war anything less than the very best. The work before us as a political party in the State, the nation, and the world in connection with this war is so vital and so vast it will require all our strength. It will demand our best and highest efforts. We should unite and not divide. We should consecrate our highest powers.

Between the rivals for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination the Temporary Chairman, we must assume, occupied a position of entire impartiality, as impartial, let us say, as that of the Speaker of the House of Commons. Yet, if Mr. ROOSEVELT should finally give an assenting response to the appeal addressed to him by so large a part of the convention, by so many Republicans of light and leading in the State, it will appear to many that in this part of his address Mr. FASSETT, consciously or unconsciously, pointed the finger of preference and election rather directly toward the conspicuous figure at Oyster Bay. Few Republicans and no Democrat would deny that at a time when, in Mr. FASSETT's words, the work before the party in the State, in the nation, and in the world, "in "connection with this war is so vital "and so vast" that "it will require "all our strength," Mr. ROOSEVELT is the Republican who, above all others, possesses the indicated qualification. At any rate, he would undoubtedly command all the strength of his party, with notable outside reinforcement.

Even though unofficial, it was a singular convention. By its makeup and in the processes by which the delegates were named, an expression of preference equivalent to a command that Governor WHITMAN should be the candidate for nomination in the primaries was foreordained. Yet Mr. ROOSEVELT was the dominant figure. Republicans whose names have long been associated with the leadership of the party, with determining influence in its councils, joined in an appeal and petition to the Colonel that it was his duty to accept the nomination. Some of the most active supporters of Mr. WHITMAN's ambitions joined in this appeal, and his leading opponent showed great alacrity in associating himself with the movement. The convention adjourned without waiting for Mr. ROOSEVELT's answer, which, naturally, will not be long deferred. Meanwhile, Mr. WHITMAN is passing through a period of suspense doubtless the most trying of his political life.

MICHIGAN PRIMARIES.

Certain "Republican leaders" of Michigan are unworthy of its beautiful primary law and of that accomplished and impartial candidate for Senator whose profound interest in politics may be judged from his recorded remembrance that he cast his first vote "for GARFIELD" in 1884. The Michigan primaries are free to all. Democrats can vote in Republican primaries, Republicans can vote in Democratic primaries. If a candidate is nominated by more than one party he has to choose, within five days after the official canvass, on which ticket he will have his name on Election Day. Mr. HENRY FORD belongs to both parties, or to all parties, or to no party. His are the privileges of genius as well as those of the wise Michigan primary law.

Since the object of that law must have been to confuse and break up parties, to destroy base partisan distinctions, why don't those Republican leaders rejoice in the situation which reveals fully the majestic sagacity of the makers of the primary law? They complain that there is nothing in that great statute that authorizes the refusal of nominating petitions filed with the Secretary of State for one candidate by more than one party. They actually talk of going to the courts for the purpose and in the hope of keeping Mr. FORD's name from being printed on both primary tickets. Vain effort, wicked hope! Indeed, to speak of political parties in that paradise of the primary is to use meaningless and outworn language. How can there be a Republican Party when Democrats and Socialists have and use the right to name its candidate? How can there be any party? At any rate, if there is one, it is sure to be run by its opponents. Not in Utopia, not in Bedlam could a nobler scheme be hatched.

Not merely as a statesman who has demonstrated radiantly his profound knowledge of national and international policies is Mr. HENRY FORD interesting as a candidate for Senator of the United States. In his political aspect, so far as politics can be said to exist, except metaphysically, among the Wolverines, he is a sort of strayed reveler from Fairyland. Men of all sorts and conditions are eager to rush to the primaries and vote for him. In Michigan, politics is stowed away among old, unhappy, far-off things, and the primary which, like Hesperus, bringeth all things, has begotten the Romantic Movement.

LONG RIDES AND LOW FARES.

Mr. RANSOM, the counsel of the Public Service Commission, almost takes the view of the traction companies regarding the necessity of an increase of their earnings if they are to continue to pay the cost of their living. He warns the public that in public utility service it can only get what it pays for, since "there is no way of "getting something for nothing for "the public from a public utility over "any considerable period of time." He admits that a case has been made out for reconsideration of the fare question, and urges that an increase ought not to be forbidden merely because there is power to forbid it. But if the companies want to be released from their bargain for nickel fares, they ought to give something for the privilege, and terms in the public interest ought to be imposed. That seems fair. It would be fair if the public utilities alone had broken the terms of their franchise to charge nickel fares.

It is many a year since the public has had the sort of rides it agreed to take for a nickel, either in quality or quantity. The companies would be content, no doubt, to continue to charge nickel fares if the riders would be content to ride three or four miles in horse-drawn vehicles. In return for their nickel franchises, the utilities at their own cost have rebuilt and re-equipped their roads more than once. The street cars succeeded the omnibuses, the cables succeeded the horses, electricity displaced the cables, and the city has rightly made the greatest venture of all in spending hundreds of millions in partnership with some of the utilities for destructive competition with still other utilities. Even the best friends of the dual subway look to the future for its vindication on the nickel fare basis. There are incidental benefits to the city which justify the enterprise, even if the fares should not show profits, but the city's incidental benefits are not available to the companies. It is within the facts to say that the city could not have reached its present proportions if the utilities had not made it possible by their own enterprise. Probably there are few, even among the critics of the dual subway, who believe that the city's future growth would have been possible without the facing of the prospect of loss on the capital profits by that bold enterprise.

Measured either by length or comfort or speed of transit, there is no doubt that riders are getting more for their nickels now than ever before, and that the companies are receiving for themselves a smaller share of their greater gross earnings. Millions ride seventeen miles in the Broadway subway or twenty-three miles in the Bronx Park subway in half the time that half the distance would have required in the elevated road days. On the elevated lines they can ride only a maximum of some fourteen miles, and on the surface only some ten miles. But all these rides are in cars electrically drawn, heated, and lighted, and with more comfort, when all discomforts are reckoned, than in the old horse-vehicle days, without increase of cost to the riders.

Mr. RANSOM has made an excellent argument, and it may be hoped that he will abide by it, wherever it leads him. Certainly the utilities should be fair with those from whom they receive franchises, and from whom they collect nickels. But the givers of franchises and the payers of nickels also should be fair. In this respect New York is laggard. Scores of other cities and States have done what New York is asked to do. Many other cities have experimented with low-fare adventures in a manner equally disappointing to riders and regulators.

LOCAL OR NATIONAL SENATORS?

As a defeated candidate for the Presidency, General HANCOCK might have been forgotten long ago, but for a long future he will be remembered as the discoverer of the fact that the tariff is a local issue. It is admitted to be so now, but it was thought to be a national issue in his time, before disillusionment regarding the blessing of high taxes and cost of living to match. Now Senators are seeking immortality by treading in the General's footsteps. Judging by the Senate debates, the prices of cotton and grain are local issues. Painful experience of consumers in all markets convinces them that these prices are the broadest issues possible to imagine.

There is nothing more national than the price of food and clothing. But the planters' representatives talk as though the high price of cotton profited the cotton States without prejudice to all other States. Just so the raisers of foodstuffs want prices regulated in their favor, without thought of the prices and the wages which must be paid everywhere if wheat is "pegged" for their profit. In the same breath that it is argued that the price of wheat should be raised it is urged that farmers' costs should be reduced by marking down the machinery and labor which go to the raising of crops.

The Senators are robbing an empty nest. Popularity on a national scale on that issue has been pre-empted by the President in his veto of the increase of the price of wheat. The time has passed for looking for the high spots and leveling up to the highest. The idea is gaining ground that it is better to look for the low spots and level down. Instead of marking wheat up to the level of cotton, more would favor marking cotton down to the level of wheat, in the belief that wheat is high enough. Senators who are so generous with information for the correction of the President's price errors seem to forget that he is advised by the highest talent, without suspicion of interest and local prejudices such as Senators show.

The price of the necessities of life is the broadest issue in the world today, next to winning the war, of which the cost of feeding the fighters at the front and in the factories is one of the elements. Mr. HOOVER'S ideas about prices are like the President's and unlike the Senators'. The public will only smile at the Senators, but they will follow the President and Mr. HOOVER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Do Not Know When to Surrender!

At once amusingly and significantly characteristic of the Teutonic mind in operation is the complaint of unfair fighting made against the American soldiers by many of the prisoners captured this week. The unfairness, it seems, lies in the fact that small groups of our men, when cut off and isolated from their command, do not follow the established rules of warfare—meaning the rules established by the Germans, of course—and show their knowledge of military proprieties by surrendering. Instead, these Occidental barbarians go on fighting as if nothing had happened!

The result of this reprehensible behavior is the inconveniencing of many Germans and the death of not a few, all of which would be avoided if the wild Americans knew the art, business, and morals of war as formulated and practiced by its only certificated experts.

This charge is a very grave one—the graver, perhaps, because the culprits not only admit their guilt, but seem to be rather proud of it. They are not, however, the first of like offenders. Precisely the same accusations were made against NAPOLEON by the old Austrian Generals who had led armies before the Corsican upstart was born, and who therefore had the best of rights to judge both his methods and his manners. It was no wonder he always won, they said, and no credit to him, either, for he deliberately violated all the settled principles on which campaigns should be conducted. Instead of recognizing that war could not be conducted in the Winter, he kept at it all the year round, and he paid no attention to the fact that certain hours of the day should be devoted to sleep, to meals, and to those social activities which are necessary to the happiness of civilized soldiers, especially if of high rank and advanced years.

NAPOLEON never reformed, and it was not until his banded enemies reluctantly learned to imitate his rude behavior that they got the better of him. The Americans will probably prove equally indocile to instruction. That is lamentable, of course, but we shall have to make the best of it, and endure with what grace we can the criticism which they are receiving from their indignant captives.

His Enemies Exalt His Virtues.

That the Twelfth New York Congressional District might have at this time a better representative in the National Legislature than MEYER LONDON is a possibility which some of us do not yet feel it necessary to ignore. The possibility, however, that the district in question might send a worse man to Congress must be realized even by the least fervent admirer of Mr. LONDON'S record as a lawmaker, for the Twelfth has a heavy Socialist vote, and at the meeting this week of that party's Central Committee, to consider whether or not it should support Mr. LONDON as a candidate for re-election, reasons for relegating him to obscurity were presented with passionate eloquence.

And the reasons, curiously enough, were all of them such as to make the ordinarily loyal and right-thinking American citizen contemplate with something of resignation, if not exactly with joy, the probability that Mr. LONDON, instead of a man better loved by out-and-out pacifists and thinly disguised pro-Germans, will carry the district again. For the charges made against Mr. LONDON at that meeting were to the effect that he does not favor peace at any price, that he shows a certain regard for his country instead of being a thorough-going internationalist, and that he occasionally, and even frequently, refuses to obey the orders issued by the masters of the Socialistic machine.

He is, indeed, if the tales told about him at that meeting are true, almost as bad as JOHN SPARGO or CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL in his antagonism to dear Germany, and not to be trusted as a worker in the noble cause to which the more faithful leaders of his party have devoted their lives, fortunes, and prayers—that of overturning the American Government and substituting for it one like that which the estimable Bolsheviki, under the wise guidance of LENINE and TROTZKY, have set up in Russia.

Thus does Mr. LONDON shine, if not by his own light, at least by that reflected upon him from his late associates and present enemies. If the choice were between him and a candidate favored by the Central Committee that so bitterly denounced him, his success were much to be desired.

Pestilence Is Not to be Feared.

There is nothing particularly alarming in the news that several cases of cholera have appeared in Stockholm as the result of infection brought from Russia. That is because only in Russia, Turkey, parts of Austria, and some of the Balkan States is it possible now for cholera to make ravages at all extensive.

The disease is one at present so thoroughly understood that in countries enlightened with regard to medical science and modern sanitation it can be easily handled and soon controlled. Some progress has been made in curing the victims it attacks, but in prevention the triumph has been so nearly complete that there are at least a dozen other and commoner maladies that are more to be feared than this one.

Formerly cholera was a devastating scourge wherever it was introduced, but today it does much harm and can appreciably affect the death rate only where ignorance and filth create the conditions necessary for its existence in epidemic form. It is, of course, perfectly at home in Bolshevist Russia, not because there are no Russians who know how to deal with it, but because all who do are in exile or reduced to utter powerlessness and inactivity.

The menace of cholera will make the Allies careful, but they will meet it easily, while of Germany's many troubles it will constitute about the least, in spite of the fact that the physical state of her civilian population is such as to make their resistance to any such infection far less than it ordinarily would be.

WOMEN ON FARMS.

Better Fitted for Directors Than for Laborers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we can believe the fascinating pictures appearing in the Pictorial Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, farmerettes of the country are headed for real work—overalls but no gloves, shoes but no high heels. Most of the newly made farmerettes (even though their work is very much worth while) have not probably gone beyond the "delightful experience" stage. Our farmerettes have not yet faced a situation as serious as the one portrayed by a recent poster showing three women of Belgium with chains over their shoulders (though why they need chains I do not know) dragging a smoothing harrow over the fields—all because there were no horses and men, and the Belgians were hungry. No, we of America have not yet faced that situation, and we hope and pray that we will not need to. We need women on the farm, but some of the women who have volunteered for farm work should not be allowed to do the really heavy work of a farm. These women cannot stand such work, and if they do not know it now their children will know it later. We do not want to develop a peasant class of women in this country such as is seen with the Poles and Italians of the Long Island truck gardens, but we do want more women to engage in agriculture. We want their brains as much as their muscle. The muscle can be chiefly supplied by young boys who are learning and older men who are too old to learn. All this means training for mind as well as body.

Women are particularly adapted to direct and manage farms. I know of several women farm managers who have not the strength to use a walking plow, but who are financially successful farm managers. Women are particularly well suited by nature for animal husbandry. In Holland, for instance, the women are the essential factors of successful dairying.

Let us give women a special opportunity through the schools and colleges to become directors rather than laborers of the farm. F. B. RIGGS.

Lakeville, Conn, July 15, 1918.

Wagner In Wartime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Tuesday evening I went to a theatre where motion pictures are shown. The orchestra played Wagner—"Lohengrin." In the dim light I think the leader, if not most of the musicians, were German. We sat, my friends and I, amazed and rather dazed at this daring bit of Teuton propaganda. At the end, I am happy to say that the audience, almost to a man, hissed violently. Oliver Herford and his wife, who were with me, complained to the management, who were most polite, and agreed with us that Wagner, who speaks beautiful German, must not be heard again in that theatre for the duration of the war.

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

New York, July 17, 1918.

INTERALLIED EXCHANGES.

Senator Owen Urges That Entente Money Be Held at Par.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on interallied exchanges is an important contribution on this subject. It is of the greatest importance that the country should understand this matter. The Allies are probably losing $2,000,000 a day. In my judgment this could be promptly corrected by co-operation between the four great belligerents and controlling the purchase market of foreign bills in the currency of nations where the dollar and allied currency is at a serious discount.

To sell pesetas at 50 per cent. bonus requires somebody to buy them on this basis. The purchase ought not to be permitted by the bankers or capitalists of the Entente allied countries. In this way credit terms could be made available which will not now be made available, when flagrant profiteering is permitted. The same thing is equally true with regard to the Italian lira. The Entente allies should maintain the Entente allied currency at relatively commercial par and not permit their credit to be discounted either on a 25 per cent. or on a 50 per cent. discount. The Allies have it in their power if they will use the power with judgment and system.

ROBERT L. OWEN,
United States Senator.

Washington, July 19, 1918.

ARNOLD BENNETT'S PEACE.

Does He Know of a Sincere German Proposal?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Arnold Bennett protests that he is not a pacifist; but why was it necessary for him to offer an alibi unless he feared that his argument in favor of seriously considering Germany's latest "peace offer" would give his readers that impression? Surely Mr. Bennett knows the meaning of words; few writers know them so well, for never, so far as my reading of him goes, have I found him ambiguous. He says plainly and clearly, and with high art, too, what he has to say. There is no hypocritical camouflage such as Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, uses. That is why an article by Mr. Bennett pleading that the Allies give heed to Germany's peace talk really works great harm.

No one can take issue with Mr. Bennett in his contention that the soldiers would like to see the end of the war. Of course they would, and so would the people at home, too; but does he wish us to believe that the men and boys who are daily giving their lives to beat back the Kaiser's hordes want the war to end in a verbal victory instead of one by force of arms? Let him read the letters from soldiers at the front that the papers of this country are publishing and he will find his answer.

Mr. Bennett knows—or should know, at least—that Germany has not made a single honest peace offer, whereas the Allies' terms have been announced time and again by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. And knowing this, how can a man of Mr. Bennett's standing and talents be misled into believing that there is anything sincere in the Junker crowd that now controls Germany?

FREDERICK STOKER.

Brooklyn, July 15, 1918.

In Reply to Arnold Bennett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you room for a striking passage from an address by Sir Walter Raleigh, Professor of English Literature at Oxford, in answer to Arnold Bennett, which goes unerringly to the root of the whole matter? In a remarkable essay on "Some Gains of the War," read last February before the Royal Colonial Institute, after animadverting on the incongruity and absurdity of pacifism in a person of British descent, Sir Walter used this eloquent language:

> No one can do anything to prevent war who does not recognize its splendor, for it is by its splendor that it keeps its hold on humanity and persists. The wickedest and most selfish war in the world is not fought by wicked and selfish soldiers. The spirit of man is immense, and for an old memory, a pledged word, a sense of fellowship offers this frail and complicated tissue of flesh and blood, which a pin or a grain of sand will disorder, to be the victim of all the atrocities that the wit of man can compound out of fire and steel and poison. If that spirit is to be changed or directed into new courses it must be by one who understands it and approaches it reverently with bared head.

Who that is not a pacifist, whether declared or camouflaged, can read that paragraph without feeling a thrill of exquisite pleasure? And earlier in the address the great Oxford scholar prepared the reader's mind for the treat to follow by explaining why it was that Queen Elizabeth was beloved by her lieges. For these were the words of fine scorn with which that great monarch answered the King of Denmark, who offered to mediate between England and Spain after the defeat of the Armada:

> "I would have the King of Denmark, and all Princes, Christian and heathen, to know that England hath no need to crave peace; nor myself endured one hour's fear since I attained the crown thereof, being guarded with so valiant and faithful subjects."

G. A. BLUMER.

Providence, July 18, 1918.

Not "Intervention."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot understand why they talk of "intervention" in Russia any more than they should in France. Russia is an ally, and we should fight Germany on the Russian front as well as in France. The Germans want to keep the allied armies in France, away from Russia, and it is a part of their propaganda so that they can accomplish their designs in Russia. We are blind to a lot of this propaganda in this war. Germany puts out stories about our not interfering in Russia, and offending the Russians by so doing, on purpose to keep the Allies out. If Germany can get all of Russia, she will give up Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

Japan should be allowed to enter Siberia. We proclaim we are out for liberty, and to help the smitten nations, but what can be the reason that Russia, struggling for liberty, should be left to the mercy of Germany?

J. OLIVER WILLIAMS.

Brookline, Mass., July 15, 1918.

SAID THE WOMAN.

"Ye have to do with wounds," said the woman.
"I ease their pain,
Close the tired eyes that Death has left staring,
Staunch the red stain,
Help to build up the walls of the temple
Ye did profane."

"Ye have to do with Death," said the woman,
"And I with Life.
Loose your legions and hurl them headlong
Into the strife—
Who shall re-fill the ranks of the fallen?"
"I," said the wife.

"Ye have to do with Time," said the woman.
"Short runs its course.
Eternity flows through me like a river,
Sharing its force.
God flung the years at my feet for fulfillment—
I am the Source."

EDNA VALENTINE TRAPNELL.

IMPORTANCE OF THE POLISH SETTLEMENT.

The Future Peace of Europe and a Strong Slav Barrier Against Germany in the East.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the American newspapers and magazines have been generous in the amount of space which they have given to the aspirations of the subject nationalities in the Near East, and sympathetic in their editorial treatment of the problems involved, the education of the mass of the American people is far from complete.

The average American newspaper reader is frank to confess with a humorous twinkle in his eye that the mere task of locating the Poles, Czechs, and Jugoslavs on the map of Europe, much less differentiating them, is beyond his scope; and as for any definition of their aspirations, he has never considered the acquisition of such information as being important or in any way incumbent on him.

He has a satisfied feeling that President Wilson, speaking for the people of the United States, has given his word that justice is to be done these people at the peace council when held, and, if pressed, will also confess his confidence that, with Uncle Sam as a guardian, the subject races will have their rights and privileges restored, for which, no doubt, they will be duly grateful.

The recognition of the principle of the self-determination of peoples, and of their right to select their own form of government and allegiance, he considers as a mere by-product incident of the peace council. The real task, as he understands it, is the restoration of Belgium, the winning anew of the lost French provinces, and the return to Italy of certain of her old-time possessions on the Adriatic. German penitence along these lines will, to his mind, stamp the war as won. He hopes for a readjustment of conditions among the subject races in the Near East, but is inclined to regard it as an extra weight thrown into the balance by the Germans as additional evidence of their willingness to wear a sacrificial covering of sackcloth and ashes. It is not, however, vitally important.

For the safety and protection of the American people, it is of the utmost importance that this lay vision of the war and of possible peace conditions be reconstructed at the earliest possible moment. Without any desire to wean the Americans from their allegiance to the program for the restoration of Belgium, of Alsace and Lorraine, and of the Italian provinces, they must be taught that the settlement of the Near Eastern problem is of equal, if not greater, strategic importance; that a peace, even one which provides for the reconstruction of the map of Western Europe along the lines indicated, will be a sorry failure and a German victory if the Central Powers are allowed to continue their hold on middle European and Eastern territory; that such a peace will only be a shadowy wraith, a mere truce, a breathing spell, during which German Junkerism will be recovering its military breath for new adventures, adventures which inevitably will bring the conflict to our own shores.

The American people must learn that while the recreation of Poland and the recognition of the other subject nationalities is an altruistic task, one for which America will be glorified for generations to come, they have a selfish stake as well, for unless the necessary readjustments and reorganizations are accomplished in the Near East the war will virtually have been lost and the privilege of beating swords into plowshares will be indefinitely postponed.

There is danger, grave danger, in any further delay in the forwarding of the educational work which will make this plain to the American people. The German peace proposals have been properly styled as peace offensives, designed to create confusion and jealousies among the Entente nations rather than to encourage any real flight of the peace dove. Their very form has denied their honesty, but should the "All Highest" vary his peace note to any considerable extent, the general American, and one can say Entente, ignorance of Near Eastern conditions would inevitably expose us to new complications.

The leaven of education may have worked deeper than is apparent, and the lessons which the President and the statesmen of the Entente have been preaching may have reached beneath the surface. It requires considerable courage, however, to predict that we would present the same adamant front if from Germany or Austria a new proposition were advanced for the granting of the allied demands in the west, with the understanding that the Central Powers were to be allowed free sway in the east.

Even assuming that the Germans have exhausted their peace packages and that our morale can be considered as safe for the time being, an obligation rests upon our authorities to go a step further. The move which has been officially made to prepare the most accurate information as to conditions for the information of our delegates to the peace congress is one which deserves commendation, and the selection of Colonel House as the chief of staff in charge of this work has evoked general praise. But to make this work effective, to make the work of the American peace delegates effective, the lay public must be educated so it can intelligently follow the conversations.

It is already evident that at the peace council German statesmen will make every effort to win a free hand in the Near East before discussing the readjustments in Western Europe. That procedure has already been indicated by the speeches of German statesmen in which they frankly declare their willingness to hold Belgium as a pawn for the peace congress. If this procedure is adopted, the situation will be fraught with danger. As matters stand, if peace negotiations were started within the next six months, the American public would find itself in a general state of confusion as to the significance of the proceedings. Educated almost to repletion as to the conditions and issues involved in Belgium and France, the detailed German discussion of the Polish, Czech, and Jugoslav question would be virtually in a foreign language.

Because of lack of exact information, there would be a possibility, and a serious one, that the American public, relieved of censor restrictions and with its heart centred on Western Europe, might actually rise in protest against the refusals of the American delegates to give way to Germany, especially if, as likely, the German tenders contained an alluring Western European program.

How is this situation to be met?

Along what lines should the educational work be carried?

First, increased emphasis must be laid upon the very material interest which the United States has in checking German invasion or control of the Near East, and of the Far Eastern lands and peoples. It must be made plain that American lives and treasure are not being spent to create a free Poland merely as a sentimental undertaking, but because a free Poland is requisite, if there is to be real peace in Europe and the world. Self-preservation is still one of the strongest of motives in the world, and is not to be ignored.

Second, steps should be taken to make available in pamphlet form for wide distribution of brief, sanely written articles, explaining the importance of the Middle European situation and also setting forth the significance of the Polish and other subject nationality aspirations in Middle Europe. The American people must be taught the economic as well as the political issues at stake.

Third, the Four-Minute men machinery of the country should be utilized. A week, or better still, a month should be devoted to expounding the status of the subject races on every platform to the American people. Through the medium of the motion picture houses, by means of graphic charts, the importance of creating a strong Slav barrier between Germany and Russia should be visualized.

JAMES C. WHITE,
Director Polish Associated Press.

Washington, July 18, 1918.

WAR WORK AND SUFFRAGE.

Suffragists Who Are Not Arguing for Votes but Striving for Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter printed in this morning's TIMES, and signed Margaret C. Robinson, would lead the uninitiate and unanalytical to believe that all suffragists in this city and State are slackers and malcontents with regard to the war, and all anti-suffragists heroic war-workers of the highest type. Generalizations of this sort are, of course, utterly misleading.

As a writer, a suffragist, a member of a professional woman's club and an ardent pro-Ally, I want to testify to the eagerness and moral enthusiasm of at least four-fifths of woman suffragists whom I know, or know of, to count in any possible way toward victory for the Allies! I know suffragists who have volunteered for work in France with canteens, hostess houses, hospitals, and war publicity committees. Many of these have already gone over, or are eagerly waiting to go, or are working here. Personally I volunteered for canteen work with the Y. M. C. A., being certainly well recommended by persons of some distinction and standing in the community. For some unknown reason my services were rejected, but as a writer of verse, articles, and fiction, I think I may say that such ability as I possess has been steadily used in the service of the Allies. And this is true of women writers whom I know, also suffragists, some members of the Vigilantes, others working under Dr. Shaw or Miss Tarbell in Washington with the Council of National Defense, while still others who have to earn their daily bread are knitting or making bandages in their off hours.

This is no time for suffrage arguments nor do our New York men need any longer to hear such arguments. But as a suffragist I protest with pen and tongue and temper against the assertion by many antis that if they can find one suffragist who is also a pacifist they can damn all suffragists by assuming that we are all pacifists. Nothing could be further from the truth. In every organization for war work in this city women suffrage workers of the past are now working for the victory of honor and decency and democracy over the horde of Huns who would sweep freedom from the earth and turn womanhood everywhere into their Prussian mold of a "suitably subservient" sex.

More than any women under God's sky the women of America stand for spiritual, national, and economic liberty. The very men fighting our battles in the trenches are not more willing to give their all to the cause of world liberty than we women of these United States. God knows we ourselves would fight rather than send only our young sons and husbands and brothers, but that privilege is not permitted to women in those countries where the man power is still vigorous and competent. So we do what we may. I know one girl with two little children and a physician husband in France—a volunteer—while the wife at home takes care of her babies, earns a salary as a writer, and writes cheerful letters to her man. She regards herself as a worker, privileged to serve, not as a martyr, and she was an ardent suffragist in pre-war days.

I know another keen and able suffragist who married the man she cared for a year ago, but whose war work has kept them separated most of the time, because both of them believe that not private happiness but duty to their country comes first! I know yet other woman suffrage workers who earn their living by their profession during the day and yet find time to help in every Liberty Loan and Red Cross drive, and this at the expense of pleasure, comfort, even health. And I know any number of women writers and artists and public speakers, in almost every case suffragists, who are giving their services to war publicity work of various kinds without remuneration, and this with no private fortune to safeguard their future. And if this war lasts four years longer, American women of all classes and types will take men's places in business and industry—and carry on their women's work, too—exactly as those brave women of England and France have done.

In the black shadow which menaces our world today the terms "suffragist" and "anti-suffragist" may seem insignificant by comparison. But it is never insignificant to play fair! And when I see the women who last Fall rejoiced in their woman's victory in New York City volunteering their strength, youth, health, personal happiness, and safety, giving their sons, lovers, husbands to the cause of freedom, giving them cheerfully, with a dauntless pride and courage, then I am proud to be a woman, a suffragist, an American! For at last, in this great hour, Americans stand side by side with France, England, Italy, and with those brave little countries whose place on the map may be atomic, but whose national ideal is our ideal—liberty and justice for free men and free women!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

New York, July 17, 1918.

One Open Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has occurred to me to wonder whether any one had ever thought of congratulating the captured German officer who said of himself and his class that they "would conquer or go to hell," upon having to visit secured one horn of the dilemma.

NORMAN T. ROSSE.

Woodstock, N. Y., July 15, 1918.

MALVY SHIELDED TROTZKY IN FRANCE

Let Bolshevist Leader Carry On His Defeatist Campaign for Two Years.

REPORT STARTLES HEARERS

Accused Minister Turns Pale When Disclosures of Plots Against France Are Made.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 19.—The trial of Louis Malvy, the former Minister of the Interior, was resumed this morning in an atmosphere which was markedly more serious than even on the previous days, owing to the deep impression made by the crushing series of instances of laxity on the part of the former Minister revealed by the reading of the report of the special committee of investigation which was begun on Tuesday.

The recital of the concluding parts of the report proved so startling as to cause many of the 191 Senators, who form the High Court which is trying Malvy, to give evident signs of their astonishment. These passages concerned chiefly the defeatist agitation carried on without a letup or hindrance all over France by the avowed anarchists and sedition mongers during 1915 and 1916.

The report in detail showed that all efforts on the part of the Prefects and others responsible for the maintenance of order and the suppression of traitorous campaigns in this critical epoch of France's history, were repeatedly countermanded by either Malvy himself or his chief assistants in the Ministry. Open sedition was being preached in the industrial districts and, as a result of the defeatist campaign, the output of certain very important munition factories were decreased by 40 per cent. When the Prefect of the Rhone District proposed to seize the dangerous tracts which were being circulated among the workers, Malvy held up his hands in horror and forbade the seizure.

Sebastian Fauré, the anarchist, whose printing office was a notorious centre of the defeatists, actually was subsidized by the Ministry of the Interior. Malvy had an interview with Fauré and, according to a report of this interview which Fauré printed in a pamphlet, Malvy assured the anarchist that all the official reports against him had been burned and no steps would be taken against him.

As a matter of fact, the report states that the original of all the reports in question have disappeared, and only copies which were taken as a measure of precaution now exist. At the reading of this statement Malvy turned pale and the Judges were visibly astounded.

Not long after Fauré was arrested for unmentionable offenses, but on the written order of Laurent, who is alleged to have received instructions from Malvy, the proceedings suddenly were dropped. Twelve months later, after Malvy resigned, Fauré was arrested for similar offenses and sent to prison.

Instance after instance was given in the report of protection being undoubtedly afforded on Malvy's orders to men who were either in the German pay or carrying on campaigns in the interest of the enemy. Thus, in spite of the efforts of local authorities, the notorious Bolshevist leader Trotzky was able to carry on with impunity a defeatist campaign in France for nearly two years. The mutiny of a Russian regiment at Marseilles and the murder of their Colonel occurred at this time. When an order for his expulsion was issued it was withdrawn at the request of Kleinthalian and the Socialist Deputy Moutet.

A plot to blow up the warship Cassini was discovered at Toulon, but the authorities, by order of the Cabinet, were refused all means of prosecuting the suspects. When the Surete General proposed to instruct the Prefects to put down seditious speeches, Malvy formally refused to permit such instructions to be sent out.

Hampering was the policy of Malvy and his associates, and for a long time it was found necessary to seal communications between the Surete and the Prefecture of the Police so that they should not fall into the hands of the officials at the Ministry of the Interior. It was only through this subterfuge, the report alleged, that the military police were able to seize a check found on Duval at Bellegar, which led to the arrest and conviction of the Bonnet Rouge gang.

As to Malvy's personal character, the report stated, he was an inveterate gambler, but all the other charges against him of immorality of various kinds were without foundation.

Malvy's defense appears to be, according to the report, that he proposed to stamp out defeatism by incorporating the guilty persons in the army, but that the rest of the Cabinet opposed this step. The report characterizes Malvy as "a troubling spectacle of weakness of character and blind sentimentality."

PARIS, July 19, (Associated Press.)—The cross-examination of M. Malvy was continued today. He defended himself as having always acted in accord with each Ministry of which he was a member, and created a sensation by quoting from a letter dated May 5, 1917, from General Nivelle, expressing the gratitude of the army and General Nivelle, then Commander in Chief of the Armies of the North and Northeast, for Malvy's work.

Malvy said the morale of the army was excellent before the April (1917) offensive, but that it was lowered sharply afterward owing to the result of the offensives and disappointed hopes. The mutinies, he added, were due to defective cantonments and the suspension of leaves and also to the Russian revolution.

MANOURY IS INDICTED.

Former Prefect of Police Charged with Dealing with the Enemy.

PARIS, July 19, (Havas Agency.)—An indictment has been found against M. Manoury, former Director of the Prefecture of Police, charging him with having commerce with the enemy.

A dispatch from Paris dated May 5 said that, during the trial of the Directors of the newspaper Bonnet Rouge, M. Manoury disavowed responsibility for the issuance of passports to M. Duval, one of the accused, who was found guilty and has since been executed. The dispatch said that efforts to show who had caused the passports to be issued were futile.

No Mystery About Clean Healthy Teeth

Half-way measures won't keep teeth sound. Hidden particles of decaying food hide themselves away. Sozodont searches them out—cleans up every crevice. Over 60 years' service has dispelled all doubt about

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH

Liquid—Powder or Paste

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

RED CROSS USES POLO CLUB

Newport Women Will Give Series of Benefit Teas There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Visiting the clubhouse of the Westchester Polo Club, today, women of the Newport chapter of the American Red Cross prepared it for afternoon teas to open on Monday afternoon, the profits going to the Red Cross.

James J. Van Alen is enroute to the Canadian Rockies from Alberta, Canada, later going to Alaska.

Captain Joseph W. Oman, U. S. N., Commandant of the Second Naval District and Mrs. Oman gave a dinner tonight at the Naval Station, having Captain and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, Medical Inspector and Mrs. Robert E. Ledbetter, Mrs. Cyril Judge, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thomas L. Shannon, Mrs. W. H. Morse, Lieutenant Alexander W. Loder, U. S. N.; Lieutenant John M. Creighton, and Miss Louise B. Scott as guests.

Lieutenant E. I. Rossignol of the French Army is at Hill Top Inn.

William E. Glyn, Miss Haviland, and Miss McKeever of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George P. Eustis. Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher and Archibald G. Thacher of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman will address the children of the Kiddies Red Cross Club at "Can't Rock" Monday next.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice entertained informally tonight with a dinner.

Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen will entertain the children of the Summer colony at Wakehurst, tomorrow afternoon, in honor of the birthday anniversaries of Master William Laurens Van Alen and Miss Louise Astor Van Alen.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan of New York are at Beacon Rock.

A shortage of male help is shown at Bailey's Beach, where the gatekeeper for many years was a man. A young woman is now employed.

Mrs. James Terry and Miss L. Terry of Hartford, Miss Dorothy Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Martin, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Spencer of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stewart of Easton, Penn., are at Hill Top Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Hammond of New York have arrived at Eldridge Cottage.

Miss Alberta B. Crafts of Providence and Miss Vivian Beebe of New York are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Smith Hanan.

Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

LENOX HELPS WAR RELIEF.

Mrs. Alexandre Holds Sale for Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 19.—Mrs. John Alexandre's sale in Sedgwick Hall for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Blind and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in New York, was again the principal event of the day. Mrs. David T. Dana assisted Mrs. Alexandre today.

A painting by Thomas Shields Clarke, which is called "Speed the Ships to Victory," has been accepted by the National Service Section of the Shipping Board, and will be reproduced in colors for poster use for recruiting for shipyard gangs.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, traveling with Miss Malvina Appleton; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Crane of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Colton of Montclair, N. J., are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Paul Cravath and her sister, Mrs. Charles D. Lathrop of New York, who have been at Hotel Aspinwall, have gone to Cooperstown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Linton Hart of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Beardsley of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dodge of Lancaster, Penn., and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Clark, with Misses Elizabeth S. and Janneth Clark of Yonkers, are touring in the Berkshires.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, who have been at their country place in Millbrook, N. Y., left Curtis Hotel today for the Green Mountains.

Miss Frances B. Godwin has returned to Lenox from a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Ronald M. Torry in Newport.

Mrs. Charles E. Orvis, Mrs. Natalie Boyd of New York, Mrs. C. E. Barker of East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. J. J. Carty of Short Hills, N. J.; Miss Eleanor Rhodes, John R. Carty, Clarence M. Clark, Miss E. S. Richards, and Miss E. Benson of Philadelphia, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. George B. Agnew and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Comperthwaite of New York have started on automobile tours.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Gay and Mrs. Benjamin F. Rowland of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Morris, and Miss Charlotte Morris of Troy, William Crawford, Robert Wilson, and John Williams of Philadelphia arrived today at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

MISS STROBEL LEADS AT NET

Defeats Miss French in Tennis Semi-Finals at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 19.—The semi-finals in the women's single tournament were played today and perfect weather attracted a large gallery of visitors to the Casino. Miss Marion Strobel, who defeated Miss Mercia French 6—1, 6—1, will play Miss Hilah Frenchc tomorrow in the finals. Miss French defeated Miss Catherine Dickey 6—1, 6—1 today.

Arriving here from New York today were Mrs. Charles S. Hudson of East Norwich, Conn., and Mrs. Philip Hiss of New York. Mrs. John M. Hood and Miss Hood are here from Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Warwick and Miss Annie Laurie Warwick of St. Louis have come for the balance of the Summer.

Mrs. Thomas Middleton, who has been appointed Captain of the War Savings Stamp booth in the Hotel White during the dinner hour, gave a tea for a large number of friends this afternoon at the Casino.

The first of a series of week-end tournaments for the Red Cross golf handicap will be played tomorrow on the White Sulphur links. Among the entrants are Parmely W. Herrick, William A. Glasgow, Jr., George B. Carpenter, Philip H. Duer, Frank A. Botts, Henry S. Priest, and Garrett B. Wall.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick W. Flourney are here from Charleston. A. W. McDonald is with them. Mrs. Hunter McGuire and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. French of Winchester, Va., are later arrivals.

GO TO

Malkan's

A COMPLETE LINE OF MILITARY BOOKS

NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE

42 Broadway, N.Y. Phone 3900 Broad

MEXICANS GRATEFUL FOR END OF EMBARGO

Assert It Shows That Washington Does Not Consider the Government Pro-German.

HOPE FOR RELEASE OF GOLD

Oil Commission Fails to Make Progress—Labor Party Active in Political Campaign.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—A change in sentiment among Government officials has been noted since the lifting of the embargo. In private conversations officials say that this act proves that Washington is not deceived by the attempts of enemies to make the Mexican Government appear pro-German.

They assert that the Government is strictly neutral. Whatever its opinions, it cannot prohibit people from thinking or writing newspaper articles in favor of or against any country, as the Constitution gives the press absolute liberty. Officials say that the United States has shown a most friendly feeling which Mexico will return.

If the Mexican Government were permitted to bring in some American gold now deposited to its credit, it would help the present Government and also prevent American money from falling. The Secretary of Hacienda Nieto states that the Government only wishes to bring in amounts as needed, as it is compelled to keep a large balance in the United States in order to pay for goods purchased as the Government requires them.

The greatest necessity of the Government is ammunition, which is needed in order to check bandits.

The Oil Commission is holding conferences with the Secretary of Hacienda. It is believed that the conferences will not amount to much, as the commission, headed by Messrs. Rhoades and Garfield, has no authority from Washington to treat of subjects which are related to oil. The Government feels that with war boards handling all materials such as oil, the plans presented by the commission cannot be carried out without special authorization from Washington, as if the Government agreed to accept the propositions made by the commission it might find later that, owing to a war board's decision, the commission would find it impossible to comply with the terms.

Local elections for Congressmen and Senators are arousing much enthusiasm. Bands are parading the streets. There are stump speakers, red fire, and all the up-to-date campaign methods. From six to eight candidates are running independently in each district.

Owing to rumors, Secretary Governacion Berlanga has issued a statement declaring that the elections will be free and that the Government will not exercise pressure in favor of any candidate.

For the first time, Federal soldiers will be allowed to vote in local elections. It is expected that the Labor Party, which is supporting the Government, will poll large number of votes, as the labor unions here have united to favor candidates who are actually employed as workingmen.

A large number of laborers are leaving for the United States. The Government will place a train at their disposal. It is expected that within a few days several thousand laborers will arrive at Laredo.

MEANS TAKES CREDIT FOR HUERTA'S ARREST

Former Agent of Mrs. King Also Says Germany Owes Her Estate $167,000.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The assertion that the late Victoriano Huerta, President of Mexico, came to the United States in the interest of the German Government and with the intention of causing war between Mexico and this country was made on the witness stand today by Gaston B. Means during his testimony regarding an alleged second will of James C. King. Means was a witness at a hearing being held as a result of an attempt of heirs to have the will admitted to probate.

During his testimony Means also brought in the names of Count von Bernstorff, J. Pierpont Morgan, Captain Boy-Ed, and Secretary Daniels.

Means asserted that in 1915 he was told by a German official that Huerta would come to the United States in the interest of the German Government and that he later would return to Mexico and attempt to embroil the southern republics and the United States. Means said he communicated this information to a detective agency, which brought about the arrest of Huerta. He added that his action caused him to be dismissed by Captain Boy-Ed from the employ of the German Embassy.

Later, the witness said, he held conferences with Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Secretary Daniels, J. Pierpont Morgan, and John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, at which he gave these men information which resulted in the arrest of Werner Horn while en route to blow up a Canadian bridge over which Canadian troops were being transported. He also testified that he had warned Government officials of the destruction of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

"Some German agents knew I was on familiar terms with Captain Boy-Ed," the witness testified, "and assumed anything they said to me would go no further. I listened to all they had to say and reported it."

Means said that Mrs. Maude C. King, of whose murder he recently was acquitted, was interested with him financially in supplying the German Government with rubber, in violation of the Anglo-American trade agreement. He said Germany still owed Mrs. King's estate approximately $167,000 as a result of these transactions.

The witness announced that he had been ordered by the Department of Justice to report to the local bureau to assist the authorities in unearthing German plots in the United States.

To Change German Names on Boats.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Hoboken Branch of the American Defense Society on Thursday night, criticising the Lackawanna Railroad for retaining the names Hamburg and Bremen on two of their ferryboats. A committee appointed to wait upon the railroad officials yesterday was greeted with the assurance that the company was even then preparing new signs for the boats and only awaited permission from the Commissioner of Navigation in Washington to rename them.

Cuban War Secretary Coming.

A CUBAN PORT, July 19.—Brig. Gen. José Marti, Cuban Secretary of War, has departed for the United States.

FAVOR INLAND WATERWAY.

Army Engineers Will Report That Federal Manager Be Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In their report to be made public tomorrow on the inland waterway canal to provide a safe intra-coastal thoroughfare along the Atlantic coast from Boston to North Carolina, General Black, Chief of Engineers, and his associates of the Army Engineer Corps, recommend to the Director General of Railways that there be appointed as a part of his staff a Federal manager of inland waterways to take charge of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, the Delaware River, and the Chesapeake and Delaware route to Newport News and Norfolk, and on to Beaufort, N. C. This Federal manager is to take charge of all traffic over this route as its chief executive.

The report does not recommend that the Government proceed now to construct barges and towboats, but that the Director or Manager take an inventory of all such craft now available with a view to utilizing them in the dispatch of freight, and that later the matter of building new barges and towboats receive full consideration.

The report and the whole general subject of building up the inland waterways will have an extended hearing before Judge Charles A. Prouty as the representative of Director General McAdoo within a few days. No date has yet been arranged for this hearing. The subject has been discussed in several hearings before the House Committee on Inland Waterways, and received the favorable action of the committee.

NECKLACE BRINGS $237,500.

Largest Price Ever Paid at Auction in England for One Article.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—The late Mme. de Falbe's fine pearl necklace was sold at Christie's yesterday at the highest price ever paid at auction in this country for one article. It consists of a single row of fifty-one well-matched and graduated pearls of fine orient. The bidding started at £2,000, and the hammer fell at £47,500, the buyer being D. Rodrigues.

For half a century Mme. de Falbe was a prominent figure in English society. She was Eleanor Louisa, daughter of Thomas Hawkes, M. P., of Himley House, Staffordshire. In 1843 she married the Hon. Dudley Ward, who died in 1870. In 1872 she married John Gerard Leigh of Luton Soo, Bedfordshire, who died in 1875, and in 1883 she married M. de Falbe, the Danish Ambassador in London. Mme. de Falbe died in December, 1899.

The previous highest price at auction for a single article was £41,370, paid in 1913 for Romney's whole-length portrait of Lady Ann de la Pole. It is understood the Falbe necklace will remain in England.

MERCHANT KILLED BY FALL.

Body of William Ollendorf Found in Apartment Courtyard.

William Ollendorf, 49 years old, of 241 West 108th Street, linen and underwear merchant, with offices at 258 Fifth Avenue, jumped or fell to his death from the bathroom window of his apartment on the eighth floor some time between 10 o'clock Thursday night and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was discovered in the courtyard by Ernest Eawes of 7 West Ninety-eighth Street, who notified Policeman Sears of the West 100th Street Police Station. Mr. Ollendorf was unmarried and lived alone. The body was taken to the police station and later turned over to Siegfried Ollendorf, a brother, of 204 West 108th Street, who is an insurance broker with offices at 1 Liberty Street.

Mr. Ollendorf was a native of Germany, but was a naturalized citizen of the United States. He came to this country when quite young. Paul Ollendorf, a nephew, said his uncle had been in the linen and underwear business in this country for more than twenty years, and was a pioneer in the Manila underwear and linen trade. He had a factory in Manila in which 600 persons were employed.

A suicide theory advanced by the police of the West 100th Street Station, was scouted by the nephew, who said his uncle was of cheerful disposition and had ample means. His theory is that his uncle was taken suddenly ill while standing at the window of his bathroom. Mr. Ollendorf intended visiting his factory in Manila before the end of the year, according to Jean Janizen, for fifteen years a salesman in the employ of Mr. Ollendorf. Mr. Ollendorf was a golf and motoring enthusiast, and was a member of several clubs.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Sunday morning at Rothschild's Chapel, 208 Lenox Avenue.

Justice Pryor Is 90 Years Old.

General Roger Atkinson Pryor, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, celebrated his ninetieth birthday yesterdy at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William de Leftwich Dodge, at Setauket, L. I., where he is spending the Summer. He received numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters. General Pryor, who was born in Dinwiddie County, Va., in 1828, came to New York after the civil war, in which he served with the Confederates. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1890 until 1894 and a Justice of the Supreme Court from 1894 until he retired in 1899.

David Lawrence Weds.

The marriage is announced of Miss Eleanor C. Daly of Columbia, S. C., and David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of The Evening Post and son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Lawrence of Buffalo, N. Y., which took place on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of Lieutenant and Mrs. H. Grant Straus, 31 East Seventy-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. Mrs. Straus attended the bride, and Lieutenant Straus acted as best man. Mr. Lawrence and his bride are taking a motor trip up the Hudson.

Wilson-MacDonald.

Miss Ella S. MacDonald, daughter of Mrs. Francis MacDonald of Halifax, N. S., and sister of Mrs. C. Craig Colt of New York City, was married to Will Ranney Wilson of the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, at Gloucester, Mass., on last Monday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Albert A. Madsen of Trinity Congregational Church, at the home of Miss MacDonald's sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. D. A. MacCuish and Captain MacCuish.

Mr. Wilson's first wife, Ada Moores of Ashland, Ohio, died many years ago. He has two children, Dudley M. Wilson, a civil and mining engineer, and Miss Florence O. Wilson, a Vassar graduate, who is engaged in literary and war relief work.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will be at home at 112 West Fifty-eighth Street, after Sept. 15.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Holmes of Orange, N. J., and Bellport, L. I., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Katherine Rainsford Holmes, to Henry M. Halstead, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Halstead of Brooklyn. Mr. Halstead is a member of the Naval Reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Harold of Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Harper, to Paul Forman Godley of Bellevue Avenue. The wedding will probably take place in October.

JAPANESE RED CROSS COMMISSION ARRIVES

Welcomed by Hundreds of Workers at Pennsylvania Station—En Route to France.

The special commission of the Japanese Red Cross on its way to France arrived in New York last night from Washington. The delegates were welcomed at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by more than 200 workers of the Atlantic division of the Red Cross and the New York County chapter of the organization. The coming of the visitors brought also several hundred persons to the railroad station and these, many of them Red Cross workers, joined in the handclapping that greeted the Japanese as they walked through the crowd.

The special commission is headed by Count Yohihisha Tokugawa. The other members are Count K. Katsu, Dr. A. Mittakawa, Dr. S. Sawamura, Dr. Y. Naito, S. Kageyama, H. Yoshizawa, and C. Fujimori. The welcoming delegation met the visitors at the top of the stairs leading from the platform alongside of which the Congressional Limited had pulled in. Lined up in the picturesque white dress of the Red Cross workers were ten members of the Japanese auxiliary of the New York Chapter, headed by Mme. Yada, wife of the Japanese Consul General. There were present also Ethan Allen, manager of the Atlantic division of the Red Cross, and Mrs. William K. Draper, Chairman of the New York Chapter.

After greetings had been exchanged the commission ascended to the rotunda of the station. There, lining each side of the stairs leading into Thirty-third Street, were white garbed women of the order. Each carried a silk Red Cross flag, and many carried small silk flags of Japan. These workers were spread out on the main floor in the form of a half circle, and as soon as the visitors reached the centre of this inclosure there was a halt while they were introduced to some of the women in charge. The commission walked up the stairs to the street under an arch of fluttering Red Cross flags. Outside eight automobiles were waiting, each driven by uniformed members of the Red Cross Motor Corps. They took the Commissioners to the Waldorf.

Over the week-end the Special Commission will be the guests of Henry P. Davison, head of the American Red Cross, at his country place in Glen Cove, L. I. Mr. Davison plans a visit to the home of Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon following an inspection of the work of the Aviation Corps at Mineola. During their stay in the city the members of the commission will make sightseeing tours of New York.

Japan has one of the largest Red Cross organizations in the world. It was started in 1877, and in 1886 Japan joined the Geneva Convention. The present membership of the Japanese Red Cross is said to be 1,737,449. The present war gave Japan her first opportunity to do relief work in Europe. Since the war started she has maintained relief corps in England, France, and Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Members of the Japanese Red Cross mission, headed by Prince Tokugawa, were received at the White House by President Wilson today before their departure for New York. They will sail shortly for Europe.

FAVOR COMMERCE DEGREES

Balfour and Others Would Have Course at London University.

LONDON, July 19.—With the indorsement of Arthur J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, a campaign is under way to have London University institute the study of and degrees in commerce. At a meeting last night, at which Mr. Balfour was the chief speaker, the scheme was warmly indorsed, and a committee was appointed to raise funds to further the campaign.

After dealing with various objections, especially the contention that the scheme would lower university study, give it an almost sordid aspect, and have a narrowing effect, Mr. Balfour said the courses of study proposed would widen the view of those engaged in commerce. Some persons seemed to think that the infinite activities of the commercial and industrial world were beneath the notice of highly educated and intelligent men. A more profound mistake did not exist.

The Foreign Secretary declared there were few subjects having so many aspects of interest. The making, transport, and marketing of goods, and the financing of their distribution formed a subject so profoundly complicated that a man not needing to earn a living and having no idea of gain might well devote himself from a purely scientific viewpoint to this great study. Commerce taught the science of social organization, diplomacy, and international relations in every aspect.

"How can such a study have a narrowing effect?" Mr. Balfour asked in conclusion. "The university will do a great work if it will carry out such a scheme."

CRICKET FOR FUND TODAY.

English and American Teams Will Meet at Staten Island Club.

A large number of people have signified their intention of appearing for the first time at a cricket match when the British War Mission team and an eleven from local clubs meet today at the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, Livingston. Not only will there be many naval and military officers of the United States, England, and Canada, but it is expected that quite a number of officials and others in uniform will be present when the first ball is bowled. The proceeds of the afternoon will be devoted to the British and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is one for the wives and children of Britishers who have gone to the front from the United States.

The playing will start punctually at noon, and there will be a brief intermission for refreshments at 1 o'clock. The game will finish at 6:30 in the afternoon, by which time the throng will have had a chance to see both teams show their prowess with the bat and ball.

On the War Mission side the most noted player is Lieut. Col. Jack Giffard, who, with his twin brother, Lieutenant R. Giffard, went to France with the first seven divisions. Lieutenant R. Giffard was killed in November, 1914, at Ypres. Lieut. Col. Jack Giffard was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans. It was during the onrush of Franco-British troops at the battle of the Marne that the Germans left then Lieutenant Giffard in a shell-punctured farmhouse, believing that he and others with him would never recover. With England showing such interest in baseball, it is expected that America will be curious about the British game.

Another Gift to Scottish Hospitals.

LONDON, July 19.—It was announced by the British Red Cross tonight that the American Red Cross had given another $150,000 to the Scottish Women's Hospitals in recognition of their very efficient work at the front in France during the last two months. The gift will be payable in three installments beginning Aug. 1.

Arrivals from England.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 19.—Among the passengers who arrived recently from England were:

Robert Adam, Miss Stella Benson, W. Perkins Bull, Leon L. Collver, Arthur Gleason, Charles T. Green, W. W. Humphreys, Mammon Johnson, L. A. Lawrence, R. L. Macdonald, Walter S. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Mitford, H. Parsons, John W. Peck, E. C. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, W. M. Thatcher, Herbert M. White, L. R. Wilson, T. M. Alexander, A. E. A. Baker, C. G. Hoare, B. O. Watts, and G. M. Olney.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CUMMINGS.—July 17, at 27 Merrill Road, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Cummings, (nee Leah Goldberg,) a daughter.

TURKUS.—On July 17, 1918, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Dr. and Mrs. E. Newton Turkus, a baby boy.

Married.

HANSEL—DENMAN.—On Tuesday, July 16, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents, Cranford, N. J., by Dr. George Francis Greene, D. D., Katharyn Mary Denman to Charles Francis Hansel, Second Lieutenant U. S. Marines.

IVES—YOUNG.—On Monday, July 15, 1918, at Southampton, L. I., Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Young of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to H. Davis Ives.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—On July 18, William G., beloved husband of Clara M. Armstrong, at his residence, 1,715 Montgomery Av., Bronx. Services Saturday, July 20, at 10 o'clock.

BENDER.—After a short illness, on Friday, July 19, 1918, Peter Bender, aged 56 years, beloved husband of Martha Bender, nee Herbener, and father of Wendelin Anna and Otto Bender, residence, 331 East 84th St. Notice of funeral and services later.

BRISACHE.—On Thursday, July 18, Estelle, (nee Springstead,) wife of Richard M. Brisache. Funeral from her late residence, 1,157 East 39th St., near Avenue J, Brooklyn, Saturday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—July 19, Agnes M., beloved wife of John Monaghan Brown and mother of John, Jr.; Evelyn, Cornelius, Mrs. Agnes Drumgoole, and Mrs. Jeanette Concannon. Funeral from her late residence, 503 West 124th St., Monday, July 22, 10 o'clock. Requiem mass Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St., 10:30 A. M.

BUSH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., July 18, 1918, Sarah H. Bush. Funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Saturday, July 20, at 3 P. M.

CONGDON.—On the 19th of July, 1918, Charles Wagner Congdon of 2,104 Beverly Road, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at Flatbush Congregational Church Parish House, East 18th St. and Dorchester Road, Sunday at 5 P. M.

DOOB.—Suddenly, at Arverne, July 18, Leo, beloved husband of Mollie Doerfler Doob, father of Morris and Joseph, and brother of Moritz, Adolf, and Henry Doob. Funeral at the convenience of the family. Cincinnati and Cleveland papers please copy.

DUNBAR.—On July 19, at his residence, 108A, Judge St., Elmhurst, L. I., William, son of the late Alexander and Mary Dunbar. Services at his late residence Sunday, July 21, at 2 P. M.

DWYER.—On July 18, Patrick H. Dwyer, beloved husband of Margaret A. Hurley. Funeral from his late residence, 450 West 152d St., Saturday, July 20, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, 153d St., west of Amsterdam Av. Solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

DYER.—Suddenly, on July 18, Benjamin A., at the Post Graduate Hospital. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, July 20, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass.

GARRETT.—Phineas Lynch, on July 15, at Beaumont, Texas, after a brief illness. Tacoma, Portland, and Bristol papers please copy.

GROY.—On Friday, July 19, at her residence, 457 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hermine Petersen, widow of Jacob Groy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUGGENHEIM.—Martha, July 18, 24th year. Funeral Sunday, July 21, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 769 East 158th. Interment Mt. Judah Cemetery, Brooklyn.

HARMER.—On July 18, 1918, John Hays Harmer, son of the late Charles G. and Margaret Hays Harmer. Funeral from his late residence, 430 West 116th St., New York City, on Saturday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock.

HANSON.—On July 18, 1918, at his home, Huntington, L. I., Thomas Hanson in his 81st year, father of Thomas B., Margaret, and Anna M. Hanson. Funeral private.

HUNT.—On Thursday morning, July 18, 1918, Dr. John L. N. Hunt, in his 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Ernest C. Hunt, 92 Jamaica Av., Flushing, L. I., on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

JENKINS.—Thursday, July 18, after a lingering illness, Mary Louise Jenkins, beloved wife of John W. Jenkins. Funeral service at her late home, 134 West 129th St., Sunday afternoon, July 21, 1:30 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—John Frank, July 19, 69 years, formerly of Morristown, N. J. Funeral 8 P. M. Sunday from his late residence, 241 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

JONES.—At her residence, 175 Claremont Av., July 19, 1918, Helen Morgan, wife of Thomas and beloved mother of Edna M. Jones. Notice of funeral later. Providence (R. I.) and Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

KELLY.—Of Pneumonia, in Scotland, on June 17, Arthur Ira Kelly, Coxswain U. S. S. Wyoming, in his 23d year, beloved son of Joseph Ira and Josephine Richmond Kelly. Funeral services at First Methodist Episcopal Church, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Sunday, July 21, at 8 o'clock. Train leaves Erie R. R., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock.

KING.—Suddenly, at the Army Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., Major William R. King, U. S. R., husband of Linzee Dexter Watson, son of the late John Warburton and Anna Clark King, in his 54th year. Committal services at the grave, Greenwood Cemetery, Saturday, July 20, 2:30 P. M., the military funeral services having taken place at the Proving Grounds Friday, July 19.

KRAUSHAR.—Marguerite, aged 46 years, beloved wife of Henry, devoted mother of Lieutenant Dr. Samuel, Harold, Jacob, and Felix Kraushar. Funeral Sunday, July 21, 11 o'clock, from her late residence, 333 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

LEHMAN.—Suddenly, July 14, Charles, husband of the late Leah Bellacey Lehman, beloved brother of Mitchel and Albert. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's chapel, 208 Lenox Av., July 21, at 9:30 A. M. Relatives, friends, and Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 5, B'nar B'rith invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers. New Orleans and Morgan City papers please copy.

MACLAY.—On July 19, 1918, Mark Walton, in his 77th year, at his residence, 830 Park Av. Funeral at his late residence, on Sunday, July 21, at 3:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

MAMLOK.—Blanche Mamlok, daughter of the late Mary and Simon Mamlok, on July 18. Funeral services on Sunday, July 21, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av. Interment Macpelah Cemetery.

MASON.—July 17, Agnes J., daughter of the late George and sister of William G. Mason. Funeral services at her late residence, 250 Manhattan, Av., Sunday, 1 o'clock.

MILLER.—Frank, formerly of 2,049 Washington Av., Bronx. Funeral from J. J. Fox's chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Saturday, 1 P. M.

OLLENDORFF.—William, 241 West 108th St. Funeral, 11 A. M. Sunday, from Rothschild's chapel, 208 Lenox Av.

PERHAM.—At Rutherford, N. J., July 19, 1918, Calvin P. Perham in his 68th year. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, 5 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Rutherford. Boiling Spring Lodge, No. 152, F. and A. M., will conduct their ritual services. Interment Hillside Cemetery.

PUTNAM.—On July 18, 1918, James Russ Putnam, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 411 East 178th St., Bronx, on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

RODEN.—On Wednesday, July 17, 1918, Bella, wife of Henry R. Roden. Funeral service at her late residence, Haworth, N. J., Saturday, July 20, on arrival of West Shore train leaving Cortlandt Street at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHNITGEN.—After a lingering illness, on July 17, 1918, Margaret, widow of the late Peter Schnitgen, aged 78 years. Funeral services will be held at late residence, 28 East Roosevelt Av., Corona, N. Y., on Saturday, July 20, at 3 P. M. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery.

SCHWARTZ.—Rosie, (nee Gerber,) suddenly, at Cedarhurst, L. I., July 18, beloved wife of Samuel Schwartz of 78 west 85th St., mother of Mrs. Victor Barnett, Sig. Schwartz, Mrs. Paul Sussman, Mrs. Leo Morse, Abe and Anna Schwartz, and the late Jack Schwartz, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral services at the Chapel of Linden Hill Cemetery Sunday, July 21, at 11:30 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Central Synagogue and Sisterhood, Immanuel Lodge, No. 1, U. O. T. S.; Freidens Toechter, Fortuna Rebeca, Society Bnee Salem, and John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

SCHWARTZ.—Rosie. The brethren of John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., are requested to kindly attend the funeral of the beloved wife of W. B. Samuel Schwartz, and mother of W. B. Sig. Schwartz and Brother Abe Schwartz, Sunday, July 21, 11:30 A. M., at Linden Hill Cemetery Chapel.

MORRIS WEISS, Master.

SCHWARTZ.—New York Isaiah Lodge, No. 1, I. O. B. B., members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of wife of Brother Samuel Schwartz on Sunday morning, July 21, at 11:30 o'clock, at Chapel of Linden Hill Cemetery.

E. BAYER, Secretary.

SMITH.—Ann McCready, at Flushing, L. I., July 17, 1918, widow of Clifford E. Smith and daughter of the late Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot and Louisa McCready. Funeral private.

Died.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 18, at her residence, St. James, L. I., Katharine Louise Hagemeyer, wife of Edward H. L. Smith. Funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, St. James, L. I., on Sunday, July 21, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 1:08 P. M.

STEVENS.—Passed from this to the life eternal, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rowland Lea, Montrose, Va., Emily Hoffman Stevens, wife of the late John H. Stevens, on the evening of July 1, 1918, in the 84th year of her age. She was the oldest communicant of Ascension Church, New York City, of which she had been a devoted member since her girlhood. Last of her family, last of her generation of Hoffman, she embodied those qualities of mind and heart which make a people great, added to a rare personality that caused her to be the centre of every circle in which she moved. Her faith, ever a radiant torch undimmed by the changes and chances of a long life, gave her an intensely vital grasp on things eternal and enabled her to make heaven very real to those about her; so that the sadness of farewell is mercifully swallowed up in the consciousness of her beautiful entrance into joys of the Lord. She is survived by six children, Winthrop Gilman Stevens, Lindley Murray Stevens, Sydney G. Stevens, George C. Stevens, Theodora Hoffman Lea and Edith Barrette Parsons.

TOMPKINS.—Caroline B. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Monday, 8:30 P. M.

VINCELETTE.—Entered into rest July 19, 1918, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles B. Sheridan, 47 Mountain Av., Maplewood, N. J., Elizabeth Amanda, widow of Peter Vincelette, in her 87th year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

WHITETHORN.—Margaret, on July 19, in her seventy-ninth year, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., for over forty-nine years a faithful and beloved servant in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht Pagenstecher of 52 West 40th St., New York City.

ZOLLIKOFFER.—On July 18, in the 72d year of his age, Oscar F., dearly beloved husband of Emily A. Funeral services at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., on Saturday, July 20, at 2 P. M. Interment in Greenwood at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

ZOLLIKOFFER.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank, held this morning, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

"The Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank, having learned with profound regret of the death of its member, Mr. Oscar F. Zollikoffer, desires to place on record its appreciation of his invaluable services and its sense of the loss the bank and each member of the board has sustained.

"Mr. Zollikoffer was in the highest sense of the word a gentleman, a lover of all that was true, noble, and kindly, and endeared himself not only to all his associates, but to all with whom he came in contact.

"He was a man of the strictest probity, a wise and conservative counselor, and joined with all these qualities a kindly disposition which makes his loss a genuine bereavement.

"We shall miss his gentle courtesy, but all his friends will remember the pleasure of his association, and we tender our affectionate sympathy to his family.

"It is further ordered that this minute be suitably engrossed, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and also be duly published."

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.

ALTMAN.—Florence, 1,073 1st Av., July 17, aged 7.

ANDREWS.—George, 27 Greenwich Av., July 17, aged 25.

BERNFELD.—Mortimer, 162 East 4th St., July 18.

BONSIGNORE.—Samuel, 129 East 3d St., July 18, aged 59.

BOYLE.—Loretta, 630 East 134th St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRADY.—Susan, 334 East 30th St., July 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BULGER.—Margaret, 1,495 Westchester Av., July 17.

DE GROSZ.—Sarah E., 361 West 17th St., July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUFFY.—Annie, 135 West 106th St., July 17, aged 78.

FINKLER.—Harry, 22 East 106th St., July 17.

GLICK.—Annie, 35 Rutgers St., July 17, aged 54.

HAEZDA.—Carrie, 306 East 74th St., July 17, aged 51.

HEDDERMAN.—Rosanna, 423 West 58th St., July 18, aged 42.

HEIGHAM.—Thomas, 430 West 25th St., July 17, aged 67.

JONES.—Susie, 108 West 139th St., July 18, aged 48.

KEENE.—Anthony, 1,172 2d Av., July 18, aged 18.

LAKE.—William, 186 Lincoln Av., July 17, aged 75.

McLAUGHLIN.—Minnie, 424 West 163d St., July 18. Funeral notice later.

MAHONEY.—Mary, 547 West 37th St., July 17, aged 60.

MANDELBERG.—Sarah, 842 6th St., July 17, aged 60.

MITCHELL.—Edward, 986 Columbus Av., July 17, aged 5.

MORIARTY.—Mary, 400 East 20th St., July 17, aged 60.

MURPHY.—Mary, 135 West 106th St., July 17, aged 48.

PAYNE.—Frank, July 17, aged 63. Funeral 310 Willis Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RAFFERTY.—Owen, 338 West 159th St., July 17, aged 40.

RANFT.—Fred, 515 West 159th St., July 17, aged 40.

RIEGELHOUSE.—Pauline, 415 East Houston St., July 18, aged 28.

ROGERS.—James, 442 Greenwich St., July 17, aged 34.

RUSSELL.—Edna, 215 East 121st St., July 17, aged 41.

SCHOENFELD.—Isador, 617 East 9th St., July 17, aged 58.

SHERIDAN.—Patrick, 445 West 54th St., July 18. Funeral notice later.

SILVERMAN.—William, 332 3d Av., July 17.

SIMKE.—Emil, 341 East 51st St., July 18, aged 21.

STRANGE.—Henry, 328 East 28th St., July 18, aged 77.

WEEKMAN.—Sarah, 3,826 Park Av., July 17.

WHELAN.—Johanna, 532 Courtlandt Av., July 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WHITNEY.—Margaret, 200 West 41st St., July 17, aged 55.

Brooklyn.

BRIDGEMAN.—Charles E., 833 Madison St., July 18, aged 61. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

CARNEY.—John, 87 Douglass St., July 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DALTON.—Thomas, 749 Union St., July 19. Funeral notice later.

DOYLE.—William, 529 8th St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FINEGAN.—Elizabeth, 108 Moffatt St., July 18. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HARTLEY.—Herbert, 1,132 East 14th St., July 17, aged 57.

JOHNSON.—John F., 241 Linden Av., July 19, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

KEVILL.—James, 67 Eldert St., July 18. Funeral July 22, 10 A. M.

KLEINLEIN.—George, 1,001 Hart St., July 18, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LANE.—Alfred A., 27 Norwood Av., July 19, aged 37. Funeral notice later.

MERKLINGER.—Theodore, 1,029 East 10th St., July 17, aged 75. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

NEWMAN.—Norman, 1,536 51st St., July 19, aged 3.

SCOFIELD.—Cornelia, 219 Hewes St., July 17. Funeral today.

STRAYTON.—William, 914 Lafayette Av., July 18, aged 21. Funeral July 22, 10 A. M.

WEBB.—Robert R., 2,025 Cropsey Av., July 18. Funeral private.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BERMAN.—Miriam, 65 Pacific St., Newark, July 18.

BRODERICK.—Joseph, 726 West Side Av., Jersey City, July 18. Funeral July 22, 9 A. M.

CAIN.—Irving L., 149 Watson Av., Newark, July 18, aged 24. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DITTO.—C. Stanley, 39 Summit Av., Jersey City, July 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOLAN.—William F., 349 South 12th St., Newark, July 17. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

EILERSEN.—Anna, 107 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

FALLON.—John J., 412 Newark St., Hoboken, July 17. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GIBBONS.—Margaret, 99 Greenville Av., Jersey City, July 17, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOPPOCK.—Aaron M., Newark, July 17. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

KOERNER.—Addie, 467 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, July 18, aged 49. Funeral services today, 8:30 P. M.

McTAVEY.—Kate, 399 Montgomery St., Jersey City, July 16.

MOORE.—Thomas, 44 Hawkins St., Newark, July 18. Funeral notice later.

MULLIKIN.—Jeanette R., 312 Belleview Av., Newark, July 17.

MURTHA.—Luke, 357 Montgomery St., Jersey City, July 19. Funeral notice later.

POTTER.—Herchell, Newark, July 17, aged 26. Funeral private.

ROTH.—George A., 173 East Kinney St., Newark, July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died.

SCHLEGEL.—Katherine, 387 7th St., Jersey City, July 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

UBHAUS.—John P., 377 15th Av., Newark, July 17. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

Long Island.

BASWOSKI.—Frank, Troutman St., Maspeth, July 17, aged 80.

BOWLEY.—Anna, 271 10th St., Long Island City, July 17.

BURGMANN.—Charles E., 870 Palmetto Av., Ridgewood, July 17.

COFFIN.—Ida B., Garden City, July 17.

DORMITZER.—William E., Oak Beach, July 18, aged 61. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

JOHNSTON.—William, Corona, July 17, aged 54.

LEE.—Knud, St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, July 17, aged 36.

MILLIAN.—Marie, 54 Bowne Av., Flushing, July 17, aged 43.

SANDELIN.—Charles, 4,582 Chichester Av., Richmond Hill, July 17, aged 69.

SCHROEFER.—Charles, 120 Temple St., Long Island City, July 17, aged 54.

SCHULTZE.—Theodore, 412 10th Av., Astoria, July 17, aged 60.

YOUNG.—Mary A., 232 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, July 17. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

FRIEDLAND.—In memory of our dearly beloved daughter and sister, Jean Friedland, died July 20, 1917. Unveiling of stone Sunday, July 21, at Washington Cemetery at 12 M.

HARRIGAN.—Margaret E., mass All Saints' Church, today, 9 A. M.

KASEFANG.—In loving memory of husband and father, Charles Kasefang, Sr., who departed this life July 20, 1909.

LEACH.—Nellie May, mass St. Rose of Lima, Newark, today, 10 A. M.

LEHMAN.—Brethren of Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles D. Lehman, on Sunday, 9:30 A. M., from Rothschild's Chapel, 208 Lenox Av.

HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.
MYRON SULZBERGER, President.

SPRINGARN.—In sad and loving memory of my beloved wife, Anna Springarn, (nee Birnbaum,) who departed this life July 20, 1917.

O'ROURKE.—Bridget, mass St. Cecilia's Church, today, 7:30 A. M.

REED.—Margaret, mass St. Gabriel's Church, today, 10 A. M.

STACK.—John, mass St. Francis de Sales Church, today, 10 A. M.

Unveiling.

FOX.—The unveiling of the monument erected to the cherished memory of Herbert B. Fox, will take place Sunday, July 21, 3:30 P. M., Maimonides Cemetery. Case of rain, following Sunday.

NAVAL AIRMAN KILLED.

Lieut. Souther of Cleveland Falls in Flight Near East Greenwich.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—Lieutenant A. F. Souther, a naval aviator, was killed near East Greenwich today when his airplane fell 100 feet into the water.

Lieutenant Souther, who came from Cleveland, Ohio, made two trial flights on Tuesday and had made three flights this morning. He started for the fourth time just before noon, rose to about 600 feet, and was out over the main bay near Potowomut when observers in motor boats saw the machine shoot nose downward into the water. It was demolished. Fishing boats made a derrick and hoisted the plane sufficiently to permit the recovery of the body.

DAVID BANKS SICKELS DIES.

Civil War Correspondent and Author Was 81 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 19.—David Banks Sickels, a civil war correspondent and author, died here today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Andrew Derrom, 463 Ellison Street. He was born in 1837 and resided in Paterson for many years. From 1866 to 1870 Mr. Sickels acted as fiscal agent for the State of Arkansas, and from 1876 to 1881 as diplomatic representative of Siam and Acting Consul of the Netherlands.

In 1882 he and Lyman W. Griggs founded the American Surety Company, but in 1906 he retired from business to engage in literary work.

Chauncey P. Goss.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 19.—Chauncey P. Goss, Sr., died at his home in this city today. He was one of Connecticut's foremost manufacturers, having entered the Scoville Manufacturing Company's office in 1862 as office boy, and having risen to the position of President and Treasurer in 1900.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, a tea and coffee broker of this city, died in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday. He was 68 years of age.

Captain HENRY OWEN WHEELER, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home at San Dimas, Cal., at the age of 77.

Miss SARAH H. BUSH, 95 years of age, and the oldest woman in Port Chester, N. Y., died yesterday in the Bush homestead, which was erected in 1734.

FRANK E. SERVISS, 54 years old, a foreman for the Borden Milk Company for twenty-two years, died at his home in Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday.

Mrs. MARY S. DIETZ, wife of George Dietz and a resident of College Point, L. I., for more than thirty years, died at her home there on Thursday in her fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. EMILY HOFFMANN STEVENS, 83 years old, died at Montrose, Va., yesterday. Six children survive her. She was the oldest communicant of Ascension Church of this city.

HERBERT READ HARTLEY, 57 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,132 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a wife, a daughter, and two sons, both of whom are in the army service.

WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG, for years a well-known chemist of the British West Indies, died on Thursday at his home, 1,715 Montgomery Avenue. He is survived by his wife, five sons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM A. BUCKLEY, for many years in the employ of Harper Brothers as a printer and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Wednesday at his home in Union Course, L. I. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. CORNELIA CHAMBERLAIN SCOFIELD, widow of Sherman Scofield, an old-time builder of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 219 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years.

BENJAMIN A. DYER of 712 West 180th Street, before his retirement a prominent Boston shoe manufacturer, died on Thursday at the Post-Graduate Hospital at the age of 70. He had been a resident of this city for eighteen years.

MARK WALTON MACLAY, for many years a salt merchant in this city and a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange, died at his home, 830 Park Avenue, yesterday. He was a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank.

J. FRANK JOHNSON, 69 years old, a civil engineer for thirty-four years in the employ of the city, died yesterday and the funeral services will be held at his late residence, 241 Linden Avenue, Flatbush, tomorrow. He left a wife and two sons.

OSCAR F. ZOLLIKOFFER, who died in this city on Thursday, was for many years an officer of the Consolidated Gas Company, a Director of the Commonwealth and Central Banks, and of the Wartburg Orphan Farms School at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. CAROLINE BARD TOMPKINS, author and inventor, died on Thursday at her home, 314 West Thirty-sixth Street. She was the widow of Samuel R. Tompkins, for many years in the Treasurer's department of the United States Immigration Office at Ellis Island.

WILLIAM E. DORMITZER, a member of the printing firm of Winser & Dormitzer, at 79 Beekman Street, died at his Summer home in Oak Beach, L. I., on Thursday. Mr. Dormitzer was 61 years old. He belonged to Bedford Lodge, F. and A. M., and Fort Greene Council, R. A., of which he was a Past Regent.

Mead

Our home-like chapel may be used without cost by patrons finding it inconvenient to hold funeral services in their own homes. Phone Harlem 3715. 1939 Madison Ave.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Letters to The Times on War Topics and Other Subjects of Public Interest

THE WAR IN SIBERIA

What Action There by the Allies to Hasten Russia's Regeneration?

By JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The development, slight as it is, of allied intervention in Russia—namely, the occupation of the Murman coast—all points the right way. And that it is in the nick of time is providential. There is no doubt that Germany regards it with anxiety for, though the allied forces in that far northern country are doubtless not great, they form a rallying centre and threaten Germany's robber march around the Gulf of Finland. Also, it serves notice on Finland, which, in its desire to secure its independence, has joined hands with the Germans—anybody against the Russians. To abet a German attack on Russia outside the borders of Finland is, however, another matter. It would mean exposing itself to future Russian vengeance sure to come in the long run. With prompt work and a little good fortune, the way will be open for the Allies, when they can spare the men, to the heart of Northern Russia in Europe. But the great work of heartening and organizing the nearby Russian populations can, and will, go on.

But on the main line of grand advance for the rehabilitation of Russia—namely, securing Siberia to the Urals against German offense now in operation and unbroken German infiltration—what is doing by the allied powers? Little, indeed, in comparison with the force at hand and the matchless opportunity. Some reported landings of small bodies of French, British, and a few Japanese at Vladivostok, a watching force of Japanese at Harbin.

Why is not feasible arrangement made with Horvath's, Semenoff's, and the Czechoslovak forces and governments which, again by good fortune, may be said to have a fairly good grasp on Siberia for the moment? I do not pause to elect between these different groups, but am sure that if the proper guarantees are promptly given by the allied powers a united front can be made by and with all of them. It is the question of aims, not geographical divisions, that should control. All of these reacting Russian forces are against the Germans and most pointedly now against the Bolsheviki. All recognize that Bolshevik and German in Siberia are one, and that the nearest skulls, those of the Bolsheviki, should be broken. They look at it that way. How do we, how does our Government, look at it?

To my mind it is this way: Observing that the Bolsheviki, headed by Lenine and Trotzky, overthrew the Kerensky government, which had some sort of electoral mandate, our State Department, in spirit but not in deed, recognized the Bolshevist as the de facto Government there. The German high command and the German Chancellor went further and, practically controlling Lenine and Trotzky, made the cormorant peace overtures which brought about the Brest-Litovsk treaty. It was a poisonous, villainous betrayal of Russia by the Bolsheviki, but it bore the outward marks of regularity to the academic diplomatists of America, however rotten, however fabricated among criminals, however unreal it was at heart. From this "diplomatic" basis it was easy to look on the Russian débâcle as an accomplished fact and that thenceforth it was only possible and desirable to help Russia and the Russians discreetly with peaceful propaganda, liberal loans, and American harvesting machines.

I would not like to misstate motives or give light expression to my view of the mental course governing our acts in the premises. But the other forces on our side in the great conflict did not so receive the Brest-Litovsk treaty, held no such delusion as to the right or title of the sinister misrepresentatives of the Soviets to give away outright great collops of the Russian territory and prepare virtual surrender of the remainder to our enemy with whom we are at war and against whom with enormous strain we are hurrying men by the million to sink and smash them or die ourselves in the attempt. Our allies saw as clearly as the betrayed Russians did that the trickery of criminals in nowise tied our hands. Our allies harkened to the cry of the real Russia, saying, Let us strike, let us oppose German world-clutch where we can and how we can. France, England, Italy said it. We alone held back and declared for the Quaker methods.

It would not be fair to urge our complete and hearty alignment with our allies' views without allowing for one, possibly for two, lines of reasoning hitherto controlling our Administration in its attitude to this question. The first it has openly avowed, namely, the fear that the Bolsheviki and the German agents in Russia would raise the cry that we were conniving at or indeed bent on the annexation of Russian territory, and the "ignorant Russian peasants" would believe them; that thus Russia would be more completely won over by the Germans. We could not prevent their raising that cry, sure to be raised, but we could prevent its being swallowed or believed. The proof is that Russia already is calling frantically for allied troops. The ground is cleared for us in advance of our proclaiming solemnly the fact that the Allies have no business in Russia but to rally it and help it to drive out the Germans, military and merchants, brutal, grasping Governors and sly German agents, bag and baggage, horse, foot, and dragoons; that we do not desire nor will we take an acre of Russian ground from Russia, but, on the contrary, restore to her the wide lands which the Bolshevist perverts have traded to the Germans as far as they could trade them in return for the German countenance on which alone they cling to their failing power. Siberia already has rejected them, and in a short time the rest of Russia will have spat them out. It seems that what once upon a time was called "womanish" can only describe the mental fear of what the Bolsheviki will say or what the Germans will assert in face of the cry of "Come on, ye allied legions!" which comes out of Russia today. Whether one looks at it as pathetic, significant, or inspired, I take the speech of Mme. Botchkarova to our Senators in Washington yesterday as Russia's cry, her trumpet call from a broken battlefield to the last of Russia's friends:

> Russia is bleeding to death. In twenty years Germany will have Germanized Russia if German influence is not now destroyed there. Germany would make war on you and Germany would dominate the world, if she is allowed to dominate Russia. This is the psychological moment. You must assist Russia at once. Don't leave the Czechoslovaks in Siberia to their fate. If Russia perishes so will you. If you do not assist us now, you are not our friend. Economic assistance will be useless without military aid.

She touched, this Russian woman who led in the last hopeless fights for Russia the woman's Battalion of Death, she touched the vital chord. It is the opportunity of the moment: "Don't leave the Czechoslovaks in Siberia to their fate." Remember that the Bolsheviki—that is, Lenine—ruled at Vladivostok until the Czechoslovaks threw them out, and that infallibly Germany and Lenine will put the Czechoslovaks to the sword unless we Allies intervene.

The other possible reason for our holding back may not really be a reason held by the Administration; but it should be stated, because, although the Government has never voiced it, many have imagined it as a reason unstated. It is distrust of Japan. Treating it, then, as not our Government's view, but as a less important view, let me state why I believe it to be untenable. Japan has been in the war from its beginning because she is the ally of Great Britain. We know that Great Britain did not make the war; circumstances forced it upon her. Japan, because she keeps her treaties, followed England into war on Germany. She has done high service, and could have been called on for more. Two years ago, properly dealt with and invited pressingly, she might have sent an army of from a quarter to half a million of men to the Russian front anywhere from Galicia to Poland or further north, and, if no more, permanently split the Teuton forces in two and probably brought about the defeat and surrender of Austria. Her soldiers have high discipline, high morale, and the habit of victory. It was not to be so. Russia missed her chance, as did the other Allies. We were not then in the war.

Now we know better. France, England, Italy, Russia herself, see more clearly. Then, if so, why hang back from hailing the aid of Japan? Ah, what will she ask in compensation? the doubters cry. My answer would be: Territorially she can claim nothing. She would no more be entitled to Russian territory than we would be. If she stated such a claim in advance, no one would ask or accept her aid. Her compensation can only be the striking down of the German menace to herself and the world outside Germany. She hangs as feverishly on the outcome of the war in Flanders and Lorraine as we do. German victory would be her peril. She is now enormously interested in Russia and in Siberia, above all, for there she will be a neighbor, there she will look for markets she can never hope for if Germany Germanizes it. Does she want a victorious hostile Germany at Vladivostok or Harbin?

I say no. Let us, therefore, take her at her word. It is in the line of her interest and her duty to her allies. Let us indeed save her as we would save Russia from the German peril, by helping her and encouraging her to end it in her part of the world, and so in the end save ourselves. The prospect of Japan, with the war over, France and England beaten, Italy mutilated and all Russia Germanized, forced at last to a composition with Germany and infected by facts with German ideas, is one we do not care to contemplate. Otherwise, she would be forced to single-handed war with the victor. Let it be avoided now by the trust which her faith commands and welcome her to our campfires.

Ask Japan's pledges, give ours, and the other allies theirs; make high proclamation of them to Russia; send persons of high esteem to tell the truth to Russia, lend money to Russia, send them harvest machines, but let us potently and promptly take heart of grace and begin the "military aid" that the woman cried for in Siberia.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

New York, July 16, 1918.

KERENSKY.

His Failure as Showing the Way to Help Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Kerensky is now in France. His position has been snatched from him by his own understudies, and still he will not admit that instead of preaching a red flag with all sorts of promises he should have proclaimed the real truth. He ought to know the Russian people better than any one. He knows their weak points, their strong points, and he ought to know by this time that such results as his leadership gave to Russia are altogether too expensive to civilization. He always promised that Russia would fight for and with the Allies, yet it never occurred to him to show the people that under his leadership Russia was supposed to fight, not for the Allies, but for herself, her own salvation; and under his guidance, first dissolving discipline, then threatening the rule of "blood and iron," Russia weakened and abandoned the fight, while his associates, taking advantage of his policies and becoming agents of the Kaiser, are now using the same "blood and iron" for the purpose of turning Russia over to the Kaiser. It was Mr. Kerensky's administration that brought about the division of Russia into separate Governments, yet he cannot see that, because of his own weak management, such vast numbers of people have thus been endangered.

However, what has passed cannot be recalled. Before the world Mr. Kerensky's policies and weakness mark him for a failure. It is time for him to see at least the fruits of his own sowing and to make some honest suggestions, as a man, not as a political leader with personal ambitions, how Russia can and should be helped. He knows that Russia is not represented by the Bolsheviki. He knows that a Russian peasant or merchant is not a Socialist and is not looking for any political parties full of empty, cold-blooded promises, and he knows that if the Russian people receive what they are entitled to have they will establish a nation fully up to the requirements of civilization.

It is true that Russia needs boots, shoes, farming implements, railway equipment, all kinds of machinery and tools, but how can Russia expect to get these things until she can show that such tools will produce necessities for her own people, not for the Kaiser? Is it not necessary to know that the merchandise which Russia needs will not get into the hands of the Kaiser? I am sure that a man like Mr. Kerensky, recently out of Russia, having been active among such men who produced Lenine and Trotzky, having accumulated such vast experience as head of several departments of the Provisional Government, ought to know and to be able to make some suggestions as to what can be done so that Russia can become a free republic with honest institutions, so that she can realize the obligations of democracy, can receive this material help she needs in order to join the Allies in this fight to win democracy for the world and for herself. Yet he has failed.

Russia needs a constitution—a constitution which will give her rights, not privileges—a constitution which will prevent leaders from exploiting the people simply to satisfy personal ambitions. This is not the time to make promises to the Russian people. You cannot feed them any longer on promises. If an honest constitution is presented to them their acceptance of it need not be questioned. With it before her, Russia will fight her enemies, who are not the Germans alone—they are also the Russian pro-Germans, Socialists, Trotzkys and Lenines under Wilhelm's instructions. Such a constitution is one which offers no promises for future delivery, but is one of which an ignorant man, even though he cannot see for himself, can at least feel the real benefits for himself and for every one. Then will be the time to extend to the Russian people any material help they may need. Then they will be able to take advantage of any help which will be given to them, not only as a people, but as a nation; not as tools of a few irresponsible Socialists, Kerensky's associates, but as a Government responsible before the rest of the world.

A commission from the United States will enable Russia to establish a free democratic republic; to re-enter the war as an honest fighting factor, joining the Allies against the Central Powers. An American commission can secure the aid of a sufficient number of capable Russians with whom they can work jointly to see that an honest, legal election shall be held under the protection of such a constitution, which gives a citizenship possessed of all the freedom and all the responsibilities of a true democracy. Such a commission can aid in the settlement of the perplexing land problems and of all the other disputes for which the leaders I have mentioned are responsible, (but for which these same leaders, I notice, take particular care to hold the bourgeoisie liable.) Such a constitution will help show the Russian people that anarchy—business socialism—is a crime; will place Russia in a position to drive out from her territory her enemies, receiving all the material help she needs, and, while fighting for democracy, to defend herself against such as Lenine and Trotzky. An American commission can accomplish this and in this manner render the greatest help to Russia.

HAROLD M. SHECKTER.

New York, July 15, 1918.

The Greek Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent outburst of enthusiasm on the occasion of the celebration of Bastile Day was most gratifying to all lovers of our brave, gallant ally, France. The display of the Tricolor was almost universal, and was a most appropriate evidence of our cordial and fraternal good-will. I have been rather surprised, however, in noting the very general use of the flags of all our allies, to mark one exception. I have failed to see the flag of Greece in many of the displays. I am sure the omission is entirely unintentional. We should not overlook the Greeks, whose gallant little army of 250,000 is holding the line on the Macedonian front for the cause we all have at heart.

It is not necessary to recount the reasons for the neutrality of Greece until a year ago. Allied diplomacy as well as German intrigue halted for a time the natural desire of Greece to take her rightful place in the allied ranks. But for over a year now the Greeks, under the statesmanlike leadership of Mr. Venizelos, have done their bit, nobly and victoriously. They are deserving of our respect, our sympathy and our help. We can at least show these publicly by flying the Greek flag among those of our valued allies. I would, therefore, very respectfully suggest to our patriotic citizens that they fly the Greek flag as evidence of the entente cordiale that exists between America and Greece.

FREDERIC R. HODGINS.

New York, July 18, 1918.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

A Suggestion to Intern the Kaiser with Lenine and Trotzky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If heed is to be given to the views of merely private citizens in the readjustments which are to follow the war I would like to suggest a feature of the settlement which may present insurmountable difficulties but which seems to possess a certain appropriateness which would appeal strongly to the world.

The crimes of this war have been too great for human punishment. Any attempt at appropriate punishment would brutalize the world and degrade posterity. Vengeance must be suppressed,

> "That men may rise on stepping stones
> Of their dead selves to higher things."

But surely such measures may be adopted as may be necessary for future peace and security, even though they may bear some of the characteristics of punishment. It has been made clear that the allied nations are not seeking to destroy Germany, and that their purpose is to preserve Germany, along with the other nations of the earth. But they do not intend to preserve the dominion of Prussianism or the rule of the Hohenzollern in Germany. They must vanish, and the German people cannot be forever deceived into believing that a destruction of those institutions is synonymous with a destruction of Germany. On the contrary, their destruction will preserve Germany, both internally and externally.

Would it be feasible to separate and intern the male members of the Hohenzollern family for a term of years, giving to the Kaiser himself the companionship of Mr. Lenine and Mr. Trotzky during his few years of internment? It is true that these men view the world from standpoints very different from that of the Kaiser, but they and the Kaiser have shown a friendliness toward each other in the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace, and an intimate opportunity to study the individual characteristics of each other would be liberalizing to them and good for the world. If they should complain of the Kaiser's company, or he should complain of theirs, the world would reply that they thought well of each other at Brest-Litovsk.

G. M. DILLARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 17, 1918.

Our Claim on "Americans" as the Name for Our Citizens

By MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL of Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of your correspondent who favors the name of "Usonians" for the inhabitants of the United States reminds me of a very clever but somewhat eccentric journalist who was until recently, if he is not still, a member of the Canadian House of Commons. He resented the appropriation by your citizens of the name American as the exclusive property of the citizens of the great Republic and insisted that your people should be called "United Statesers." My impression is that he stood pretty much alone in his resentment, as he certainly stood absolutely alone in his proposed substitution.

Why should it be necessary to make any change? The term American is no more inappropriate to the citizens of the United States than the term English is to the British people south of the Tweed. The Angles were not the only tribe that overran the country theretofore occupied by the ancient Britons. There were Jutes and Saxons as well as Angles among the tribes that effected that migration, and the descendants of Danes and Normans are among the people who are now contented that the population should be described by the name of English. How it came about that the name of a single tribe should be given to the whole people and the country that they all inhabit has been explained by Freeman, but it is sufficient for the present purpose to say that the purist who should at this date suggest some new and unfamiliar artificially manufactured substitute for the term that accident has established and usage perpetuated would be regarded as a suitable subject for a commission of lunacy.

It is the same as to the use of the term American. In fact, the United States has a better claim to the use of that term than the Angles ever had to impose their name upon the other tribes and races that now constitute the English people. The people of the thirteen colonies and the French in what is now the Province of Quebec were for centuries the only people worth talking about on the continent. The English colonists did not at first call themselves Americans. With the exception of the New England group, they had nothing to do with each other. "They had each been independently founded and had grown to prosperity and population independently of one another." (Bradley in the Home University Library.) "They called themselves Pennsylvanians, Virginians, &c., not Americans." (Ib.) At a later stage they began to have a national consciousness and called themselves Americans. The name thus adopted by themselves was applied to them by everybody who had occasion to speak of them. It is used in Thackeray's "Pendennis" just as it is used today, and nobody has ever dreamed of resenting its use.

The term Canadian came to be applied to the French settlement to the north of them and when the loyalists found their way across the lakes and laid the foundations of what is now a British province they were content to be known as the people of Upper Canada. Since the union of the provinces in 1867 we have all come to be known as Canadians and are more than ever proud of the distinction since the names of Langemarck, Courcellette, and Vimy Ridge have been inscribed on the page of imperishable history. We have no resentments at the appropriation of the American name by our great ally. As the "predominant partner," so far as this continent is concerned, she is more than justified in the exclusive possession which the history and the literature of the race have conferred upon her.

B. RUSSELL.

Hubbards, N. S., July 16, 1918.

For Ido and "Usona"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our international relations are destined to be so close after this war has come to an end that it will be quite impossible for us to get on without a common medium of exchange in language as well as in money and in weights and measures. In the case of language, it must be carefully borne in mind that no giving up of a country's own speech is involved; all that is required is a medium of communication with the foreigner—the Russian, the Japanese, the Turk, the Italian, the Frenchman. Instead of learning half a dozen languages, or more, imperfectly, one has only to learn a single one in order to be able to speak fluently with the forty and more nationalities that the commercial man, the scientist, the artist, the international lawyer, the statesman, the diplomatist will hereafter be forced to have dealings with. Already before the war it was an absurdity for a member of an international scientific congress to have to hear a paper read first in English, German, or Italian and then read over again in French, and in the end to have only half understood it, unless its language happened to be his own. When it came to the discussion of papers—the real reason for the holding of the congress—the foreigner, of whatever nation, was out of it altogether. Science would have progressed more than it has done if it had not been for the handicap of many languages.

For purposes of ready, exact, convenient intercourse among foreigners an international synthetic language is indispensable. I am constantly told that such a language would lack the poetic quality which attaches to speech that one has learned at one's mother's knee. Of course it would; one cannot have everything. But this artificial language is not meant as a substitute for one's native tongue, but only as an auxiliary to it. It will lack patriotic associations; it is intended especially for international purposes. It seizes upon the best words and the most effective and most reasonable grammatical forms of all the existing languages, and out of these it constructs a language which lacks instinctiveness, it is true, but which is far from being without artistic beauty of its own. In fact, it is nothing less than a keen intellectual pleasure to make acquaintance with the best of these made languages—that is, with Ido, not Esperanto. Esperanto is far too Slavic in its vocabulary and far too Teutonic in its grammar, but Ido, the more modern, and improved, form—devised in connection with the International Congress of Philosophy, Paris, 1900—comes very near to perfection. In face of a crying need, this language (or a better one, if such be provided,) is sure to be adopted in course of time, for those purposes for which it is intended; but if not, it will always remain a brilliant example of what can be done in the way of artificial language construction.

Usona (or Usonia) is an incident in this coming world language, but it deserves more speedy currency than the rest of it, on account of the fact that few people are really satisfied with our clinging to either America or Yankeedom as our only name when we are fighting in France shoulder to shoulder with the Canadians and with our own Southerners. Those who think that either of these two neighbors of ours—of us Northerners, that is—is satisfied with our grasping ways in the matter of a name are only those who have never talked with them about the matter. It is not for them to make complaint, of course, especially in this moment of world stress, but it is a good time for the swashbuckling "Americans" to show consideration for the more modest inhabitants of all of America outside of the United States.

As a matter of fact, the name Usona (of very easy construction, to be sure,) was first proposed by a Canadian, James P. Murray of Toronto, in 1885. It was thoroughly discussed, both pro and con, in The Nation (among other places) in March, 1916. And at the time of The Hague Conference, when the "Americans" first claimed their name—being unwilling, it is said, to come in for seats in the rear of the hall with the U's and the V's—Sir Edward Grey (as he was then) urged upon us, in a speech delivered in London, the name Usona, but, of course, without undue insistence.

Your editorial article maintains that there is "something wrong" about Usona, (Usonia,) but without pointing out what it is. The English regularly speak of an A. D. C. when they mean an aide de camp. To one who sees these letters for the first time they look very wrong, for the reason that the capital "D" plays a much more important rôle than fits the modest de of the real phrase. So in the synthetic word Usonia, it is a pity that the accent has to fall on the "o," the letter which stands for the unimportant word "of" of the real name. This is a blemish, I admit, but it seems to be an unavoidable one. A writer in The Boston Herald has, indeed, suggested dropping the "o" altogether and using simply "Usna" for our new auxiliary name, and perhaps this might be the better plan. All that I insist upon is that the anomaly of being a country without a name should be brought to an end, now that we are hoping to play a great and a magnanimous part in the reconstruction of a world set free from a domination-loving Prussia.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.

Columbia University, July 13, 1918.

THE FRIENDS' WAR EFFORT.

Americans Doing Reconstructive Work in Both France and Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Almost two years ago you printed in your paper some account of the civil reconstruction work being done in the north of France by English Quakers. This work, begun in 1914, has developed until it includes an important contribution toward the physical and moral uplift of the French rural population. The work includes relief, educational, medical, and agricultural features. Several hospitals and sanitariums for the territory stretching east from Chalons to Bar-le-Duc have been established, and have done very efficient work. In the opinion of the workers themselves the moral effect of this work upon the spirit of the French population exceeds in importance the merely physical effects of the mission. There are many touching evidences from priests and Mayors, from the Prefects of the departments, and especially from the little children, which indicate how much it has meant to those in trouble to have the free and sympathetic companionship of these devoted English workers.

After America entered the war the Friends in America, numbering upward of 100,000, naturally desired to co-operate more intimately with the work undertaken by the society in England. There are now about 450 men and women engaged in this reconstruction work in France, of whom about one-half are Americans. The society has been gratified to have the American Red Cross pay the highest compliment to its work by studying it and giving it its unqualified approval. The Friends' work stands now in a most intimate relation to the larger work being undertaken by the Red Cross in France.

It is two years ago since a small company of less than a score of English men and women journeyed to the remote province of Samara, north of the Caspian Sea, and inaugurated a similar sort of reconstruction work among the refugees from Western Russia. This English unit, which has been joined by a few Americans, has stuck to its task through all the changes in the government of the country, and has met with grateful approval from those who have come in contact with it. In Russia, as in France, the time will come when the physical relief of the stricken people will necessarily change its character. The return of the fighting men to their homes, which has already begun in Russia, alters the problem. News is awaited now from Russia which will show what form of relief is most needed in order to meet the requirements of the returning male population.

The Society of Friends was the first religious denomination, so far as we are aware, to attempt as a denomination this form of relief work. Begun almost immediately after the declaration of war, it has gone on steadily since, with the generous co-operation of those who believe in the necessity of this kind of international service. There is no time limit for its activities; they must continue for years in the future, and may constitute one of the greatest agencies of international friendship and good-will. Persons who feel sympathy with the practical and businesslike methods of this society, which has no desire to make proselytes and which is free from all Government entanglements, may address offers of assistance to the American Friends' Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, of which Charles F. Jenkins is Treasurer.

W. W. COMFORT,
President Haverford College.

Haverford, Penn., July 13, 1918.

WHY NOT WAR ON TURKEY?

Strong Action Would Dispose of the Islamic Menace and Russian Peril.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A long article in support of the view held by certain well-known persons that America should not and need not declare war on Turkey is being sent out broadcast, it is said, by a relief committee. The author of this article, having taken his lesson, as he professes he has, from certain eminent gentlemen, a few of whom he names with their brief biographical sketches, bases in substance the arguments of this school on the following three principal, familiar grounds, namely, that in the opinion of competent authority on Near Eastern affairs a declaration of war on Turkey by America is unwise and unnecessary; that a declaration of war by America on Turkey will cause the Turks to seize or to loot the American missionary property in Turkey, valued at about $20,000,000; endanger the lives of 100 American missionaries and workers who are now in Turkey, furnish the Turks with the opportunity to massacre the remnants of the Christians in Turkey, and bring about the suspension of the relief work that is now being carried on by an American committee, and that no possible good would come out of a declaration of war by America on Turkey.

The belief or the fear that a declaration of war by America on Turkey is likely to cause the Turks to seize the American missionary property in Turkey, endanger the lives of the American missionaries and workers in Turkey, induce the Turks to perpetrate wholesale massacre of the Christians, and suspend the American relief work in Turkey must necessarily give way to the consideration of the larger interests of America. Dr. Barton, who speaks with authority on the attitude of the missionaries on the subject, told us some days ago, through the columns of THE TIMES, that if a declaration of war by America on Turkey would eventuate in the elimination of Turkey from the war, every missionary would be in favor of it. Those of us who know the excellent work that the American missionaries are now doing in Turkey, under most difficult and trying conditions, feel that to attribute to the missionaries an attitude other than that of which Dr. Barton speaks is a willful perversion of the truth and a slander on the fair character of this brave and self-sacrificing band of men and women.

Dr. Barton and that eminent and noble philanthropist, Mr. Dodge, have been reported to oppose a "paper war" on Turkey. Their attitude is absolutely sound. We should not, of course, declare war on Turkey before we are fully prepared to strike a telling blow. If the Russian peril and the growing Islamic menace are not likely to affect adversely the ultimate outcome of the war, then no war should be declared or made on Turkey at this time. But if, on the other hand, we have the slightest doubt on that point, then it becomes our imperative and most urgent duty to move at once to eliminate Turkey from the war.

Now, it is very improbable that the Turks should or would commit any excesses against the nationals of America or the Allies, or the subject Christians or Jews, until they convince themselves that our campaign is not likely to impair their defensive or offensive power. Moreover, after a solemn declaration by America and the Allies that the price of any interference by the Turks with the life, honor, and property of the nationals of America and of the Allies, and those of the non-Turk subject races, will be the independence of Turkey, it is reasonable to believe that the Turks will behave. Hussein Hilmi Pasha, thrice the Grand Vizier of Turkey, and now the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, told the writer in 1913, in the presence of the former Foreign Minister, Assim Bey, that during the Armenian massacres of 1896 Russia threatened to invade Turkey. According to Hilmi Pasha, the wily Abdul said that it would be wise to heed the threat of Russia if Russia really meant what she said. So he sent for the Russian Ambassador, and offered him as the price of the benevolent neutrality of Russia a railway concession, which is now known as the Black Sea Basin agreement. This calculated generosity satisfied the conscience of the Czar—whatever conscience he had. And Abdul, now fortified with renewed hope and faith, resumed his nefarious work of Christian murder. The Turks will heed the suggested warning by America and the Allies, if they speak with convincing force and finality.

The cardinal and leading reason in support of the opinion that Turkey must be eliminated from the war is based on our recognition of the fact that our position on the western front will be endangered if we do not neutralize the Russian peril and destroy the Islamic menace. If Germany, either with or without the consent of Russia, were to start to exploit the resources of Russia, and the Turko-Germans were to extend their influence over the Islamic world, which they have already started to do, it stands to reason that our contribution to the allied arms will be very considerably offset by the accession of power that the Teutonic alliance will thus attain in the East. It should be noted that the Central Powers have been unable to beat the Allies even after the elimination of Russia and Rumania. If we neutralize the Russian peril and check or destroy the Islamic menace—which can be accomplished by the elimination of Turkey from the war better than in any other way—then it is reasonable to assert that the American contribution to the allied arms will defeat the Central Powers in 1919.

VAHAN CARDASHIAN.

New York, July 13, 1918.

To Help the Disabled in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The re-education of the men disabled in war, soldiers, sailors, and civilians, is one of the most important functions assumed by the philanthropic. It is a problem that must be dealt with unless society is to have on its hands thousands of men unable to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. The Box Furniture Factory, 15 Horatio Street, proposes to meet that problem by teaching disabled men a trade. By practical methods and by lectures it will teach the men to manufacture furniture and toys out of lumber and old materials, and for the articles thus made there is and will be a continuous demand. The tools necessary are few and there is no equipment called for. The goods can be turned out anywhere and under any circumstances. The scheme was originated by Louise Brigham, an art student and graduate of Pratt Institute, and she taught the making of furniture out of waste boxes to hundreds of men, women, and children on the east side. Her economical ideas were the means of transforming squalid homes into places of orderly comfort. The school in Horatio Street is open now until Sept. 14. It deserves the good-will of the people.

MARY NEWPORT.

New York, July 1, 1918.

A TAX ON SERVANTS

Gertrude Atherton's Suggestion Discussed by Mistress and Maid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mrs. Atherton's suggestion on the taxing of household servants, instead of for them, and ending up in a hope for revenge when the war is over, also of their being the only class in the country today not doing anything for the war, I happen to be what she calls a household tyrant. But I am also a member of the Red Cross. I own Liberty bonds, and have given freely to any charities in any way connected with the war. When the Bloomfield factory for munitions opened they asked for patriotic workers. I went there to find out if I was necessary to them, explained that I was in a position, but would give it up any time the country needed my services. The lady in charge explained that it had not come to that yet, and hoped, as we all do, that it never would.

In this same house with me works a woman who gives every month's wages for war stamps, and wishes she could do more, and a girl who is helping to support her mother, as a brother who did that is now in a hospital in France. Another who is helping to support a brother who has spent two years in a hospital in England suffering from gas and shell shock, and still another whose friend has just been killed in an airplane accident. Still, Mrs. Atherton thinks we are the only class not paying to or suffering from this war. What is the world worth to us now? Nothing. Who and what has Mrs. Atherton lost that she could know real suffering?

I am ready and willing to pay any tax that our Government decides for us. I am also willing if necessary to go to work for them. I can cook and sew. I will pay my fare anywhere from here, to Italy if necessary, and I would not be the only household servant, as there are many who would do the same any time this country needs them.

I will do more if necessary. I will give my money. Yes, and my life. Can anybody give any more? Perhaps Mrs. Atherton could suggest a post for me. If so, I have no doubt she will make it as near the firing line as possible—one way, perhaps, of getting the revenge she so eagerly looks forward to.

One thing we really have to be grateful to Mrs. Atherton for is that in spite of all the disgusting names she called us she really refrained from calling us pro-Germans. Why the reason for such an attack upon the servant? Did one of those tyrants walk out and leave her to cook her own dinner? She confesses not even being able to keep servants without spoiling them. But, thank God, we still have ladies who can keep and control the respect of their servants in spite of circumstances.

After all, if she is taxed, money can buy that. We have lost what no money can ever buy. But we are good losers. We are glad and proud of it. We would lose them again in the same cause. But we would never think of sitting down and blaming our troubles on somebody else. Hoping that Mrs. Atherton is doing her bit, and that she will live to see the war over and all those women from manless Europe coming here to make a living, which we all hope they can do in the near future, we will be glad to have them, and will do everything to help them.

A HOUSEHOLD TYRANT.

Bernardsville, N. J., July 16, 1918.

H. C. of L. for All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not seem a pity that Mrs. Atherton, the same Mrs. Atherton who writes such pleading letters for the wounded in France, should show such venom as to be willing to state untruths when dealing with the submerged class which we call "servants"? Truly Athertonian it has been called. Altogether inhumanitarian this professional woman and householder would pronounce it.

Mrs. Atherton says that "the servant class in this country is the only class that is affected neither by the war nor by the high cost of living." Let us see if this is true. Does not a servant have to pay 3 cents for a letter and 2 cents for a postcard, as do the rest of us? Does she not have to pay 6 cents for a spool of thread, just as we do? Does she not have to pay one-third to one-half more for a yard of muslin, a pair of shoes, a box of stationery or talcum powder, a doctor's prescription, a railroad ticket, &c. The one who came to me two years ago from North Carolina had to pay $19 to go home to see her mother this year, whereas the fare two years ago was $15. And speaking of mothers reminds me of the fact that very many servants send money regularly to parents or other relatives left at home. It is my belief that servants are not able to bank much money as a rule.

As to the statement that servants have not been affected by the war. In the first place, there is not a soul on earth, one would suspect, who has not been affected by the war. Have not servants had to give up members of their family for service as have the rest of us? Perhaps to Mrs. Atherton these people are not real people. They often have just as warm hearts as the rest of us if one but knows where to look for the precious commodity!

I fear Mrs. Atherton must have forgotten the Golden Rule while she was writing that article. Or was she too busy trying to make the public weep crocodile tears over the poor woman who has only $20,000 a year and finds it so difficult to keep things going? This woman has our sympathy also, for to her no doubt the times are hard.

E. H. K.

New York, July 18, 1918.

Full Approval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not the pleasure of knowing Mrs. Atherton personally, (we all know her intimately through her delightful books,) but I should like to give her a hearty handshake and to thank her for her article in THE TIMES of July 16 concerning taxes on servants. Nobody outside the circle of housewives can understand the miserable and helpless condition of the present-day mistress. To make us pay extra money in taxes for what we are enduring would surely be the last straw. American women as a rule do not shrink from duty. Many of us are willing to assume our household work if we could do it. But, alas! some of us are too old or have not the strength required for unaccustomed labor. It seems as if women servants must remain a necessary evil till the blessed day dawns when community kitchens and automatic butlers shall be vouchsafed to us.

A. C.

New York, July 17, 1918.

Light on the "Servant Problem."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Atherton's letter clearly demonstrates the chief difficulty in the servant problem.

She considers her servant a capitalist, rolling up a large bank account with "an astonishing amount of leisure" in "her home." Clad in her mistress' cast-off clothes, the servant can "enjoy a care-free existence, while her mistress * * * is sadly put to it to make both ends meet." The mistress with $20,000 a year "endeavors to keep her house running on the same scale as before the war, if only to enjoy the society of her friends," and is naturally aggrieved because her servants complain, as she herself is doing, of the new regulations.

This unfortunate mistress "has always paid the market price" for her four or five servants, and naturally objects to a rise in that market price—for the servant does not have to buy food, nor pay an excess profits tax, nor spend anything on clothes or amusements.

Mrs. Atherton says that the "average American mistress is inclined to be 'easy'" with her servants. Does that mean that she encourages them to have "followers," and permits invitations to dinner for the most eligible, or suggests a stroll around the grounds, or any other features of a normal girl's life in "her home"?

For some reason all the benefits of servants' surroundings do not impel many young women to quit the eight or nine hour day at a machine for the care-free luxury of domestic service.

Until the mistress' home is made more homelike for the servant an additional tax laid "on" them will have to be paid by the employer, for the demand is greater than the supply, and servants can get higher wages by asking for them. After all, why should they not get what they can just as every one else tries to do?

Servants are uneducated and often unreliable and selfish, but favorable character recommendations could not always be given to their educated employers.

How can Mrs. Atherton explain the dearth of servants if their servitude is what she portrays it?

COUPLE WHO LIKE THEIR SERVANTS.

New York, July 16, 1918.

A Blanket Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Atherton's clever and amusing letter in last Tuesday's TIMES would be more convincing if it could be conceded that servants are affected "neither by the war nor by the high cost of living"—that the soaring prices of all commodities—clothes, shoes, drugs, &c.—are mysteriously lowered when they go shopping; that they refuse to help in obeying Mr. Hoover's rules; that they complain bitterly and often; that they demand higher wages out of meanness; that they are the most ungrateful class on earth; that they are "able to bank every penny they earn," having to buy no clothes, to incur no doctor's bills, to help no struggling members of their families here, or in the war-shaken homes of the "old country," be it which it may; that they are harpies and I. W. W. in embryo, or hatched!

I, a housekeeper of many years standing, as much affected as any one else by the rise in wages, make a blanket denial of all these charges as far as my own servants, and as far as the vast majority of all servants, are concerned.

And one other point. Who fill up the ranks of the armies for whose benefit we Hooverize and economize but the brothers, cousins, sweethearts, sons sometimes, of these same servants? A short time ago my cook received word that her brother had been killed in action. On receiving the news she was broken up, as well she might be, but the next day she was at her post in the kitchen as if nothing had happened, looking not at all like a harpie, acting not at all like an I. W. W., only, with eyes somewhat swollen, waiting to consult with me as usual about the butcher's order. Still later my laundress came to me asking if she might take the waitress's place for the afternoon, as the waitress's "friend" had been drafted and had said good-bye to her the night before, and the waitress "felt bad and had a headache." But the next day the waitress was at her work again, and the household arrangements have gone on ever since just as if waitresses could not know anxiety or dismay.

No, we cannot say that these often most brave women "are not affected by the war." We mistresses, if we cannot pay the higher wages that the times demand, must get out of our difficulties as best we may; but we are all suffering in this war together, mistress and maid alike, and let us have no talk of "revenge."

Besides, servants are to be taxed if their board and wages exceed a certain amount, or so the income tax people said last Spring.

G. H.

Onteora, N. Y., July 17, 1918.

Success with Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, too, would like to have a word to say in answer to Mrs. Atherton's sweeping assertions against domestic servants. We all know best from our own experience, and I, for one, have kept house for many years and have found good, faithful, devoted servants, both men and women, ready to be economical and helpful, and also sympathetic in times of trouble. Any one taking the attitude that Mrs. Atherton does naturally must antagonize her servants, which is fatal. They are not going to respond with devotion. Trust your servants and be kind and sensible and friendly, and I venture to say that nine times out of ten you will have your reward. I am speaking, of course, of first-class, intelligent servants.

A. D.

New York, July 18, 1918.

Blames Agencies, Too.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to convey through your columns my thorough appreciation of Gertrude Atherton's letter in THE TIMES of July 16, "A Tax on Servants." The letter so entirely voices the feelings of the greater portion of the much-afflicted employers who until now seem unable to defend themselves. They, however, are greatly to blame for submitting to the intolerable impositions of domestic servants and the agencies who act as representatives for this class of labor.

E. W. [illegible]

[illegible], July 17, 1918.

WARD DAWSON AND SEIICHIRO KASHIO REACH STATE TENNIS FINAL

DAWSON AND KASHIO REACH FINAL ROUND

Veterans Dispose of Youngsters in Play for New York State Tennis Title.

ANDERSON FAMILY HALTED

Father and Two Sons Fall Before Prowess of Californian and Japanese in Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 19.—All of the youthful contenders, of whom so much had been expected in the New York State tennis championships on the courts of the Yahnundasis Club, were swept out of the singles event today to give place to two tried veterans of the game, Ward Dawson of California and Soiichiro Kashio of Japan. These players reached the final round, and the clash between them tomorrow will determine which shall advance to the challenge round, which will be played Sunday, when Ichiya Kumagae, the present New York State champion, will defend his laurels.

Kashio and Dawson were favorites in their respective halves of the draw, but their path to victory has not been an easy one. The most severe tests came today, when the fourth and semi-final round matches were played.

Dawson won his way through two clashes, in both of which he was forced to three sets. In the third round he was opposed by T. C. Fulton of Seattle, who justified in every respect the high reputation which he enjoys on the Coast. He took the first set from the Californian at 6—3, but did not have the endurance to maintain his game, and Dawson, with fine command of his strokes, captured the next two sets at 6—4, 6—3. In the semi-final round Dawson was pitted against the metropolitan junior champion, Frank Anderson, and while again losing the first set, gained the honors a 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Andersons Hit Snag.

The Andersons have achieved a big reputation in the present tournament, but all three came to grief before the play of the Californian and the Japanese. Frederick C. Anderson was the first victim of the day, falling before Kashio in one of the most thrilling contests of the tournament, with the score 6—2, 1—6, 6—4. Later Frederick G. Anderson, the father of the two Anderson boys, endeavored to stay the progress of the Oriental, but he, too, was swept aside after a sharply played match, at 6—3, 6—3.

While it has been announced since early in the week that Kumagae would defend his title in a challenge round, it was not until today that word was received from Kumagae. The Japanese, who first came into the limelight of Eastern tennis two years ago on the Yahnundasis Club courts, sent a wire to Edwin Fuller Torrey, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, that he would arrive in Utica early tomorrow morning.

As yet Kumagae knows nothing about the challenge round which has been arranged for his benefit. This has been set for Sunday afternoon, and it is possible that a Japanese will be pitted against a Japanese for the State championship. While Ward Dawson is playing wonderful tennis, Kashio has at the same time won increased respect for his game, and his steadiness may prove all too strong for the Californian.

The banishing of the Andersons came as a sharp blow to the ambitions of the younger players to advance one of their number to the final round. The two boys, Frederick C. and Frank, have been playing such sterling tennis that it was hoped that one might gain the advanced position.

Kashio Has Two Victories.

Fred Anderson was defeated in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3. But this only mildly tells the story of a contest that was keenly waged throughout. Young Fred Anderson made the fatal mistake of allowing his game to be softened by the Oriental, and the father decided that he would not be drawn into that kind of play. He set out to play a stinging, severe attack against Kashio, but it was not rewarded with the success that was anticipated.

The veteran has been competing in many matches since the tournament started, and this morning was pressed to a three-set contest before defeating Harold Taylor. This probably weakened his game somewhat, for he was not steady in playing against Kashio.

The defeat of Frank Anderson by Ward Dawson was hardly a surprise, for Dawson has been playing some of the best tennis of his career. In view of the striking success which has attended Frank Anderson thus far this season, four titles having been won by him, it was expected that he might press Dawson more closely than was actually the case. The Californian star disposed of Fulton before meeting Anderson and won the honors at 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

The summaries:

New York State Championship Singles, Fourth Round.—Seiichiro Kashio defeated Frederick C. Anderson, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4; Frederick G. Anderson defeated Harold Taylor, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2; Ward Dawson defeated T. C. Fulton, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; Frank Anderson defeated R. L. James, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round.—Seiichiro Kashio defeated Frederick G. Anderson, 6—3, 6—3; Ward Dawson defeated Frank Anderson, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles, First Round.—Henry B. O'Boyle and Alexander Iler defeated James S. O'Boyle and J. B. Hughes, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

Second Round.—Irving C. Wright and T. C. Fulton defeated Cecil Donaldson and Paul W. Gibbons, 6—3, 6—3; Seiichiro Kashio and Gerald B. Emerson defeated A. C. Acheson and J. B. Hughes, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

United States Service Singles.—Alexander Iler defeated James S. O'Boyle, 10—8, 6—2.

WOMEN DECIDE NET TITLE.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Morris Take Eastern New York Doubles.

Mrs. Homer Stuart Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris yesterday won the women's Eastern New York doubles tennis championship at the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club courts at Pleasantville. They defeated in the final round Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Caroma Winn, at 6—4, 6—1. The outcome of the match was in the nature of a surprise, since Miss Wagner, a former national champion, had been playing exceptional tennis. Mrs. Green, however, again displayed some of the efficient driving which has characterized her game this year, and, aided by the steadiness of Mrs. Morris, was able to carry through to the title.

In the semi-final rounds of the doubles Mrs. Green and Mrs. Morris advanced at the expense of Mrs. H. J. Ellsworth and Mrs. Donnatt at 6—1, 6—0, and Miss Wagner and Miss Winn disposed of Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Edward V. Lynch at 6—2, 7—5.

In the women's singles Miss Wagner reached the final round by defeating Mrs. Edward V. Lynch by 6—4, 6—1. Miss Wagner will now meet Miss Edith Handy for the title this morning. With Henry H. Bassford as partner Miss Wagner also reached the final round of the mixed doubles. They defeated Mrs. L. Hobbs and Warren Osgood by 6—1, 6—2.

The summaries:

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Edward V. Lynch, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Doubles, Semi-final Round—Mrs. Homer Stuart Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. H. J. Ellsworth and Mrs. Donnatt, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Edward V. Lynch, 6—2, 7—5.

Final Round.—Mrs. Homer Stuart Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Caroma Winn, 6—4, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Henry H. Bassford defeated Mrs. L. Hobbs and Warren Osgood, 6—1, 6—2.

American Association.

Louisville, 1; Toledo, 0.
Indianapolis, 3; Columbus, 1.
Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis, 8.

THREE WINNERS FOR GEERS.

Veteran Reinsman Sweeps Card in Grand Circuit.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 19.—"Pop" Geers, the veteran reinsman, today made a clean sweep of the three events that marked the closing of the local Grand Circuit meeting. He won the free-for-all trot with St. Frisco, took the 2:11 trot with Heir Reaper, and headed the field with June Red in the 2:13 trot.

The free-for-all was the feature of the afternoon, St. Frisco, Lu Princeton, Royal Mack, and Bacilli starting. The Geers horse lost the first heat to Lu Princeton, but in the second and third had more in reserve and nosed out the Cox entry. The time in each heat was 2:04¼.

The summaries:

2:11 TROT. PURSE $1,000.
Heir Reaper, (Geers).......1 2 1
Hollywood Kate, (Dodge).......4 1 2
Miss Isabel McGregor, (McDonald)....3 6 8
Lord Stout, (A. Stout).......7 4 7
Lucky Clover, (Cox).......8 7 4
Also started: Auto Guy, Jos B., and Sis Bing.
Time—2:08½; 2:07¾; 2:06¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.
St. Frisco, (Geers).......2 1 1
Lu Princeton, (Cox).......1 2 2
Royal Mack, (Murphy).......3 3 3
Bacilli, (McCarthy).......4 4 4
Time—2:04¼; 2:04¼; 2:04¼.

2:13 TROT. PURSE $1,000.
June Red, (Geers).......1 1 1
Allen Watts, (Murphy).......5 2 3
Czar Peter, (Lee).......3 10 2
Prince Loree, (McDevitt).......2 4 6
Lotto Watts, (A. Stout).......4 3 5
Also started: Royal Knight, Alma Forbes, Bingen Pointer, John Spencer, The Lincoln, and Nellie Alcantara.
Time—2:06¼; 2:06½; 2:09¼.

STRAIGHT HEATS PREVAIL.

Trotters and Pacers Win Decisively at Junior League Meeting.

Straight heats made a short meeting yesterday afternoon at the Parkway track in the Junior League Intercity trotting session. All the races on the program were finished in two heats.

W. J. MacDonald, President of the Liberty Shipbuilding Corporation, romped away with four trophies, winning the held over race, the 2:25 trot with Burr, and the two divisions of the 2:19 trot with his steppers Roy Miller and Lucy Van.

The summaries:

2:25 TROT.
Burr, br. h., (W. J. MacDonald).. 3 1 3 1
Maboo, b. m., (F. J. Schmieder).. 4 2 1 3
Tenbaron, bl. g., (W. Thomas).... 1 3 4 2
Delagoas Lucy, b. m., (G. A. Graves) .... 2 4 2 ro
Time—2:23¼, 2:22½, 2:19¾, 2:24½.

2:23 PACE.
Little Anna S., b. m., (H. C. Tayer). 1 4 1
Copake, b. g., (M. D. Metcalfe).... 3 1 2
Margret Dillon, b. m., (C. H. Traiser) 2 2 4
Hal Direct, c. g., (M. I. Aronson).... 4 3 3
June M., b. m., (T. S. Miller)..... dis.
Time—2:21, no time, 2:15¼.

2:13 TROT.
Lotta Watts, b. m., (W. J. MacDonald). 1 1
Marion Kirk, b. m., (Davis)..... 2 2
Time—2:15¼, 2:15¾.

2:19 TROT—FIRST DIVISION.
Roy Miller, b. h., (W. J. MacDonald).. 1 1
Louise Guy, b. m., (A. S. Tompkins).. 3 2
Helen Wilstar, b. m., (Nat Ward)..... 2 4
Hawkins, bl. g., (A. J. Furbish)..... 4 3
Mary Magowan, br. m., (H. S. Grossman) *5 5
Time—2:15¼, 2:15¼.
*Set back for running.

SECOND DIVISION.
Lucy Van, b. m., (W. J. MacDonald)... 1 1
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (Fred Nuhn).. 2 3
Sky Line, br. h., (C. H. Traiser)..... 3 2
Sealskin Boy, br. g., (Seaman)..... 4 4
Pagan, bl. g., (A. H. F. Seeger)..... 5 5
Time—2:17¼, 2:14¾.

2:13 PACE.
Justabelle, bl. m., (G. C. Becket).... 1 2 1
Petter Dillon, s. h., (J. G. Sherman). 2 1 3
McKinney Maid, b. m., (Fred Nuhn). 3 3 2
Time—2:17¼, 2:13¼, 2:17.

2:19 TROT—FIRST DIVISION.
Orivis, br. m., (T. V. Patterson)..... 1 1
Mister Jones, ch. g., (T. G. Hinds).... 2 2
El Vivello, b. g., (M. I. Aronson)..... 3 3
Ess H. Kay, Jr., bl. g., (Jacob Roth).. 4 4
Time—2:17¼; 2:18.

SECOND DIVISION.
Ethel B., bl. m., (W. Thomas)..... 4 1 1
Allie Delmar, b. g., (C. H. Traiser)‡. 1 2 2
Carmelita Hall, br. m., (J. C. Sherman) 2 4 3
Prince Todd, bl. g., (L. J. Kiernan)... 3 3 4
Northland Frank, ch. g., (K. C. Atwood) ..... dis.
Time—2:18¼; 2:16½; 2:19.

2:23 TROT.
Charles W., b. g., (D. M. White)..... 1 1
Belfair, br. g., (F. J. Looney)..... 2 2
Bing Bang, b. g., (A. H. F. Seeger).... 5 3
Delagoas Lucy, b. m., (G. A. Graves).. 4 4
Maboo, b. m., (F. J. Schmieder)..... 3 6
Alice Peter, b. m., (W. R. Torrence).. 6 5
Time—2:21¾; 2:20¼.

2:30 TROT.
Peter Ward, br. h., (J. O. Reardon).. 1 1
Jocade, b. g., (Loughlin)..... 3 2 2
Jack Constantine, b. g., (C. J. Fendt) 2 3 3
Water Lily, b. m., (Davis)..... 5 4
Don Maize, ch. s., (E. Shoemaker).... 4 5
Pearl Brooke, b. m., (Wm. Gartrell) 6 6
Time—2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:25.

2:19 PACE.
Joe North, b. s., (N. I. Aronson)..... 1 1
Ethel Direct, bl. m., (J. A. Craig).... 3 2
Sterling Dillion, b. g., (Fred Nuhn).. 2 4
June M., b. m., (T. S. Miller)..... 4 3
Time—2:16¼; 2:17.

RAIN FAVORS ATHLETICS.

Downpour Stops Game in Fifth, with Mackmen Ahead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Today's game with Cleveland lasted just long enough to be legal, rain stopping play with one out in the local half of the fifth, and the Athletics ahead 2 to 0. Walker's single, Burns's triple, and a passed ball scored the runs in the first inning.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (A)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Kopp,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	1	1	1	4	0
Burns,1b	2	1	1	5	0
Gardner,3b	1	0	1	0	1
McAvoy,c	1	0	0	1	1
Dykes,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Dugan,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Watson,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	15	2	3	15	7

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Johnston,1b	2	0	0	6	0
Speaker,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Roth,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Wamb'ns,2b	2	0	0	1	0
Wood,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Evans,3b	2	0	1	2	2
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	2	0
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	4
aGraney	1	0	0	0	0
Enzeman,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	0	3	*13	7

*One out when game was called.
a Batted for Coumbe in fifth.

Philadelphia ....2 0 0 0 ..—2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Evans. Three-base hits—Speaker, Burns. Sacrifice hit—McAvoy. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; Watson, 1. Hits—Off Coumbe, 3 in 4 innings; Enzeman, 0 in 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Coumbe, 1; Watson, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Coumbe.

RED SOX BLANK TIGERS.

Take First Game of Series with Detroit by Score of 5 to 0.

BOSTON, July 19.—Boston took the first game of the Detroit series, 5 to 0, here today. Cobb, who was injured yesterday, missed the midnight train which his mates took from New York, and did not appear in uniform here. McInnis's hitting and fielding were remarkable.

The score:

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	0	6
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Ruth,lf	3	2	2	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	4	21	1
Scott,ss	2	0	0	0	3
Barbare,ss	0	0	0	0	1
Schang,c	4	0	1	2	0
Stansb'y,3b	2	0	0	0	4
Mays,p	3	0	1	1	4
Total	30	5	10	27	19

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	0	0	5	2
Jones,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Walker,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Stanage,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Harper,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Coffey,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Spencer,c	3	0	1	1	2
Bailey,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	0	3	24	11

Errors—Bush, Jones.

Boston ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 ..—5
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Jones, Spencer. Three-base hit—Ruth. Stolen base—Strunk. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Shean, Scott, Barbare. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Boston, 9. First base on error—Boston. Base on balls—Off Bailey, 5; Mays, 1. Struck out—By Bailey, 1; Mays, 2.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 4; Waterbury, 3.
Bridgeport, 7; Waterbury, 0.
Springfield, 9; Hartford, 0.
New London, 4; Worcester, 1.
Providence, 9; New Haven, 7.

SALLEE SUCCUMBS TO CARD BATSMEN

St. Louis Collects Fourteen Hits Off Slim Twirler and Wins by 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—Slim Sallee was severely bumped by the Cardinals in today's game and the Giants were beaten by a score of 5 to 2. Hendricks's men collected a total of fourteen hits from the offerings of the slender southpaw and romped away with the game.

The veteran Leon Ames, who hurled for the Cards, was hit hard in spots, but on the whole he proved a puzzle to the Giant batters and one of the runs scored by McGraw's cohorts was in the nature of a gift.

Sallee got away to a bad start, but managed to pull himself out of a tight hole in the first inning by a brief reversal to his usual form. In the second he was again hit hard, and the Cardinals rushed two runs over the plate, aided by an error on the part of Zimmerman.

McHenry doubled to left and reached third base in safety when Zimmerman dropped Fletcher's relay of Wilhoit's peg, which had McHenry beaten at third base. Betzel then singled to left, scoring McHenry.

Gonzales beat an outfield hit and Ames singled to centre, filling the bases. Heathcote hit to Doyle, who tagged Ames out on the line close to second base and then threw to Holke, doubling up the batter, but Betzel scored on the play.

In the third inning McGraw's men scored their first run. Burns beat out a hit to Paulette and Young singled to right, but Burns was nipped when he essayed to reach third, Mattick making a perfect throw to Betzel.

Fletcher singled to centre, and as Young dashed for third, Heathcote threw to that bag to head him off. The throw was good, but went through Betzel, and Young scored and Fletcher reached second. Fisher then went back into short right field and caught Doyle's short fly and pegged to Gonzales in time to double up Fletcher, who tried to score after the catch.

Sallee had a tough time of it in the fifth and the Cardinals put another run over the plate. Heathcote singled to right and Fisher moved him up to the middle bag with a sacrifice. Sallee was guilty of a balk with Mattick at the bat, and Heathcote was sent to third.

Mattick hit to Fletcher, who threw to McCarty to head Heathcote off at the plate, but the runner turned back to third and made it in safety. After which Hornsby scratched a hit past Zimmerman, and Heathcote scored.

In the seventh Hornsby drove the ball on a line into the right field bleachers for a home run, and in the following inning the Cardinals registered a run on McHenry's single, Betzel's sacrifice, Gonzales's out, and single by Ames.

Doyle opened the ninth with a single to right, but Zimmerman lined to McHenry and Walhoit forced Doyle at second. Joe was allowed to steal second and third unmolested, and Holke poked a single to centre, scoring him. McCary singled over second, but Sicking, batting for Sallee, forced McCarty and the game was over.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
He'thcote,cf	5	1	1	5	0
Fisher,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Mattick,rf	4	0	1	3	1
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	2	3
Paulette,1b	4	0	1	6	0
McHenry,lf	4	2	2	3	0
Betzel,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	3	5	0
Ames,p	4	0	3	0	1
Total	35	5	15	27	10

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Young, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	3	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Zim'rman,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Wilhoit,lf	3	1	0	0	0
Holke,1b	4	0	2	11	1
McCarty,c	4	0	2	3	3
Sallee,p	3	0	0	0	2
aSicking	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	10	*23	15

*Ames out, ran into his own batted ball.
a Batted for Sallee in ninth.
Errors—Betzel, Zimmerman.

St. Louis ....0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 ..—5
New York ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hit—McHenry. Three-base hit—Gonzales. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Wilhoit, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Betzel. Double plays—Hornsby and Paulette; Fisher and Gonzales; Doyle and Holke; Zimmerman and Holke. Left on base—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. Base on balls—Off Ames, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, (Fletcher.) Balk—Sallee. Struck out—By Sallee, 3; Ames, 5.

COMSTOCK HOLDS PHILLIES.

Keeps Hits Scattered and Pittsburgh Wins by Score of 3 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—Philadelphia lost to Pittsburgh today, 3 to 2. Comstock, the pirate pitcher, kept the visitors' hits scattered, and was effective with men on the bases.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	3	0	1	2	1
Bigbee,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Carey,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Southw'th,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	2	1	0	1	1
Mollwitz,1b	2	0	0	7	0
McK'nie,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Schmidt,c	2	1	0	9	3
Comstock,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	24	3	4	27	10

PHILADELPHIA, (N).	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	8
Hem'way,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Williams,cf	4	0	2	3	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	2	13	1
Meusel,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Pearce,2b	4	0	0	3	6
Adams,c	3	1	1	0	0
aStock	1	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	2	0	0	0	0
aFitzgerald	1	0	0	0	0
Davis,p	0	0	0	0	0
cHogg	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	2	10	24	17

a Batted for Adams in ninth.
b Batted for Oeschger in seventh.
c Batted for Davis in ninth.
Errors—Caton, Cutshaw, McKechnie.

Pittsburgh ....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..—3
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Cravath, (2.) Stolen base—Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double plays—Williams, Bancroft, and Pearce; Schmidt and Cutshaw. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger, 4; Davis, 1; Comstock, 1. Hits—Off Oeschger, 4 in 6 innings; Davis, 0 in 2; Comstock, 10 in 9. Struck out—By Comstock, 9. Winning pitcher—Comstock. Losing pitcher—Oeschger.

MATTIES BATTLE TO FORE.

Conquer Braves by Score of 6 to 4 After an Uphill Contest.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Boston secured a four-run lead in the first inning today by consecutive hitting off Ring, but Cincinnati played a strong uphill game and won out, 6 to 4.

After the first inning Boston could do nothing with Jacobus and Regan. The Boston Club played ragged ball behind Rudolph with the exception of Herzog.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	2	1	0	2	4
L.Magee,2b	4	1	1	4	2
Roush,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	2	0
S.Magee,lf	4	2	0	5	0
Bl'ckb'ne,ss	4	1	0	2	8
Wingo,c	2	0	2	2	0
Ring,p	0	0	0	0	0
Jacobus,p	1	0	0	0	0
aNeale	1	0	0	0	0
Regan,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	6	8	27	11

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rawlings,ss	5	0	0	1	3
Herzog,2b	5	1	1	2	3
Massey,cf	3	1	2	5	1
Wickland,rf	5	1	3	4	0
Smith,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Murphy,lf	4	0	0	8	0
Wilson,c	5	0	1	4	2
Konetchy,1b	4	0	3	1	0
Rudolph,p	4	0	1	1	0
Total	39	4	11	24	11

a Batted for Jacobus in fourth.
Errors—Groh, Wingo, Rawlings, Massey, Smith, (2,) Wilson.

Cincinnati ....2 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 ..—6
Boston ....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Blackburne, Wingo. Three-base hits—Roush, Wickland. Stolen base—Neale. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—Boston, 12; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Base on balls—Off Ring, 1; Regan, 3; Rudolph, 3. Hits—Off Ring, 5 in 2-3; Jacobus, 1 in 3 1-3; Regan, 5 in 5. Struck out—By Jacobus, 1; Rudolph, 2. Winning pitcher—Regan.

International League.

Jersey City, 5; Rochester, 3.
Rochester, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Newark, 10; Syracuse, 1.
Newark, 1; Syracuse, 0.
Baltimore, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Toronto, 5; Binghamton, 2.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Yankees vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York, (Rain.)
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 0.
Washington, 6; Chicago, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	52	34	.605
Cleveland	48	41	.539
New York	44	39	.530
Washington	44	41	.518
Chicago	39	44	.470
St. Louis	39	44	.470
Detroit	36	47	.434
Philadelphia	35	47	.427

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	56	27	.675
New York	50	32	.610
Pittsburgh	42	38	.525
Philadelphia	38	42	.475
Cincinnati	35	42	.455
Boston	35	47	.427
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Brooklyn	32	47	.405

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

PFEFFER BAFFLES BRUINS.

Pitcher, Now a Tar, Rejoins Robins and Cubs Are Blanked, 2 to 0.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Ed Pfeffer of the United States Navy joined his former teammates for the afternoon, and held Chicago to two hits and gave Brooklyn a 2-to-0 victory over Chicago. Brooklyn scored its runs by bunching hits off Douglas.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Olson,ss	4	2	3	0	3
Daubert,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Myers,cf	4	0	2	3	0
O'Mara,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Doolan,2b	3	0	1	5	4
M.Wheat,c	4	0	1	3	0
Pfeffer,p	4	0	1	1	4
Total	34	2	10	27	13

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Hollocher,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Paskert,cf	2	0	0	3	0
Deal,3b	3	0	0	4	1
Zeider,2b	2	0	0	1	3
Wortman,2b	0	0	0	1	1
aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
McCabe,2b	0	0	0	0	1
O'Farrell,c	2	0	0	3	1
Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	3
bTyler	1	0	0	0	0
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	27	17

a Batted for Wortman in eighth.
b Batted for Douglas in eighth.
Errors—Johnston, Deal, Zeider.

Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—M. Wheat, Olson. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Double plays—Olson, Doolan and Daubert, (2,) McCabe, Hollocher, Merkle, and O'Farrell. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 4. First on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Pfeffer, 3. Hits—Off Douglas, 9 in 8; Carter, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; Carter, 2. Losing pitcher—Douglas.

SENATORS FINISH IN RUSH.

Score Four Runs in Ninth Inning, Beating White Sox, 6 to 5.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A ninth-inning rally, which scored four runs, enabled Washington to defeat Chicago, 6 to 5, today, in the opening game of the series. Safe hits by McBride, Johnson, and Shotton filled the bases after one out in that frame. Foster's single scored McBride, Johnson and Shotton scored on Judge's safety, and Schulte sent Foster home with the winning run on a single to left.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	2	3	0	0
Foster,3b	4	1	1	5	4
Judge,1b	4	0	2	14	2
Milan,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Shanks,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Picinich,c	4	0	1	4	2
McBride,ss	4	2	2	1	3
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	2
aAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0
Reese,p	0	0	0	0	1
Hovlik,p	2	0	0	0	2
bJohnson	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	6	13	27	19

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	3	1	1	3	1
McMullin,3b	3	1	0	0	1
E.Collins,2b	3	2	2	2	6
Gandil,1b	3	1	2	12	1
J.Collins,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Risberg,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Schalk,c	3	0	1	3	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Benz,p	1	0	0	0	1
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	7	*26	14

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Reese in fifth.
b Batted for Hovlik in ninth.
Errors—Shotton, Shanks, Picinich, Ayers.

Washington ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 4—6
Chicago ....3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Leibold, E. Collins. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Leibold, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Russell, J. Collins, McMullin, Benz. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Double plays—Gandil, Weaver and Gandil; Foster, (unassisted;) Judge and Foster; Weaver, E. Collins and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Base on balls—Off Russell, 4; Reese, 2; Ayers, 1; Benz, 1; Hovlik, 2. Hits—Off Ayers, 4 in 3 innings; Reese, 2 in 1, (none out, two on base in fifth;) Hovlik, 1 in 5; Russell, 4 in 4 2-3; Benz, 7 in 3 2-3;, (one out, three on base in ninth;) Danforth, 2 in 1-3. Struck out—By Ayers, 1; Russell, 2; Hovlik, 3; Benz, 1. Wild pitch—Ayers. Winning pitcher—Hovlik. Losing pitcher—Benz.

Yankees Get Coast Twirler.

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—Jack Quinn, pitcher for the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, has been sold to the New York Americans. Announcement of the sale was made today by William Essick, manager for Vernon.

Shannon Joins Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Maurice J. Shannon, infielder of the Philadelphia Athletics, notified Manager Mack today that he had enlisted in the navy. Shannon is in the 1918 class of registrants.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs. Riverside, 115 pounds; Lively, 110; Resistible, 105; Sir Hello, 103; Miss Sterling, 98; Perigourdino, 98; Alburn, 98; *Miss Kruter, 100; Millrace, 103; *Assign, 98; *Onico, 98; Helen Atkin, 98; Huerta, (imp.,) 110; *Poor Butterfly, 98; Dragoon, 108; Teresa J., 98.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Tom McTaggart, 117 pounds; Valerius, 107; Hanovia, 110; St. Isidore, 117; Jusqu' au Bout, 100; *Bondage, 109; Spur, 126; Rhine Maiden, 97; Dorcas, 105; Ticket, 110.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Whirl Stakes; five and a half furlongs. Lord Brighton, 127 pounds; Lady Rosebud, 119; Sweep On, (formerly Shoeblack,) 114; Yurucari, 114; Daydue, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Empire City Derby of $5,000; one mile and a furlong. Jack Hare, Jr., 122 pounds; Recount, 117; Nutcracker, (imp.,) 110; Matinee Idol, 110; Papp, 119.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Nightstick, 113 pounds; Home Sweet Home, 110; N. K. Beal, 107; Empress, 106; Aldebaran, 106; Miss Biyn, 103; Spark, 97; *Marion Goosby, 108; Jack of Spades, 103; First Troop, 104; Koh-I-Noor, 99; Harword 2d, (imp.,) 109; Golding, (imp.,) 94; *Mistress Polly, 101; Artist, (imp.,) 100; *Greetings, 94; African Arrow, (imp.,) 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Le Balafre, 115 pounds; Veretian Boy, 115; Belario, 115; Clean Gone, 115; Wonderman, (imp.,) 115; Romeo, 115; Thistledon, 115; Edith Case, 112; Lackawanna, 112; Lamentation, 112; *The Talker, 110; *Pluviada, 107; Nanette Flack, 112; *Lucky Lady, 107; Resist, 112; Toddler, 112; *Marie Connell, 107; *Milda, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs. Julia L., 110 pounds; Trial by Jury, 110; Meliora, 105; William Humphrey, 103; *Bert Williams, 110; *Cain Run, 105; Peasant, 110; El Mahdi, 115; Manganese, 115; Dr. Barlow, 110; Tarquin (imp.,) 110; Vocabulary, 98; Masque, 105; Harry Burgoyne, 115; Langden, 115; Golding, 103.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FLAGS SETS FAST PACE IN HANDICAP

Brighton Stable's Entry Shows Speed in Mahopac Event at Empire City Track.

A rattling finish in the first race and extreme speed shown by the Brighton Stable's Flags in winning the Mahopac Handicap relieved the monotony at the Empire City race track yesterday. Until the last race, where J. W. May's Nan Knoehr upset the public choice, Sylvano, it was a steady procession of victorious favorites, most at odds on and most of them defeating their opponents by large margins.

Flags, which was ridden by Lyke, was set a severe task in the Mahopac Handicap at about six furlongs. The event was confined to three-year-olds, and the son of Whisk Broom II. was asked to carry 126 pounds and concede weight to the rest of the quartet, which included the Quincy Stable's promising sprinter, Star-Spangled.

Walls, on Star-Spangled, was more alert at the break than Lyke, and it was well along the back stretch before Flags was able to get on even terms with Star-Spangled. Even then, there was plenty of contention left in the Quincy Stable candidate, and it was not until the home stretch that Flags drew out to win by two lengths in 1:08 2-5, only two-fifths of a second slower than the track record, made by Prince of Como two years ago.

Flags was the second winner sent to the post by the Brighton Stable and the second ridden by Lyke. In the first the crack jockey had the mount on Home, Sweet Home, a 1 to 2 favorite, but he had to ride his hardest to land him a neck in front of the outsider, J. E. Widener's l'Infirmier. Ensor also rode two winners, scoring with Minto II. and Hank O'Day.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $868.50; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 2-5.
Home, Sweet Home, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Ballot-Homespun, 1 to 2, 1 to 5 and out, (L. Lyke) 1st
L'Infirmier, J. E. Widener's b. g., 3, 106, by Verwood-Zahra, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, (M. Buxton) 2d
Kingfisher, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 4, 115, by Sea King-Ida B, 1 to 5 third, (J. Dominick) 3d
Clark M., Captain Marchmont, Past Master, and Bronze Eagle also ran. Harwood II., Dan, Jack of Spades, Dundreary, and Miss Kruter scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $868.50; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 3-5.
Starry Banner, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Ballot-Blush Rose, 11 to 5, 7 to 5 and out, (G. Walls)......1st
Perugino, P. M. Civill's ch. c., 5, 110, by St. Vixtrix-Perugia, even, 1 to 3, (L. Ensor) 2d
Sea Gull, J. S. Tyree's br. c., 4, 113, by Sea King-Toots, 6 to 5 third (W. Knapp).3d
Blue Thistle, Knight Owl, and Parable also ran. Arbitrator, Penrod, Ellison, Minto II., and Greetings scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $868.50; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.
Minto II., C. Fellowes's b. g., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Sundridge-Miss Ronald; 9 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (L. Ensor)........1st
Jack Stuart, Marrone Stable's br. c., 3, 101, by Valens-Sweet Sauce; 7 to 5, 3 to 5, (H. Wakoff)........2d
Dan, W. C. Weant's b. g., 4, 109, by Bryn-Mawr-Margaret T.; 6 to 5 third, (E. Taplin) 3d
Barry Shannon, Buford, Nominee, and Currency also ran.

FOURTH RACE. — For three-year-olds; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $868.50 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:08 2-5.
Flags, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 126 pounds, by Whisk Broom II.-Inaugural; 2 to 5 and out, (L. Lyke) 1st
Star-Spangled, Quincy Stable's b. c., 114, by Superman-Notasulga; 1 to 2 and out, (G. Walls) 2d
Enfilade, Morton L. Schwartz's b. f., 115, by Ramrod-La Rille; out for third, (A. Johnson) 3d
James T. Clark also ran. Jusqu' au Bout scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; purse $868.50; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.
Hank O'Day, Mrs. R. L. Bresler's br. g., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Eric Belle, even, 1 to 4, and out, (L. Ensor) 1st
Jusq' au Bout, J. E. Widener's b. c., 3, 114, by Ajax-Roquette, even and out, (M. Buxton) 2d
Gex, John Sanford's ch. g., 5, 110, by Bachelor's Button-Genny, out for third, (L. Lyke) 3d
Game Cock and Celto also ran. Buford scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions, claiming; purse $768.50; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.
Nan Knoehr, J. W. May's ch. f., 109 pounds, by McGee-Ida Harrison, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, (M. Buxton)........1st
Sylvano, J. O. Talbot's b. c., 105, by Magellan-La Source, 2 to 5 and out, (F. Smith) 2d
Dahinda, P. M. Burch's b. f., 105, by Rockton-Oriska, 1 to 3 third, (A. Johnson) 3d
Tactless II., Fairy Prince, Dunedin, and Hasty Lady also ran. Weather clear, track fast.

STARS AT WYKAGYL TODAY.

Miss Rosenthal and Bobby Jones to Meet Miss Sterling and Perry Adair.

Officials of the Wykagyl Country Club at New Rochelle are planning to take care of an especially large gallery this afternoon, when Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair will take on Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones in a four-ball Red Cross golf match, the second of the series of thirteen. The meeting will take place at 2:30 P. M.

Francis Wilson, the comedian who is a member at Wykagyl, has consented to act as auctioneer to sell the caddie privileges and golf balls. The four players are scheduled to play over the Shennecossett Country Club course in New London, Conn., tomorrow.

ADVERTISEMENT.

every-thing & wear

Half day to-day!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

RACING
Empire City Track
(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)
TODAY
$5,000 Empire City Derby
$5,000 Whirl Stakes
AND 5 OTHER BRILLIANT EVENTS
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS TO-DAY leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:20 and 1:30 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via West Farms or Lenox Ave. Subway to Mott Ave., transferring to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley; also 6th and 9th Ave. "L," and Subway to Woodlawn Station, Jerome Ave., thence by trolley direct to course.
Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30.
Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

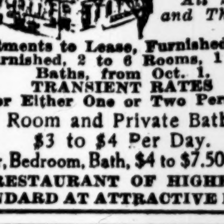
Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
GET ONE WHILE YOU CAN
SENNITS at 95c
MACKINAWS & MILANS at $1.65
LEGHORNS $2.25
SPORT HATS & CAPS cut to 50c & 95c.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
ALSO TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th st. corner.
NEW YORK



Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
Apartments to Lease, Furnished or Unfurnished, 2 to 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, from Oct. 1.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Delightful For Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Pelham Heath Inn
On Pelham Parkway
Smartest of Motor Resorts
Favored by Motorists for Its Superior Cuisine
Special Music, Dancing
Harry J. Susskind, Proprietor.

Sitting Room, Bedroom and Bath
With and without kitchens. Completely furnished.
Two Dollars Daily Up
Complete Hotel Service, including maid service, gas, electricity, etc.
Special Monthly Rates.
Hotel Schuyler Arms,
307 West 98th St., between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 6100.

Hotel Nobleton
A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates $70 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly; $17.50 per week and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
Yearly Leases If Desired.
126 West 73d Street.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr. Dir.
Block from Subway express & elevated sta.
All cars and bus lines.

Rooms, single or en suite.
With private bath, $2 up.
Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.
Heart of shopping & theatrical district.
Ownership Management

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 day.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central.
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Full Train Schedule. Special rates for yearly reservations.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

SUNSET PARK INN
Sunset Park, Haines Falls
Catskill Mts. finest hotel, now open. Rooms en suite, with and without private bath. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Pool, Billiards, Dancing. Daily concerts. Accommodates 250. Write for Terms and Booklet.
C. H. BECKER, MGR.

HOTEL BEVAN,
Larchmont-on-the-Sound.
Unobstructed view of Sound. Large, well furnished rooms, with or without bath. Wide verandas. Tennis; fine bathing beach.
I. C. SECOR, INC. Tel. Larchmont 602.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches; tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150; $12 and up; $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL,
L. MARGOLIN, PROP.
Kiamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.
Strictly Kosher. Bathing, boating, fishing.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

COLONIAL HALL HOTEL
ARVERNE, L. I.
A few suites facing the ocean, with and without private baths, still available for August. Excellent cuisine, music, dancing, tennis, private bathing pavilion for accommodation of guests. Thirty minutes from New York.
H. Waldman, Prop. Tel. Hammels 49.

Entire Ocean Block Front
Hotel, Amer. Plan. Modern. Private Baths.
PARK INN
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
First-Class a la Carte Restaurant. Moderate prices. Orchestra. Dancing. Grill. Now open.
L. WINTERFIELD, Mgr.

Prospect House
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Dance and Concert daily. Accommodates 300.

South Shore Hotel Freeport, L. I. 40 min.; modern; all outside rooms; boating, bathing, golf, &c.; excellent cuisine; reasonable. Tel. 2824 Chelsea.

THE WILMOT, beautiful surroundings, excellent table; near beach, Edgemere station. Booklet. 2949 Atlantic Ave., (Phone 740,) Far Rockaway.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

McPhillips Hotel and Cottages
In the Adirondacks; booklet on request.
McPHILLIPS BROS., THE GLEN, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

ALAMAC
in the Mountains
(formerly The Breslin)
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
Thoroughly Rebuilt, Refurnished and Renovated
NEW LATZCELLAR GRILLE
Music, Dancing and Entertainment.
45 miles from New York, macadam roads.
Garage and every convenience.
MACK LATZ CO.

The New MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
LARGE OCEAN FRONTAGE,
SAFE SURF BATHING,
TENNIS, GOLF, FISHING, Etc.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MGR.

The Breakers
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Ocean front. Surf bathing, tennis, golf, saddle horses, music. Ideal family hotel. Exclusive clientele. Excellent table; good service. No mosquitoes, and no bar.
Ownership management.
LOUIS N. MOSS.

The Allenhurst Club
Allenhurst, N. J.
Summer near New York, 1 hr. 20 min. Cottages for rent with Full Hotel Services. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.
GOLF, TENNIS & OCEAN BATHING.
Telephone in every room.
New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.
Henry W. Haynes.

THE WARREN
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop.
N. Y. telephone 7140 Schuyler.

Beach Haven, New Jersey
THE HOTEL BALDWIN
Opened under new management.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

HOTEL BALDWIN
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
Open Under New Management.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J. THE SHELBURNE
A new, modern hotel, hot and cold running water in every room; private baths. Ocean Pathway, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.

HOTEL LEROY
7th & Park Aves., near Beach.
Select Location—Reasonable Rates.

HOTEL MARTIN, HIGHLANDS, N. J. All modern, American, European plans; grill; garage; surf bathing.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments.
Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600 S. Hanstein, Proprietor.

Hotel St. Charles
With its new absolutely fireproof addition. Entire block on ocean front. The final expression in hotel appointment, service and comfort. Always open. Illustrated literature.
WILLIAM A. LEECH, Manager.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3 up daily, special weekly. American plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

PHILLIPS HOUSE,
Massachusetts Av. & Beach. E. P. Phillips.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

Hotel Colonial North Asbury Park. Facing ocean and Deal Lake; refined clientele; suites with bath. F. D. Dudley.

COLUMBIA HOTEL
Asbury Park, N. J. Capacity 400; Ocean front. Booklet. W. Harvey Jones, Owner and Manager.

SUNSET AVE. HOUSE Asbury Park. Ocean View.
Cap. 125. Bklt. Ownership Mgt. Wm. H. Allardyce.

NEW ENGLAND.

"On the Edge of the Ocean"
HOTEL PRESTON
AND COTTAGES
PEACH BLUFF, Mass.
Hotel Preston caters to a discriminating patronage who appreciate the comforts of a well appointed home combined with the equipment of a modern hotel.
This combination and its superb location makes Hotel Preston the "Ideal Resorts Hotel."
Management of
J. A. SHERRARD,
Proprietor.

EDGEWOOD INN
Greenwich, Conn.
45 Minutes from Grand Cen. Station
Under management of
MISSES GILLAN & EDWARDS.
Telephone Greenwich—1750.

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
Famous for its 20th century hotel comforts, combined with the charm of a New England homestead.
The motorists' favorite. Send for booklet, 30 Motor Runs and Boston guide. N. T. COSTELLO, Mgr.

RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
NOW OPEN
Roads in Excellent Condition
Route Books and Circulars on request.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY

VERMONT VACATIONS.—Books sent free: "Lakes of Western Vermont," "Lure of Vermont's Silent Places," "Where to Stop When in Vermont," "Road Map," "Summer Homes in Vermont." F. O. FLEETWOOD, Secretary of State, Vermont Publicity Bureau, Morrisville, Vt.

THE OAKWOOD
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
Ideal location. Golf links. Private baths and balconies. Modern. Booklet. W. S. CROFUT.

THE CHILDREN'S HOTEL
Wabanaki Lodge, Greenwich, Conn.
Children received by week or month, with or without governess or nurse.
TELEPHONE: GREENWICH 348.

WHEN IN BOSTON STOP AT
HOTEL VENDOME
Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth St.

MAINE — NEW HAMPSHIRE
THE IDEAL VACATION LAND
Cool and Delightful Climate—Wonderful Scenery—Social Attractions—All Pastimes.

HOTEL WENTWORTH Newcastle-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. Write for information.

THE REAL TOUR
TO AND THRU THE BERKSHIRES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Buckwood Inn
(Fire Proof)
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna.
To sublet until Sept. 1st a detached family cottage, with complete hotel service.
—ALSO—
Housekeeping cottages completely furnished. Overlooking Shawnee golf course. Available for the balance of the season.
A. J. and C. V. Murphy, Managers.

Forest Park Hotel
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA. ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to
ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner,
135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4198.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE,
Mount Pocono, Pa. Private baths. Free garage. W. E. & H. M. Leech.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
A safe place for your family.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Several Offices and Suites
THE Times Building offers a store on the street floor and the entire second office floor to reliable firms. If you would like to be located in practically the most accessible spot in all Manhattan — the centre of the hotel and theatre district, close to the retail store section—the focus of surface and subway lines—inspect The Times Building today. Apply Agent, Room 406.
THE TIMES BUILDING
Times Square
Telephone Bryant 1000

(A-H monogram)

"King" Coal

"King" Coal is the one autocrat whose throne is in no danger. It is essential to mine as much as possible of America's supply to feed the factories and forges that are furnishing the sinews of war.

Operating through property leases assuring a liberal income over its interest charges, the Hartland Colliery Company owns approximately 13,000 acres of valuable coal lands in a famous coal section.

We invite requests for our free Circular T, describing the 7% TWO YEAR SINKING FUND MORTGAGE NOTES of this Company.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

"B. R. T."
Send for Special Letter T
M. C. Bouvier & Co.
Established 1869
Members New York Stock Exchange
20 Broad St. New York City
Phone Rector 2065

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.
This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Capital and Surplus - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - $600,000,000

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

The Government of Brazil has issued an edict announcing the lease for extraction and export of MONAZITE, found on the seacoast of Brazil, and on the land included on the shores and belonging to the Union, stating that the Consulate General will receive the proposals until August 6th next, up to 2 P. M., at his office, No. 17 State St.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from the New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated November 22, 1893, the undersigned will until the close of business July 31, 1918, at its office in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated January 2, 1893, and maturing January 1, 1943, and secured by the above mentioned mortgage.
Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.
FIDELITY AND COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky.

LOST—On or about February 13, 1918, 14 coupons due December 1, 1917, of Welsbach Coll. Trust 5% Gold Bond, as follows: Nos. 3162-3173 (12 @ $25), No. 6880 (one @ $12.50) and No. 7452 (one @ $2.50.) REWARD. 133 East 23d St., New York City. (Phone Gramercy 40.)

DIVIDENDS.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION
At the meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of $1.50 per share was declared on the common capital stock of this Corporation, payable on August 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record, as of the close of business August 1st, 1918, which dividend is payable in scrip maturing on August 15th, 1920, and bearing interest at the rate of 7% per annum. The payment of this dividend has received the approval of the Capital Issues Committee as follows:
"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of the legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-888."
Scrip certificates will be mailed.
WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, Secretary.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.
Trenton, N. J., July 18, 1918.
DIVIDEND NO. 73.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) was declared on the Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 25, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., July 18, 1918. Transfer books do not close.
C. E. LAWTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Madison Safe Deposit Company.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on August 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1918.
ARNOLD F. SCHMITT, Secretary.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.
New York, July 17th, 1918.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today, a dividend of one per cent. was declared, payable August 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record July 25th, 1918.
CHARLES E. CALHOUN, Asst. Secretary.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, July 12, 1918.
A dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1918, out of the accumulated surplus income since July 1, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of August, 1918.
S. M. FELTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., July 9th, 1918.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its capital stock, payable July 31st, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 20th, 1918. The transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.
T. K. STUART, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular After Their Advance on War News—Foreign Bonds Up.

The phenomenon of falling prices on the best war news of the year was witnessed yesterday afternoon on the Stock Exchange, most of the active issues which gained so readily on Thursday selling off on rather moderate dealings. Wall Street did not mistrust the favorable dispatches which told of the decisive defeat inflicted on the enemy over a considerable section of the battle front, nor did it doubt the ability of the Allies to maintain the offensive until the line from Soissons to Rheims has been straightened out. The decline was due to conditions peculiar to the market itself.

The good news which told of the turning of the long-feared German offensive into a retreat, with a great loss of men and materials, caught the market pretty much by surprise on Thursday, and there was a rush to buy stocks, which resulted in a temporary shortage, with consequent gains greater in extent than would have been experienced in a period of public participation. There was hardly time for holders of stocks who were not on hand when the rise got under way to sell, and it was natural that a large volume of selling orders should have been brought out by the advance. Yesterday sentiment was no less hopeful, if somewhat more restrained in expression than on Thursday, but there was a marked increase in the number of shares for sale and prices gave ground.

The close saw Steel back to 107⅝, with a net loss of 1⅛; Reading at 88¾, with a net loss equivalent to Steel's, and with Baldwin back to 90⅝, at which point it showed a decline of 2⅛. Most of the rails were fractionally lower, and other issues were irregular. In numerous instances where transactions were made for the first time since the assumption of a new complexion in the war news issues made substantial gains.

A striking reflection of the public's change of viewpoint as to the ultimate possibility of German occupation of Paris was shown in a further rise in the City of Paris 6s to a new high price for the year at 89¾, a recovery of 7 points this week. The rise was hastened by speculative buying, and the bonds sold off more than two points from the high when selling for this account set in. The French municipals gained ground more slowly, owing to the fact that they yielded much less on the previous successful German drives. The Anglo-French 5s were somewhat sluggish in the face of so much good news, but were in better demand around 93½.

Call loans ruled at 6 per cent. practically all day, with little time money being offered. Business on the Stock Exchange was reduced in volume by the approaching week-end, and did not reach half a million shares.

ALLIED SECURITIES UP.

London Market Responds to the Rise in New York.

LONDON, July 19.—The stock market today, responding to the excellent war news and the rise in New York yesterday, displayed increased cheerfulness and confidence. Allied bonds, especially Irish, French, and colonial, were marked higher, and the leading oils, shippings, and Peruvians were prominent. Home rails were assisted by increased dividends, while Marconi and armament shares were the best of the industrials.

Money was scarcer, necessitating borrowing from the Bank of England. Discount rates were steady.

Trading Active on Bourse.

PARIS, July 19.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Market Continues Firm—Call Rate Declines to 5¾ Per Cent.

The feature of the money market yesterday was a slight lowering of the call rate to 5¾ per cent. at about 1 o'clock. This attracted attention for the reason that ever since two weeks ago Wednesday all demand loans had been made on a 6 per cent. basis. Relatively few transactions were put through at 5¾ per cent. The time loan situation was unchanged, with most loans of sixty to ninety days being made at 5¾ and 6 per cent.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5¾	Low	6½
Renewals	6	Renewals	6½
Last	6	Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4½@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5¾@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days....5¾
4 to 6 months....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 5/16	$4.75 5/16	$4.75 5/16	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	..
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75 5/16	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅝	5.69⅞
	China—		
	Hongkong	80.00	80.25
	Peking	121.50	121.75
	Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.30	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	51.375	51.875
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.80½	8.80
	Japan—		
	Kobe	53.50	53.75
	Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30	Spain	27.45	27.65
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.20	35.60
	Copenhagen	30.80	31.20
	Christiania	31.20	31.60
	South America—		
84.42	Rio	23.15	23.25
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.30	44.40
9.1826	Switzerland	3.95	3.92
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.00	14.20
	500 rubles	13.95	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71	$4.71⅛	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $605,531,833; balance, $57,001,931; United States Treasury credit balance, $54,563; Federal Reserve credit balance, $26,401,379.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 20.9375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$9,080,398	$9,080,398
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profit tax	470,021,162	470,021,162
Miscellaneous	70,241,704	70,241,704
Miscel. revenue	8,979,382	8,979,382
Total receipts	$558,322,647	$558,322,647
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	130,460,975	130,460,975
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	189,868,671	189,868,671
Expenditures	688,783,622	688,783,622

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	494,218	487,828	359,420
Year to date	78,828,524	110,697,795	92,083,254

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16¾	17	300	Advance Rumely	17⅛	17¼	17	17	−½
44¼	45	600	Advance Rumely pf	45	45½	45	45½	+½
62	63½	100	Ajax Rubber	64	64	64	64	...
3⅝	3¾	4,000	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4	3⅝	3¾	−⅛
2⅛	2¼	2,800	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
34	34¼	3,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	34½	34½	34	34	−⅜
92	93	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+⅞
94	95	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1½
67⅞	68	300	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68	68	68	+1⅜
47⅝	47¾	3,300	Am. Can	48¼	48¼	47¼	47⅝	−⅛
85	85½	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	86	86	84⅝	84⅝	−1⅛
108	110	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+⅝
41⅝	41⅞	900	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	−⅜
18¼	18½	2,600	Am. H. & Leather	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
79	79½	800	Am. H. & L. pf	80½	80½	79	79½	−⅞
32	32¾	200	Am. Ice	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜	−⅝
49	49½	100	Am. Ice pf	49	49	49	49	−⅞
54	54½	100	Am. International	54	54	54	54	+½
41½	41⅞	700	Am. Linseed	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	−½
67	67½	1,600	Am. Locomotive	68	68¾	67	67	−¾
5	6	2,000	Am. Malting	5	5	5	5	...
79⅛	79¼	3,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80	80	79⅛	79⅛	...
74¼	74½	2,750	Am. Steel F'dries	74½	75	74	74	...
111	111⅝	600	Am. Sugar Ref	112	112	111½	111½	+½
127½	128	27,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	127½	129	125	127½	+1½
86	100	100	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+1⅞
96	96½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	96½	96½	96	96	−⅞
59½	59⅝	1,100	Am. Woolen	60⅛	60⅛	59⅝	59⅞	−⅛
94	94¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
23	27	200	Am. Writing P. pf	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	−½
19	19½	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	−⅝
67	67¼	11,300	Anaconda Cop. x d	67⅝	67⅞	67	67	−⅜
85⅛	85½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	+⅛
104	105	1,400	At. Gulf & West I	105⅝	105½	104⅝	104⅝	−¼
63½	65½	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	65	65	65	65	+1
90⅝	90⅞	24,600	Baldwin Loco	92¾	92¾	90⅝	90⅝	−2⅛
54⅝	55	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	55	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	−⅛
55	57	100	Baltimore & O. pf	57	57	57	57	+⅛
92½	94	100	Barrett Co	94	94	94	94	+1⅞
1½	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
83¾	84½	200	Bethlehem Steel	85	85	85	85	+4
83⅝	83⅞	14,900	Beth. Steel, class B	84½	84½	83¼	83⅝	+⅛
105	106	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c.pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+½
26¾	27	1,500	Booth Fisheries	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
39½	40	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39½	39½	39⅝	39½	+⅛
121	123	100	Burns Brothers	122½	122½	122½	122½	...
12	12⅛	770	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	...
30	30½	300	Butte & Superior	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	...
148½	148⅝	600	Canadian Pacific	149⅝	149⅝	148½	148½	−⅞
68½	69	1,800	Central Leather Co	69⅝	69⅝	68¾	68¾	−⅝
34¼	34½	700	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34¼	34⅜	−⅛
84½	85½	200	Chandler Motor	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	...
56½	57¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	57	57	57	...
8	8¾	200	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	8	...
24¼	24¾	400	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+½
41⅝	42	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42⅞	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	−1½
75	75¼	1,700	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	75½	75⅝	75	75	−¾
24	24⅜	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24½	24½	24	24	−½
75	75¾	400	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	+2⅝
63⅝	64	100	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	64	64	64	64	+1
16⅝	16⅞	1,200	Chile Copper	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	...
40½	41	500	Chino Copper	41⅛	41½	41	41	+¼
47½	47⅝	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	48	48½	47¼	47½	...
33	33½	200	Columbia Gas & El	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	−½
84½	85½	500	Consolidated Gas	83⅞	85	83⅞	85	+2¼
71	73	300	Continental Can	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+⅝
98¾	101	100	Continental Can pf	99	99	99	99	−2
45½	45⅝	14,400	Corn Products Ref	45⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45½	−⅜
66½	66⅝	4,100	Crucible Steel	68⅝	68⅝	66⅞	66⅝	−½
31⅛	31⅝	3,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	31¼	−⅛
80⅝	81½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+½
6	7	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+½
56½	56¾	5,700	Distillers' Secur	57½	57½	56⅝	56⅝	−½
8	8½	700	Dome Mines	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
15⅝	15½	900	Erie	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	...
32¼	32¾	500	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32¼	...
37½	38¼	100	Fisher Body	37½	37½	37½	37½	+¼
30¼	30¾	1,000	Gaston, W. & W	30	30⅞	30	30¾	+⅛
46	47⅝	100	General Cigar	48	48	48	48	+¼
146	146½	300	General Electric	147⅝	147⅝	146½	146½	−1
154	155	1,400	General Motors	154½	155	154	154½	...
47	47½	1,100	Goodrich Co	47⅝	47⅝	46½	47	−¾
90½	91¼	400	Great Northern pf	91	91	90⅝	90⅞	−½
32½	33	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	33½	33½	33	33	−½
42⅞	43¼	500	Greene-Cananea	43	43	43	43	+½
83½	85	100	Gulf States Steel	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	...
44¼	45	800	Haskell & Barker	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	...
53⅝	53½	3,300	Inspiration Copper	54¼	54¼	53⅞	53⅝	+⅛
7⅛	8	100	Interboro Consol	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
59	61½	800	Int. Agricultural pf	60½	60½	60	60	...
66½	70	400	Int. Harvester Corp	64⅞	65½	64⅞	65½	+¼
27¼	27¾	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	−⅛
98¾	98⅞	12,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	99¼	100⅛	98⅝	98¾	−¼
30⅝	30⅞	3,100	Int. Nickel	31	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	...
36½	37	1,100	Int. Paper	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	...
17½	18¼	100	Kansas City South	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+½
50⅜	51	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	−⅛
33⅞	34	4,100	Kennecott Copper	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	...
88	90	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P	90	90	90	90	...
83¼	83⅞	700	Lackawanna Steel	84½	84½	83⅞	83⅞	−⅝
19⅝	20	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
58⅝	58¾	300	Lehigh Valley	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	+⅛
102	107	100	Liggett & Myers pf	104	104	104	104	+1½
25¼	26¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+¾
29¼	29⅝	600	Maxwell Motors	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	...
56	56½	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	56	56⅝	56	56	+⅛
22⅞	23	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	+⅜
51	53	100	May Dept. Stores	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+⅛
100⅝	100⅞	11,000	Mexican Petroleum	101½	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+⅛
29⅞	30	400	Miami Copper	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
51⅞	52	5,200	Midvale Steel	52⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52	+⅛
11	11⅞	100	Minn. & St. L. new	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
5¼	5½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
23⅞	24	1,400	Missouri Pacific	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24	...
56½	57½	300	Missouri Pacific pf	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57½	−1
18⅞	18⅞	900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
20	20¼	800	Nevada Con. Cop	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	...
72¼	72⅝	1,600	N. Y. Central	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	+⅜
39⅜	39⅝	4,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	40	40	39¼	39⅝	+⅜
86⅞	88¼	200	Northern Pacific	88¼	88¼	88	88	−½
58	59	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	59	59	59	59	+2½
38	38½	3,700	Ohio Cities Gas	39	39⅜	38	38	−1
10¾	11½	600	Ontario Mining	11½	11½	11	11	...
..	..	328	Pacific Mail rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
93½	94¾	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	94	94½	94	94½	+1⅝
43⅝	44	3,400	Penn. R. R	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	−⅛
44	45	300	People's Gas, Chi	44	44½	44	44½	+½
57	58½	200	Pere Marq. prior pf	58	58	58	58	...
28¾	29	100	Philadelphia Co	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¼
38¾	39¼	1,300	Pierce-Arrow	39½	39½	39	39¼	...
51¼	52	300	Pittsburgh Coal	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
34¾	35½	1,200	Pitts. & West Va	35½	35½	35	35	−½
78¾	80	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+¾
65½	66½	400	Pressed Steel Car	67¼	67¼	66	66	−1
61	61½	4,000	Railway Steel Sp	62¼	62½	61	61	−1
24½	24¾	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾	...
88¾	89	9,000	Reading	90	90	88⅝	88¾	−1⅛
92	92⅝	7,300	Rep. I. & S. x d	93¼	93¼	91⅞	92⅛	−¼
100¼	101	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+⅜
98¼	100	100	Royal Dutch t r	100	100	100	100	−2
12	12¼	200	St. Louis-San Fran	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅝
7	8	400	Saxon Motor	7½	7½	7	7	−¼
7½	8	300	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅝
19¾	20	600	Seab. Air Line pf	20	20	19½	19¾	...
142	144	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	142	143	142	143	+7
16½	16¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
31⅝	31⅞	2,200	Sinclair Oil Refin	32⅞	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	−⅞
63	64	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	63	63	63	63	−½
83¼	84	500	Southern Pacific	83¾	84	83¾	83⅞	−⅛
..	..	1,160	So. P. R. Sug. rgts	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	−¾
23⅞	24	200	Southern Railway	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	−⅜
62⅞	63	300	Southern Ry. pf	63	63	63	63	+½
46⅛	46⅜	700	Studebaker Co	46⅞	47	46¼	46¼	−⅛
82¼	90	100	Studebaker Co. pf	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	...
39¾	43	100	Stutz Motor	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+½
42½	43¼	200	Superior Steel	43½	43½	42½	43½	...
19⅞	20	1,100	Tenn. C. & C	20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
152	153	1,800	Texas Co	154	154	152½	153	+¾
19	19½	600	Third Avenue	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜	+⅞
66¾	67	17,000	Tobacco Products	67	67¾	65⅝	66¾	...
122	122½	2,400	Union Pacific	122¾	122¾	121¾	122¼	+¼
70½	72	300	Union Pacific pf	71	71	71	71	+½
39	40	200	United Alloy Steel	40	40	40	40	...
101½	101¾	5,000	United Cigar Stores	102½	102½	101	101½	+¾
128	130	300	United Fruit	128	128	128	128	+1
125¾	126	7,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	126½	127	125¼	125¾	+⅛
61¾	62¼	1,700	U. S. Rubber	63⅛	63¼	62	62	−1
103½	105	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	−¼
43	43¾	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	43½	43½	43⅜	43½	−⅜
107¼	107½	169,100	U. S. Steel	108¾	109	107	107⅝	−1⅛
..	..	200	U. S. Steel pf	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111½	+¼
82⅝	82¾	900	Utah Copper	83¼	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	−⅛
12½	13	100	Utah Securities	13	13	13	13	+½
49½	50	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	50½	50½	50	50	−1
10⅝	11	700	Wabash	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
41	41½	200	Wabash pf. A	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	−⅝
14½	15	300	Western Maryland	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
85	86	400	Western Union Tel	86¼	86¼	86	86	−⅛
42¼	43	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	43½	43½	43	43	−¼
9⅜	9½	100	Wheeling & L. E	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
20½	21	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+1⅜
42½	42¾	600	White Motor	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	+¼
61½	62	700	Wilson & Co	61½	62	61	61	−¼
20¼	20⅜	6,400	Willys-Overland x d	20⅜	20⅜	20	20¼	+¼
59	59⅝	900	Worthington Pump	59⅝	59⅞	59½	59⅞	−⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	96⅝	96⅞	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97	97¼	7.75
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	53	55	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	53	55	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'26	93	97	..
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100¼	101	4.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.85
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅝	7.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	6.25
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98⅞	99¼	5.90
Ark.Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97¼	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	99⅝	100	7.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	98⅝	98⅞	7.60
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	98	98⅝	7.65
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	97¼	97⅝	7.80
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	96⅝	96⅞	7.75
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	94½	94⅝	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98	99	12.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	99⅞	7.15
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99⅝	99⅞	6.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99⅝	100⅛	5.35
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	6.30
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.45
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¼	97⅝	4.20
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅞	9.20
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.90
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97¼	97⅝	6.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	6.00
K. C. T. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	98⅝	99¼	5.70
L., G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95⅝	97⅝	8.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅝	98¼	6.90
Okl., G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
P. S. S.,N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	97	8.00
Phil. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¼	98⅝	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	5.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100⅛	100⅝	6.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100⅛	100⅝	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100⅛	101	6.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100⅛	101	6.80
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	96¼	97¼	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2,'19	98¼	98½	7.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97⅝	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.90
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99	99⅝	7.80
Wis. Edison	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W.V. T. & E.	6	May., 1919	94½	98¼	6.75

New Loans to Italy and Belgium.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Italy got another credit of $100,000,000 from the United States Government today, and Belgium received $9,000,000 additional. This makes Italy's total loans from the United States, $760,000,000; Belgium's total, $145,250,000, and all the Allies' loans, $6,380,040,000.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Bourne-Miles	3	..	Aug. 1	July 17
Dominion Bridge	2	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Hamilton Mfg.	$2.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
J. G. Brill	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Do	1	Accu	Aug. 1	July 23
Nash Motors pf.	$1.75	Q	Aug. 14	July 20
Pullman Co.	$2	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Sloss-Shef., S. & I.	1¾	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Texas P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Trenton Potteries pf.	1	..	July 25	July 18

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Realizing Affects Stocks.

Profit taking appeared to be the chief factor in causing yesterday's irregularity of stock quotations. It was only natural that purchasers of steel, tobacco stocks, and equipment issues who had seen so quick a recovery from Monday's depression should desire to convert their paper profits into cash at a time when the full result of the turn in the war tide was still unknown. United States Steel, the leader during the first flush of enthusiasm over the Franco-American advance, was under pressure most of the day, ending the session with only a moderate fraction separating the last and the lowest prices.

City of Paris 6s Gain Sharply.

A considerable accumulation of overnight buying orders had an unusual effect on the initial quotation for City of Paris 6 per cent. bonds. Closing on Thursday at 85⅝, the first sale yesterday comprised $25,000 at 89. Thereafter the quotations rose to 89¾, a new high record for the year. Speculative purchases made earlier in the week were apparently closed out in the afternoon, aiding in letting the price down to 87 at the close, which showed a net gain of 1⅜ points. The other French "cities" issues also moved forward, although their net changes when the market closed were relatively slight.

Anglo-French Bonds Active.

The Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 15, 1920, were strong and active yesterday. The opening price was 93½, and a $500 bond sold as high as 93⅝. The advance on Thursday established a price of 93⅝, which is the high of the year, and compares with 88¼, the low record in 1918. Compared with last week's low, the recent gain amounts to 1¼ points. The Anglo-French bonds are convertible into 15-25 year joint, and several 4½ per cent. bonds of the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Cigar Stores' Directors' Meeting.

Directors of the United Cigar Stores Company are expected to hold a special meeting next Monday. The Street has heard numerous rumors for some days that the dividend rate on the common stock would be increased when the payment was again acted upon.

Repairing Railroad Cars.

An important part of the orders now coming to the steel plate mills is for materials to be used in repairing railroad cars. It is said in railroad quarters that every effort is being used to get battered and worn equipment in shape during the Summer months in order to meet on the best possible terms the strain which will come with the expected extraordinary traffic in the coming Winter. The orders for new cars distributed two months ago by the Railroad Administration are being pushed as rapidly as the receipt of steel by the manufacturing concerns permits. The Pressed Steel Car Company and the Standard Car Company have well under way work on the 10,000 cars each contracted to make.

London Bank Mergers.

Lloyds Bank, which has received the approval of the British Treasury for the absorption of the Capital and Counties Bank, will effect the merger on the basis one Lloyds share plus £2 cash for each Capital and Counties share. The capital of the Capital and Counties Bank is £1,750,000, and its reserves amount to £1,150,000. Its deposits total £60,000,000. The capital of Lloyds Bank will be £9,000,000, its reserves £9,000,000, and the deposits about £240,000,000. It will have 1,350 branches. Lloyds Bank has also announced a union of interests with the National Bank of Scotland and the London and River Plate Bank by stock purchase, the institutions retaining their separate entity.

Only Five Joint Stock Banks Now.

Only a few months ago there were eleven big joint stock banks in London, but the recent mergers have reduced that number to five. The largest of the five is the combination of the London City and Midland Bank with the London Joint Stock Bank, having aggregate deposits of $1,435,000,000; and the second largest will be Lloyds, with deposits of $1,165,000,000. The merger of the London County and Westminster with Parr's gave the combined institutions deposits amounting to about $1,065,000,000; while the deposits of Barclay's total approximately $1,000,000,000.

Cotton Marketing Commissions.

Two amendments to the constitution of the New York Cotton Exchange, embodying between them the plan submitted by the Board of Managers for shifting the basis of brokers' commissions on sales, whenever cotton is above 20 cents a pound, from the straight cash commission per bale to a percentage of the cash value of the sale, were voted down in a ballot taken yesterday. Both obtained a majority of all votes cast, but failed of the necessary two-thirds, though by a small margin, the vote on one standing 130—91, on the other 145—75. The question has been long debated among Cotton Exchange members, and at times with considerable spirit. The chief argument in favor of the change has been that the present rates of commission were fixed when the price of cotton was less than half what it is today, and at present, therefore, constitute no fair return on the amount of cash turnover involved in any transaction. Opponents of the increase maintain that, as the real basis of the Exchange's business is actual bales of cotton, the increased price signifies very little.

Another Shortage Develops.

Complaints are now beginning to be heard from big manufacturing corporations, particularly those compelled to make big additions to their plant and equipment, and from shipyards, which in the nature of things need a large force, of a great shortage of mechanical draftsmen. Good draftsmen, it is reported, are almost unobtainable, no matter what salaries are offered, and drafting instruments are even harder to get, being practically entirely unobtainable. Some shipbuilders even see in this shortage a danger to the shipbuilding program's schedule, because unless the plans are promptly and accurately drawn the ships cannot be built.

Government Control of Cotton.

Rebukes to that portion of the South which is now raising an outcry for Government measures to take care of this year's big cotton crop, and save the growers from loss, are now being heard in the South itself, judging from recent copies of newspapers in the cotton belt. One prominent Texan goes so far as to stigmatize the appeal as unpatriotic, because, as he puts it, the top prices of last Spring inspired growers, in the face of appeals from the Government to devote a larger share of their acreage to badly needed foodstuffs, to increase their cotton acreage instead, and now, with a big crop and a market which, as they could easily have foreseen, will be much restricted, they ought to realize that if prices go down they have no one but themselves to blame, and should take their medicine. Incidentally, the Egyptian Government has taken all steps necessary to commandeer the entire Egyptian crop.

Why Failures Decrease.

A Wall Street man yesterday was discussing the steady decline in the number of business failures which the statistics show from month to month since the United States went to war. "If you realized the number of different Government bureaus that will put the microscope on your new enterprise before you can even start it, you wouldn't wonder," he said. "Suppose you want to start a shipyard, for instance. You have to get approval, and probably a contract, from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, for nobody else is building many ships these days. Then you have to get your steel and wood from the War Industries Board, your fuel for power from the Coal Administration, your shipment priorities from the Railroad Administration, and get deferred classification for your workmen from the War Department. In a nutshell, if you are doing something essential for the Government, it won't let you fail; and if you aren't, you can't even get started."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$7,218,000	$1,788,500	$1,697,000
Year to date	823,704,000	549,877,450	585,051,410

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, 1932-'47
$5000....99.62
20000....99.60
59000....99.62
1000....99.60
203000....99.64
2000....99.62
12000....99.64
23000....99.62
2000....99.64
62000....99.62
5000....99.60
50000....99.62
1000....99.66
1000....99.60
122000....99.62
8000....99.60
5000....99.62
22000....99.60
12000....99.62
10000....99.60
1000....99.62
60000....99.64
5000....99.62
3000....99.64
17000....99.60
25000....99.64
9000....99.60
12000....99.62
10000....99.64
5000....99.62
20000....99.64
49000....99.66
$851,000, total sales.

1st conv 4s, 1932-'47
$9000....94.20
1000....94.30
3000....94.20
2000....94.40
8000....94.44
7000....94.48
21000....94.50
8000....94.56
1000....94.50
1000....94.52
6000....94.50
3000....94.54
2000....94.50
5000....94.60
$77,000, total sales.

2d 4s, 1927-'42
$50000....94.06
137000....94.08
4000....94.06
18000....94.10
46000....94.12
42000....94.14
131000....94.10
50000....94.12
34000....94.10
10000....94.12
3000....94.14
91000....94.12
126000....94.10
7000....94.08
50000....94.10
36000....94.08
30000....94.06
4500....94.04
5000....94.06
2000....94.08
5000....94.06
151000....94.10
1000....94.08
10000....94.06
5000....94.10
30000....94.12
5000....94.14
68000....94.12
16000....94.10
7000....94.06
9000....94.10
2000....94.08
8000....94.10
2000....94.06
1000....94.08
54000....94.06
35000....94.04
58000....94.02
3000....94.04
50000....94.02
2000....94
$1,395,500, total sales.

1st cv 4¼s, 1932-'47
$4000....94.40
35000....94.50
3000....94.56
2000....94.50
8000....94.54
5000....94.50
$57,000, total sales.

2d cv 4¼s, 1927-'42
$25000....94.10
50000....94.08
28000....94.14
17000....94.12
25000....94.10
34000....94.12
100000....94.10
100000....94.14
1000....94.10
50000....94.06
8000....94.08
51000....94.10
77000....94.12
30000....94.14
20000....94.12
18000....94.10
181000....94.08
500....94.10
50000....94.04
151000....94
55000....93.96
$1,071,500, total sales.

3d 4¼s, 1928
$225000....96
1000....96.02
2000....96
95000....96.04
35000....96.02
20000....96.04
102000....96.02
27000....96
11000....96.02
139000....96
10000....95.98
7000....96
49000....96.02
5000....96
49000....96.02
15000....96
9000....95.96
15000....95.98
152000....95.96
10000....95.94
46000....95.96
814000....95.98
2000....95.96
46000....95.98
5000....95.96
2000....95.92
2000....95.94
126000....95.96
49000....95.94
76000....95.92
3000....95.94
50000....95.92
3000....95.94
26000....95.90
62000....95.92
7000....95.90
5000....95.92
6000....95.90
3000....95.88
16000....95.90
8000....95.90
21000....95.92
35000....95.96
1000....95.92
48000....95.94
$1,922,000, total sales.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

AmForSec5s
25....97½
Anglo-Fr 5s
2....93½
11....93¾
25....93⅝
1....93⅝
136....93½
15....93⅝
17....93½
27....93⅝
2....93½
28....93⅝
½....93½
1....93⅝
½....93⅝
2....93½
1....93⅝
4....93½
90....93⅝
5....93½
Cy of Bor 6s
1....93⅝
5....94½
52....94½
1....94¼
9....94⅝
10....93¾
10....94
5....93⅝
1....93
26....93¼
1....93⅛
C of Lyons 6s
50....93¾
5....93⅞
5....94
10....94¼
30....94
8....94⅛
1....93¾
2....93
8....93¼
Cy of Mar 6s
5....93⅞
3....94¼
16....94½
4....94⅛
5....94
7....93¾
3....93⅝
2....93½
5....93
10....93¼
C of Paris 6s
25....89
8....89⅝
1....89¼
2....88
4....88½
20....88
12....88½
10....88¼
10....88
15....87¾
22....88
4....87⅞
4....87¾
21....87½
5....87
1....87⅝
7....87
DofC5s,1921
8....95½
1926
6....92⅝
1931
2....91⅝
1....91⅝
Fr Gov 5½s
8....98⅝
1....98¼
4....98⅝
1....98½
Jap Gov 4½s sterling loan
1....87
2d series
2....89
German stmp
5....80½
5....80¼
U K of Gt B & Ire 5s
22....99⅝
4....99 11/16
51....99¾
5½s, 1919
7....98
85....97⅞
new
7....99⅛
1....99 1/16
2....99
4....99 1/16
9....99⅛
5½s, 1921
4....95¼
10....95⅝
4....95⅛
32....95¼
NYC3½s,May 1954
1....81½
4s, 1959
1....91½
5....91
4½s, 1960
5....96
4½s, 1963
5....101
AGMcvdeb6s, series A
1....28
series B
1....25
AACdeb5s
8....94½
AS&Rtemp1st 5s
1....88
AT&Tcol4s
2....80⅛
9....80
col tr 5s
2....87⅛
2....87½
cv6ssubrcts full paid
1....94½
A W P 5s
2....84½
Armour & Co 4½s
2....83¼
A,T&SFgen4s
27....81
adj 4s stpd
1....74
16....74¼
Trans S L 4s
7....76½
B&Oprlien3½s
8....86⅝
gold 4s
8....77½
ref 5s
5....78¼
5....78⅝
2....78¼
6....78½
conv 4½s
2....78
S W div 3½s
1....82⅞
BethStlext5s
1....96
pur mon 5s
6....81½
B R T gold 5s
5....81⅝
1918
22....97
1....97⅛
2....97⅝
1....97¾
1....97½
CofGRycon5s
2....85¼
2....86⅝
1....87
CenLeath5s
2....94¼
1....94½
C & O con 5s
5....95⅝
conv 4½s
7....76
conv 5s
5....81½
C,B&Qgen4s
6....81⅛
Joint 4s
4....94¼
2....94⅛
registered
1....93⅝
Ill div 4s
2....82½
C Gt W 4s
4....58¼
1....58⅝
C,M&SP4,1925
2....83½
conv 4½s
2....76
82....76½
1....76⅝
ref 4½s
1....67½
C,RI&PRyref 4s
1....67⅝
2....67⅞
5....68
CUnSta4½s series A
1....87⅞
C&WIcon4s
4....65⅝
Chile Cop 7s
8....107
C S L 4½s
5....88
Con G cnv 6s
2....99½
C P R S F 5s, 1934
2....90¼
D&RGcon4s
5....67⅞
5....68
D R T 4½s
1....77
ETV&Gcon5s
1....91¼
Erie conv 4s series A
3s6f....48
series B
5....48⅜
series D
1....53⅝
Ill C 4s, 1953
20....73⅞
2....74½
Ind Stl 5s
1....94⅝
1....94½
IRT1st&ref5s
5....81
5....80⅝
1....80⅝
2....80¾
I M M s f 6s
5....97⅞
52....97½
Ia Cen ref 4s
6....43⅝
KCFS&M6s
1....100¼
K C So 5s
1....79
1....78½
1....79½
K C Trm 4s
1....74½
LS&MS3½s
2....73
4s, 1928
2....85
Lig &M 5s
6....90½
7s
1....111¼
M S col tr 5s
1....88¼
M&SL1st&ref 4s
15....45½
MK&T1st4s
1....60½
2d 4s
10....30
M P gen 4s
3....58½
2....58¾
1....58⅛
M P 5s ser A
2....89
NYCdeb6s
10....94¼
NYRref4s
2....52
adj 5s
1....24
NYW&B4½s
3....53
2....52½
Norf&Wcon4s
1....81¾
Nor Pac 4s
2....80⅝
Nor Pac 3s
2....60
PacGas&E5s
1....79½
Penn 4s, 1948
12....84½
PRRgen4½s
1....88¾
2....88½
PereMar1st5s
1....80⅞
5....80⅝
5....81
Rdg gen 4s
6....83½
1....83
RI,Ark&L4½s
1....66¼
StL,IrMt&So River&G4s
1....70
StL&SFprprin 4s, Ser A
5....60
3....59⅞
2....60
income 6s
2....50
SeabALadj5s
9....56
1....56½
SinclairO&R 1st s f 7s
20....91
11....90⅝
with war
2....93¼
50....93½
16....93¼
So Pac cv 4s
25....79
So Ry 1st 5s
6....89⅞
1....89⅝
1....89½
gen 4s
5....62½
2....62¼
TermAssnofSt L 1st 4½s
1....86
Tex&Pac1st5s
4....82¼
ThirdAvadj5s
1....35½
6....35
Tol,StL&W4s
3....46⅝
Tri-City 5s
2....92⅝
UnPac1st4s
15....84½
conv 4s
10....83⅝
1st & ref 4s
2s6f....79
USRubber1st & ref 5s
4....79⅝
USSteelCorp s f 5s
2....99
16....98⅞
20....99⅛
2....98⅞
4....98⅝
1....98⅞
Va-CarChcv deb 6s
5....96⅝
West Elec 5s
1....96½
West Pac 5s
10....82
Wheel&LEref 4½s, Ser A
1....60

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
3s, r, 1918	99⅝	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	85	..
3s, c, 1918	99¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	..
3s, r, 1946	83	..			
3s, c, 1946	83	..			
4s, r, 1925	106½	..			
4s, c, 1925	106½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	58½	60½
Alb & Susq	170	180
Al-C M pf.	82½	82¾
Am B Note	30¼	35
Do pf.	40½	45¼
Am B S pf	75	85
Am B S & Fdy	80	96
Do pf.	151	175
Am Can pf	94	95
Am Coal.	46	..
Am C O pf	70	80
Am Exp.	83	90
Am Lin pf.	80	80½
Am Lo pf.	97¼	99
Am Malt 1st pf.	43	44
Am Shipb.	115	128
Am Sm pf A	87	90
Am S & R pf	105¼	105½
Am Snuff.	97	105
Am S pf.	80	100
Am Sug R pf	109¼	112
Am T & C.	50	55
Am Tob.	160¼	165
Am Tob pf	94	95
Am Z pf xd	50	52
Assets R.	1⅛	7
As D G'ds.	15	18
Do 1st pf	50	64
Do 2d pf	40	59⅞
Asso Oil.	56¼	58
A, T & S F pf.	82⅝	83⅝
A, B & A.	8⅞	12½
A C L.	91	93
Bald Lo pf	99	100¼
Bar Co pf.	101⅝	103
Beech C'rk	..	80
Beth Steel 7% pf.	87	94¼
Brook U G	73	85
Brown Sh.	67	69
Do pf xd.	96	103
Bruns Ter.	12	14⅝
B, R & P.	70	74
Do pf.	100	107
Burns Bros pf xd.	108¼	118
Bush Ter.	60	97
But'k Co.	8⅝	10
Cal Pack.	40⅞	41¼
Cal Pet.	19¾	20¼
Cal P pf.	60⅛	61⅜
Cal & Ariz	68	70
Canada So	..	54
Car C & O.	..	26
C C & O pf	..	50
Case (J I) pf	80	86
Cen Fdry.	34	35
C Fdy pf.	45	47
Cent L pf.	102	104
C R R of N J xd.	195	220
C & S A T.	100	103
Chi & N W	92⅝	93
C'tain-teed.	32	35
Do 1st pf	84½	87½
Do 2d pf.	78¼	..
Chi & Alt.	7½	9⅞
Do pf.	..	20
Chi & N W pf	125	140
Chi P Tool	65¼	72
C, S P, M & Om.	70	100
Do pf.	100	130
C, C, C & St L.	30	32
Do pf.	60	63⅞
Cleve & P.	..	80
Cl-Peab xd	48½	55
Do pf.	98¼	117
Col South.	21	22½
Do 1st pf	48½	51
Do 2d pf.	42	47
Comp T R.	31¼	40
Con C xd.	..	88
Con G B.	93	100
C I C Min	10	11½
Cont Ins.	50	55
Corn Prod Ref pf.	100⅛	101½
Crex Carp.	40	55
Cr Steel pf	90⅝	91⅝
Cu-Am Su.	135	160
C-A Su pf.	95	105
D & Co pf	92	94
Del & Hud.	108	110
D, L & W.	160	162
D & R G.	4	5
Detroit Ed.	103	104
Det & Mac	..	85
Det U Ry.	80	88
D, S S & A	3	4½
Do pf.	6⅛	8½
Elec St B.	53	55
Elk H'rn C	25⅝	26½
Do pf.	36	46
Erie 2d pf.	23	23½
Erie & P.	..	70
Fed M & S	10½	14
Do pf.	33	35
Fish B pf.	91	92
Gen Chem.	179	185
Do pf.	99	103
Gen Cig pf	99	99½
Gen Mot pf	81	81⅝
G'drich pf.	97¼	100
Granby C xd	72	78¼
G M & Nor	9	12½
Do pf.	28	38⅝
Gulf States St 1st pf	..	102¼
Hartman	42	46
H'take xd.	70¼	80
Ill Cent.	96	97
Int Con pf	37⅞	38½
Int Ag.	16¼	17½
I H, N J.	125¼	127½
Do pf.	110	112
I H C pf.	100	..
Int Nick pf	89¼	..
Int Pap pf	80	100
Int P pf St	61	62
Int Salt.	..	64
Iowa Cent.	8	5
Jewel Tea.	33	38
Jewel T pf.	90	95
K C, F S & M pf.	55	..
K C So pf.	51	54
K Sp T pf.	82	87
Kelsey Wh	24	28
K W pf xd	83	89
Keo & D M	3	7
Do pf.	..	50
Kresge(SS)	88	95
Do pf.	100	103¾
Kress (S H) xd.	55	60
Do pf.	103	105
Lac Gas.	80	83
L E & W.	8⅝	9½
Do pf.	17½	24
Lig & M.	165	170
L-W Bis 1st pf.	82	90
Do 2d pf.	69½	75
Lor Co.	185	250
Do pf.	101	106
L & N xd.	113	118
Mack Cos.	74	75
Do pf.	64⅞	64½
Man Beach	⅜	2½
Man E S.	40	50
Do 1st pf	..	97
Manhat El.	94	100
Mat Alkali	35	40
M D St pf	98	106
Mex pet pf	95½	96
Mich Cent.	..	91½
M, S P & S S M.	87½	88⅛
Do pf.	100	105
Do l line	55	70
M, K & T pf	8	9
Mont Pow.	67	67½
Do pf.	101	..
Morris & E	65	75
N C & S L	108	118
Nat Acme.	30¼	31
Nat Bis.	95	97½
Do pf.	98	112
Nat C & S.	50	75
Do pf.	98	102¼
Nat En.	52	52½
Do pf.	95	100
Nat Lead.	59	59¼
Do pf.	102	104¼
N R of M 1st pf.	..	18
Do 2d pf.	5¼	5½
N O, T & M	18	19
N Y A B.	124	130
N Y, C & St L.	14¼	18
Do 1st pf	55	70
Do 2d pf.	36	45
N Y Dock.	23	24
Do pf.	43½	51
N Y, L & W	..	123
N Y O & W	20¼	21½
Nor & So.	16	17⅝
Nor & W.	103½	104
Do pf.	74½	76
Nor Am.	41	43
Ohio F S.	40	42
Owens B M	58	60
Do pf.	107	..
Pac Coast.	40	55
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	55	80
Pac Mail.	29½	30
Peoria & E	4½	6½
P T & T.	20	24½
Do pf.	..	90
Pere Marq.	14	14½
Do pf.	36	39
Pet-Mul	34	45
Do 1st pf	93	100
P-Arrow pf	95	97
P, C, C & St L.	50	60
Pitts C pf.	80⅝	81
P, F W & Chi	..	158
Pitts St pf.	91	93
P Creek C.	18	20
P S Car pf	94⅝	96
Pub S, N J	99	100
Pull Co.	112⅝	113
R R Sec, I C stk cfs	..	70
R St S pf.	98⅝	99¼
Re'd 1st pf	37	40
Do 2d pf.	37	40
Rens & S.	102	..
St L S F pf	25¼	29
S L S W.	22	23½
Do pf.	35	37½
Sav Arms.	71	73
S-R pf.	116	125¼
Sl-Sh S & I pf.	92	94
S P R S.	115	150
Do pf.	100	110
St Mill xd.	107	112
Do pf.	81½	85
Su S 1st pf	95	98
Tex Pac.	15¼	16
T P L T.	135	200
Tide W O.	180	184
Tob P pf.	92	93
T, S L & W	2	8
Do ctfs.	5½	8½
Do pf.	11	..
Do pf cfs	12	15
Trans & W	37⅝	39⅝
T C R T.	40	43
Do pf.	70	125
Und Typw.	104	106
Do pf.	102¼	..
Un B & P.	70	74
U C St pf.	102	..
Un Drug.	69½	73
Do 1st pf	48	49½
Do 2d pf.	76	78
Un R Inv.	8⅞	8⅝
Do pf.	16	17½
U S Cast I Pipe.	15	15½
Do pf.	41	43¼
U S Exp.	16¼	16½
U S I Alo	84	96
Do pf.	93⅛	95½
U S R & I	13	14
U S Sm pf	43	44¼
C-C Ch pf.	104	108
Va I, C & Coke	71	73
Wab pf B.	25	25½
W F Exp.	71	74½
W M 2d pf	28	32
West Pac.	21½	23
Do pf.	62	63
W E & M 1st pf.	60	64
W-Over pf.	81⅝	82⅝
W & Co pf	90	96
Wis Cent.	35½	37
W'w'th (F W)	110	112½
Do pf.	112	116
Wor Pump pf. A	87	90½
Do pf. B.	68¼	69½

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.32	60.95	61.08	−.06
25 industrials	84.18	83.16	83.35	−.48
50 stocks	72.75	72.05	72.21	−.27

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 19	72.75	72.05	72.21	−.27
July 18	72.56	71.70	72.48	+.98
July 17	71.69	71.38	71.50	−.17
July 16	71.75	71.23	71.67	+.60
July 15	71.32	70.48	71.07	−.53
July 13	71.69	71.55	71.60	+.04
July 12	71.78	71.45	71.56	+.09
July 11	71.92	71.22	71.47	−.68

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	72.82	July 1	70.48	July 15	72.71
1917	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.50
1916	87.04	July 6	82.14	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 29	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	60.08	July 7	57.51	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	74.32	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	72.71
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.46
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.62	+.05	−.01	−6.95
8 industrials	93.06	+.08	+.11	−2.08
6 pub. util.	68.87	+.02	+.15	−9.31
1 municipal	96.00	−.12½	+1.62½	−1.75
40 issues	76.73	+.04	+.08	−6.19

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 19	76.73	+.04	July 12	76.69	−.07
July 18	76.69	..	July 11	76.76	+.10
July 17	76.69	+.02	July 10	76.66	+.01
July 16	76.67	−.04	July 9	76.65	..
July 15	76.71	+.01	July 8	76.65	−.13
July 13	76.70	+.01	July 6	76.78	+.09

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	76.78	July 6	76.65	July 8	76.73
1917	83.77	July 2	82.61	July 9	82.71
1916	87.35	July 10	86.85	July 31	86.85
1915	82.57	July 1	81.94	July 9	82.15
1914	86.85	July 7	82.70	July 30	82.73
1913	87.21	July 30	86.30	July 14	87.21

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 9	76.73
†1917	89.48	Jan. 29	82.61	July 9	82.92
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	May 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 20	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

HEARING IS CLOSED ON INTERBORO NOTES

Service Board Withholds Decision on 7% Paper Convertible Into Bonds.

SCHIFF CALLS PLAN GOOD

He and James Speyer Doubt If Better Terms Can Be Had in Present State of Money Market.

The hearing before the Public Service Commission on the application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for permission to issue $39,476,000 in 7 per cent. three-year notes, convertible on maturity into the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the company, was closed yesterday after Jacob H. Schiff and James Speyer had testified. The company needs the money for equipping new rapid transit lines, and so far has been unable to obtain it on any terms acceptable to the commission.

Mr. Schiff was asked if he thought the conversion price of the notes, 87½, presented a favorable proposal, so far as the Interborough Company was concerned. He replied:

"I regard the proposition as outlined quite a favorable one. I doubt if any banker not already interested, and more or less responsible for its financing, would make the Interborough as good a one."

Asked by Oliver C. Semple, assistant counsel of the commission, whether he would be willing to form a syndicate to market all or part of the notes, Mr. Schiff said:

"No, we would not."

The witness explained that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were already interested in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit financing, and had therefore paid no special attention to the financial situation of the Interborough Company. Mr. Schiff repeated his opinion that the proposal was favorable, and expressed doubt as to whether better or as good conditions could be obtained from other bankers. Asked if he thought the conversion privilege of value as an inducement in finding a market for the notes, Mr. Schiff replied:

"Everything is of value. You must offer today every possible inducement to investors, who are scarce."

Answering a question by Chairman Straus of the commission, Mr. Schiff said he regarded the proposed banker's discount of 3 or 3¼ per cent. as reasonable and about the average market price.

Mr. Speyer testified that he considered the proposal favorable, considering the present state of the money market and the condition of public utility companies. He said that if these companies had been allowed to increase their fares six months ago they would now be viewed by investors in a much more favorable light.

He thought the inability of the companies to advance rates had left them in a peculiar position when investors turned their attention toward them. Their position was different from that of other concerns which have recently, and are even now, asking for note flotations. He did not believe the public could be expected, under present conditions, to purchase the notes at par, because other more attractive issues could be had below par.

Asked his opinion as to the conversion part of the plan at the expiration of three years, Mr. Speyer replied:

"I do not believe a living person can forecast today what the conditions will be three years hence."

He added that his house would be unwilling to make any better terms than those proposed. This closed the hearing. Decision was reserved.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

With the nation's productive facilities speeded up to a high level, it is noted in some quarters this week that output is exceeding the ability of consumers, of which the chief one is the Government, to absorb goods as fast as delivered. The mercantile agencies note the appearance of normal slackening in particular departments of retail trade. Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The whole commercial and financial situation, although by no means devoid of uncertainties and inconveniences, is much more favorable than might have been expected, in view of the revolutionary changes encountered, and the various economic problems and obstacles of the period are being overcome with a minimum of disturbance. With the energies of the Government and private interests centring chiefly in the maintenance of the highest possible rate of production, there is great activity at many industrial establishments, and outputs in some instances have attained such proportions that they cannot be utilized as fast as delivered. Yet full capacity operations are in most cases rendered impracticable by the shortage of labor or by the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials, and the rising temperatures in the East have been less conducive to vigorous prosecution of manufacturing.

Although bank exchanges continue in record volume for this period at most of the leading cities in the United States, the total this week at the principal Clearing House centres, $5,831,138,285, shows a decrease of 0.5 per cent., as compared with the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Retail trade, notwithstanding a good number of midsummer sales, is quieter than for home weeks past, but even at that loses nothing in comparison with the volume of business doing at this date in other years. This is true of both wholesale and retail trade, although the quiet in some wholesale lines is evidently the result of the working out of, or the result of waiting for, more light on Government price and production regulation, while the rather more spotted condition of the crops, or the preoccupation of rural interests in crop harvesting, makes for quiet in retail trade.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.25	6.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.50
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.50
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.60	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.10	5.60
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.30	5.70
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Spelter	8.65	8.80	8.70	8.85
Antimony	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	*	33.00	*	33.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	368	0	0	368	0	0
Tin, futures	368	0	0	368	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	5½	6	Iron Cap	20	21
Bay S. Gas	7	9	Iron Blossom	35	40
Begole	50	60	La Rose	34	40
Black Hawk	1	1¼	Majestic	20	25
Bohemia	85	95	Mex. Metals	49	51
Boston Ely	75	85	Moj. Tung.	9	11
Bost. & Mont.	53	54	New Baltic	85	99
Butte & Lon.	13	16	Nat. Z. & L.	15	22
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Corn.	18¼	18½
Crystal	22	23	Nev. Doug.	50	55
Calaveras	75	1½	Nixon Nev.	45	46
Crown Res.	15	25	Oneco	20	30
Cortez	5	15	Onondaga	20	25
Champ., old	5	6	S. W. Miami, part paid	1	1½
Chief Cons.	2½	2⅝			
Denbigh	2	2¼	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
Eagle & B. B.	2⅝	2⅝			
Earl-Eagle	2	3	Un. Ver. Ext.	38¼	39½
Fortuna	2	4	Victoria Min.	39	42
Houghton	50	75	Yukon Gold	90	1¼
Homa Oil	67	68			

OFFER $500,000,000 CERTIFICATE ISSUE

Third of Semi-Monthly Flotations Reduced Because of Increased Receipts.

AMOUNT IS ONLY MINIMUM

Banks That Planned to Subscribe on Basis of $750,000,000 Issue Are Free to Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The offer of Treasury certificates this week, which is the third semi-monthly offer, is for $500,000,000 instead of $750,000,000 as heretofore. The reduction is due to the temporary increase of receipts by reason of large purchases of War Savings Stamps and greater income tax and excess profits tax collections than had been expected.

The announcement is made, however, that the amount is only a minimum and that banks and other financial institutions that have planned to subscribe their share on the basis of an issue of $750,000,000 will be free to do so. As the issue is in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan the subscription of bonds is directly related to the purchase of the certificates, and subscription arrangements will be duly considered. The announcement of the offer of certificates follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $500,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IV. C, dated and bearing interest from July 23, 1918, payable Nov. 21, 1918, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

"Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business on July 30, 1918. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

"Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

"The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved Sept. 24, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

"Upon ten days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occurring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates.

"The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates.

"The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

"The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice.

"Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after July 23, 1918, and on or before July 30, 1918. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts, pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

"Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts specified in their respective districts."

Announcement was made by the Treasury Department today that the offering of $750,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IV. B, dated July 9, 1918, subscriptions for which closed on July 16, was oversubscribed. The Federal Reserve districts of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Kansas City exceeded their tentative quota. The following is a list of the Federal Reserve districts, giving their quota and the amount of subscriptions received and allotted:

Federal Reserve Bank.	Quota.	Allotment.
Treasury, U. S.	....	$41,153,500
Boston	$65,000,000	56,273,500
New York	254,000,000	273,219,000
Philadelphia	53,000,000	53,100,000
Cleveland	68,000,000	66,550,000
Richmond	26,000,000	15,073,500
Atlanta	22,000,000	16,021,500
Chicago	105,000,000	101,203,000
St. Louis	30,000,000	81,260,500
Minneapolis	26,000,000	22,100,000
Kansas City	30,000,000	30,031,500
Dallas	18,000,000	14,452,000
San Francisco	53,000,000	39,000,000
Total	$750,000,000	$759,438,000

LOAN PAYMENTS DELAYED.

Only 298 of 730 Banks in This District Have Sent Remittances.

Only 298 of a total of 730 banks and trust companies in this district from which there was due on Thursday the 35 per cent. installment payment on subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan sent in their remittances to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Many of the up-State institutions are always a few days late and it is expected that the installments due will not all be received until Monday.

The total of payments received Thursday and yesterday amounted to $49,174,000. Of this sum $840,000 was in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, $5,263,000 in cash, and $43,071,000 by advice of book credit.

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan in this district totaled $1,115,243,650, and up to Thursday the unpaid balance amounted to $195,031,720. A great many subscribers have already paid for their bonds in full, despite the fact that under the Government installment plan 5 per cent. had to be paid on or before May 4, 20 per cent. on May 28, 35 per cent. on July 18, and 40 per cent. is not due until Aug. 15.

Of the $195,031,720 remaining unpaid before Thursday, which represented two further installment payments, about $91,000,000 was due July 18 and $104,000,000 on Aug. 15. Although the remittances during the last two days have amounted to less than $50,000,000, it is believed that with the belated remittances the total for the July 18 installment will exceed $100,000,000 for the reason that a large number of subscribers will no doubt elect to complete their Liberty Loan payments now instead of waiting until Aug. 15, when the final installment of 40 per cent. is due.

Entire Cudahy Note Issue Taken.

Lee, Higginson & Co., head of the syndicate which offered $10,000,000 five-year 7 per cent. sinking fund notes of the Cudahy Packing Company at 98 and accrued interest, yielding about 7½ per cent., announced yesterday that the entire issue had been sold.

REACTION IN COTTON IN TOPHEAVY MARKET

Prices Yield Easily After Turning Soft with Net Declines of 27 to 50 Points.

Cotton experienced a considerable reaction on the local market yesterday. The big advance during the early part of the week had apparently left the market in a somewhat topheavy condition, as, although there was a fair measure of trade buying, the bulk of the demand had come, first from short covering and later from new speculative orders on the long side, which purchasers found yesterday could not be liquidated without having a woeful effect on their paper profits. The advance had also brought out fresh contracts from the South, and as a result, after prices had once turned soft they yielded easily. The close was irregular, showing net declines of 27 to 50 points.

The opening was also irregular in the extreme. July was still in demand from a few stubborn shorts who had held on throughout the earlier advance, but wanted to get out, on the first call, at 10 points above Thursday's close. On the other hand, an effort to liquidate a few hundred bales of long cotton in August found no market until offered 14 points down. October was off 5 points, but immediately regained its Thursday closing price. December and January were 2 points higher.

For perhaps half an hour the overnight buying orders and continued short covering sustained prices, or even moved them up a trifle higher, but new offerings from the South and some pressure of short selling by Wall Street interests increased faster than the market could take them, and once prices turned the corner they slid off rapidly. July, in which the short pressure had been most severe while it lasted, went down faster than anything else, and also went further. The drop practically all came in the first hour of trading, and thereafter fluctuations were relatively slight and closing prices a few points up from the bottom. The volume of business also tapered off rapidly after something like equilibrium had been restored, and what had commenced like an exceptionally active market wound up as a rather dull one.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
July	29.20@29.25	29.25	28.50	28.60@28.70	29.10
Aug	27.10@27.25	27.25	27.10	26.88 bid	27.24
Sept	26.65 ..	26.65	26.15	26.13 bid	26.63
Oct	25.68@25.76	25.78	25.30	25.43@25.47	25.73
Nov	..	..	..	24.88 bid	25.16
Dec	25.08@25.12	25.12	24.63	24.78@24.80	25.06
Jan	24.88@24.90	24.90	24.41	24.59@24.60	24.86
Feb	..	..	..	24.49 bid	24.76
March	24.80@24.81	24.81	24.34	24.44@24.45	24.76
April	..	..	..	24.43 bid	24.76
May	24.82 ..	24.82	24.29	24.42@24.43	24.76

The local market for spot cotton was 50 points lower, at 33.60 for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50; New Orleans, 29.75; Savannah, 30.25; Augusta, 29.25; Memphis, 30; Houston, 29; Little Rock, 30.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	6,614	6,389	11,538
Exports	10,632	1,160	6,673
Exports, season	3,977,368	3,912,397	5,518,907
New York arrivals	1,704	287	.....
New York stocks	123,977	129,705	41,410
Port stocks	1,038,941	1,070,785	617,310

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 5 points advance; middling, old contract, 22.09; good middling, new contract, 21.64; sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; imports, 17,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, 13 to 16 points advance; closed quiet, 10 to 25 points decline; July, 22.07; August, 20.86; September, 19.93; October, 19.46; November, 19.17. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths more inquiry, but not much doing.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	100
2s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞
4½s June, 1965	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	101	101¼	101
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101½	101
4½s Mar., 1957	101	101½	101
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4¼s April, 1963	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4¼s Mar., 1964	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4¼s Mar., 1962	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4¼s Sept., 1960	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4s May, 1959	91	91½	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91½	91
4s May, 1957	91	91½	91
4s Nov., 1956	90⅝	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1955	90⅝	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1936	92¼	93⅝	92¼
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81⅛	82½	82
3½s May, 1954	81⅛	..	81⅜

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4¼s 1919-1920	4.55	4.45	4.55
4¼s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
3½s 1940-1956	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1918	4.75	..	4.60
6s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Pet.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cosden	6½	6½	6½
10	Do pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
120	Pa.Wat.Pow.	65	65	65
1,230	United Ry.	20	20	20
10	W., B. & A.	29	29	29

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	City 4s	92½	92½	92½
1,000	Con. Pow. 5s	91	91	91
$2,000	G.,C.& N.5s.	92	92	92
1,000	R. & D. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Zinc	19¼	19	19
50	Alaska	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25	*Anaconda	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
105	*Ariz. Com'l.	14	14	14
121	Calu. & Ariz.	69¼	68½	69
5	Calu. & Hec.	460	459	460
61	Centennial	14	13½	14
120	Cop. Range.	48½	48	48½
150	Daly-West.	2	2	2
40	Davis-Daly.	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Hancock	7	7	7
100	Indiana	50c	50c	50c
10	Island Creek	63	63	63
1	Do pf	80	80	80
35	Isle Royale.	27	26¼	26¼
5	Kerr Lake.	5½	5½	5½
200	La Salle	3	3	3
100	Mayfl.-O. C.	3¼	3	3
40	Mohawk	58	58	58
225	New Idria	14	14	14
40	North Butte.	15	14¾	15
15	Old Domin.	43¼	43	43
10	Pond Creek.	18¼	18¼	18¼
35	Quincy	69½	69½	69½
170	Shannon	4⅝	4¼	4½
500	South Utah.	18c	18c	18c
50	St.Mary's Ld.	52	52	52
225	Trinity	3	3¼	3¼
210	U. S. Smelter	43½	43½	43½
15	Do pf	44	44	44
75	Utah Con	10	10	10
625	Utah Metals	2⅛	2	2⅛
10	Utah Copper	83¼	83¼	83¼

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Bos. & Alb.	132	132	132
281	Bos. Elev	72½	71⅞	72½
31	Bos. & Low.	83⅝	83	83
275	Bos. & Me.	35½	34½	34⅝
12	Do pf	40	40	40
5	Bos. & W.pf.	25	25	25
5	C. J. S. Y.pf.	83½	83½	83½
20	Fitchb'g pf.	63	63	63
25	Mass.Elec.pf.	18	18	18
710	New Haven.	40	38⅝	38⅝
1	West End	50	50	50
13	Do pf	56	56	56

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Agr.Ch.	93	92¾	93
63	Do pf	94¾	94¼	94¾
73	Amoskeag	76	76	76
25	Am. Sugar.	112¼	111¼	112¼
30	Do pf	110⅝	110	110⅝
108	Am. T. & T.	97	96½	96½
10	Am. Woolen.	60	60	60
57	Do pf	95	94⅝	95
10	A., G.& W.I.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Do pf	64	64	64
1,170	Booth Fish.	27⅜	26⅜	27
2,055	Century Steel	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
10	Eastern SS.	8	8	8
12	Edison	140	139	140
1,535	Fairbanks	43	42¼	42½
16	Gen. Elec.	147¼	147¼	147¼
50	Int.Cem't pf.	18	18	18
120	Island Oil	4	4	4
30	Loew's The.	9	9	9
3	Mass. Gas	86	86	86
20	Do pf	65	65	65
10	Merg'thaler.	113	113	113
82	N. E. Tel.	85	85	85
8	Pullman	114	114	114
100	Punta Sugar	34½	34⅝	34½
263	Swift	106⅜	106	106
6	Do war'ts.	105½	105½	105½
15	United Drug.	72	72	72
585	United Fruit.	128½	128	128½
317	United Shoe.	41	40	40¼
1,900	U. S. Steel.	109	107	107¼
10	Do pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
270	Ventura Oil.	7¾	7⅛	7¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	76	76	76
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	86½	86½	86½
2,500	Swift 5s	93	93	93
$2,000	Lib. 3½s	99.44	99.34	99.34
27,000	Do cv. 4s.	94.20	94.04	94.10
1,500	Do 4s	94.10	93.84	93.84
14,000	Do 4¼s	96.04	95.74	95.74

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Am. Ship.	128	127	127
420	Booth Fish.	27½	27⅛	27⅛
10	Do pf.	84	84	84
10	Cudahy	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
12	Com. Edison.	100	100	100
10	Deere pf	94	94	94
55	Dia. Match.	105½	105	105
10	Lindsay Lt.	18½	18½	18½
10	People's Gas	44	44	44
307	Sears, Roeb.	143¼	140	142
35	Stew. Warn.	59	59	59
905	Swift & Co.	106½	106½	106½
945	Un. Carbide.	58⅛	57¼	57¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. C. & C. 5s.	57	57	57
200	Com. Ed. 5s	90	90	90
$4,000	Swift 1st 5s	92	92	92

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
31	Alliance Ins.	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Allis-Chalm.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
25	Baldwin	91½	91½	91½
7	Brill	25	25	25
180	Elec. Stor.	55	54½	54½
500	Gen. Alphalt	34½	34½	34½
2,660	L. Sup. Cp.	21⅝	21	21
10	Lehigh Val.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
139	Pennsylvania	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
5	Penn. Salt.	84½	84	84
15	Phila. Co.pf.	34	34	34
295	Phila. Elec.	24½	24½	24½
280	P. R. T.	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
363	Phil.N.B.war	95	87	90
10	Reading	89⅝	89	89
200	Union Trac.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
134	U. Gas Imp.	65	65	65
2,705	U. S. Steel.	108⅜	107	107⅜
25	Westm. Coal	73	73	73
50	York Ry. pf.	31½	31½	31½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,450	Lib. 3½s.	99.60	99.20	99.60
1,750	Do 2d 4s.	94.10	93.60	94.10
2,000	Do 1st 4s.	94.20	94.20	94.20
2,000	Do 3d 4¼s.	96	95.70	96
$2,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2,000	P.,W. & B.4s	95	95	95
2,000	Sp.-Am.I. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	So. Ry.1st 5s	90	90	90

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
190	Cities Service	207	205½	206	207
225	Cities Service pf	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	73
Am. Gas & Electric	80½	83
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	36	39
Am. Light & Traction	184	187
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	95
Am. Power & Light	40	45
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	69
Am. Public Utilities	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11½	13
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & L. pf.	85	90
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	68	73
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lt.	21	23
Com. Pow., Ry.& Lt.pf.	44	46
Conn. Power pf.	78	83
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	91½	93
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	58	64
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Miss. River Power	14	17
Miss. River Power pf.	42½	50
Northern Ohio Electric	15	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	55	65
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56
Northern States Power	40	43
North. States Power pf.	80	83
Northern Texas Electric	52	57
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	35	37
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80½	82
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	42	46
Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	59	61
Southern Cal. Edison	78	80
Southern Cal. Edison pf.	96	98
Standard Gas & Elec.	4	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	25
Tampa Electric	..	103½
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	3	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14½	16
United Light & Rys.	29½	31
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	62	63
Wash. I. W. L. & P.pf.	81½	84
Western Power	13	14½
Western Power pf.	50	52
West. Church & Kerr	60	66
West. Church & K. pf.	76	80
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	98½
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32	67	70
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	90¼
Cities Service deb. 7s.	101	102
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	88½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	86½
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90
Gt. West. Pow, 5s, '46.	78½	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	87	90
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P.6s	98½	99½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	79	84
Omaha & C. B. 5s, 1928	80	85
Puget Sd. Tr., L.&P.6s	100	..
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96½	97
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95
Utah Securities 6s	85½	87
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf	65	69	65
American Brass	220	224	220
Atlas Powder	173	177	173
Do pf	90½	92	90½
Babcock & Wilcox	111½	113	111½
Bliss	350	425	350
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	62	65	62
Du Pont	275	280	275
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	240	245	240
Do pf	112	114	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond	120	124	120
Penn. Seab. S. Cp.	55	56	55
Scovill Mfg	450	470	450
Thomas Iron Co.	25	35	25
Winchester Arms	700	825	700
Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Net declines from a fraction to more than a point were registered at the close of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices were about the lowest for the day. The market was reactionary throughout the session, excepting at the opening, when overnight buying orders caused a general advance, only to be followed by an extensive profit-taking movement. In the general decline not only were initial gains eliminated, but losses were recorded.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Alaska Jun.	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Allis-Chalm.	34¼	34¼	34¼
150	Am. Can.	48⅛	47½	47½
20	Am. C. & F.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
10	Am. Cot. Oil	41½	41½	41½
40	Am. H. & L.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
70	Do pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
10	Am. Linseed	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
70	Am. Loco.	68¼	67½	67½
190	Am. S. & R.	80	79	79¼
540	Am. Su. Tob.	128¾	125	127½
10	Am. Sugar.	111¼	111¼	111¼
440	Anac. Cop.	67⅝	67	67¼
10	A.,T.& S.F.	85½	85½	85½
10	A.,G.& W.I.	105¼	105¼	105¼
2,990	Bald. Loco.	92⅛	90⅝	90⅞
10	Balt. & Ohio	55¼	55¼	55¼
1,040	Beth. St'l B.	84⅝	83¼	83½
20	B'klyn R. T.	39¼	39¼	39¼
10	Butte & Sup.	30¾	30¾	30¾
20	Cent.Leather	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
30	C.,M.& St.P.	42¼	42	42
10	Chino Copper	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
190	Col. F. & I.	48	47¼	47⅝
150	Corn Prod.	46¼	44⅞	45
650	Crucible St'l	68¼	66⅝	66⅝
200	CubaCaneSu.	31⅛	31	31
50	Dist. Secur.	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝
40	Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
110	Do 1st pf.	32½	32½	32½
50	Gen. Motors.	154⅝	154	154
30	Gt. Nor. Pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
130	Inspir. Cop.	54¼	53¼	53⅝
150	Int. Mer. M.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
730	Do pf.	100¼	98½	98⅞
20	Int. Nickel.	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
30	Int. Paper.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
10	Kan. Cy. So.	18½	18½	18½
190	Kenne. Cop.	34¼	33⅝	34¼
10	Lehigh Val.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
30	Max. Motor 2d pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
720	Mex. Petrol.	101⅝	100¼	100⅝
10	Miami Cop.	30	30	30
150	Midvale Steel	53	51⅞	52
30	Mo. Pacific.	24	23⅞	24
60	Nat. Conduit	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
80	N. Y. Cent.	72⅜	72¼	72⅜
300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39⅝	38½	39½
60	Ohio C. Gas.	39⅝	39	39¼
20	Pennsylvania	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
100	Ry.St'l Spgs.	62⅛	61½	61½
20	Ray Copper.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1,040	Reading	90	88⅝	89
360	Rep. I. & S.	93⅛	92	92
100	Sinclair Oil.	32⅜	32¼	32¼
40	South. Pac.	84	83⅝	83⅝
20	South. Ry.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Studebaker.	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
40	Tenn. Cop.	20⅝	20	20⅛
350	Tob. Prod.	67⅝	65⅝	67
20	Third Ave.	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
20	Union Pac.	122⅝	121½	121½
80	Un. Cig. St.	102	101⅝	101⅝
160	U. S. Ind. A.	127	125¼	125¼
120	U. S. Rubber	63¼	62	62
28,550	U. S. Steel.	109	107	107⅝
20	Utah Copper	83	83	83
120	Westing. El.	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞
879	Willys-Over.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜

*LIBERTY BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,350	Liberty 3½s.	99.92	99.90	99.90
1,850	Do 1st 4s.	94.98	94.54	94.98
3,310	Do 2d 4s.	94.92	94.74	94.82
950	Do 1st 4¼s.	95.00	94.72	95.00
600	Do 2d 4¼s.	94.92	94.92	94.92
1,700	Do 3d 4¼s.	96.78	96.74	96.74

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Exp.	12⅛	11½	11⅝
500	‡Burns Bros. Ice	31	30	30
500	Chev. Motor.	135	132½	132½
900	‡Cuprite Sul.	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡East. Vend.	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1,800	‡Gen. Asph.	34⅛	33	33
350	Grape-Ola	¾	¾	¾
275	Do pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	‡Lima Loco.	46¼	45½	46¼
200	N. A. P. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	N. Y. Trans.	19	18½	19
300	‡Pa. C. & C.	32	32	32
1,000	Submar. Bt., v. t. ctfs.	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
1,800	‡Thiogen	6	5½	5⅝
2,100	‡U.S.L.& H.	2⅛	2	2
2,500	‡Un. Motors.	32½	32¼	32⅜
3,800	U. S. S'ship.	6	5⅞	6
1,500	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	10⅝	10⅛	10¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18,500	‡Ang.-Am.Oil	18	12½	13
5	‡Ohio Oil	323	323	323
7,000	‡Pierce Oil.	17⅜	17	17⅛
10	‡St.O.of N.J.	528	528	528
45	‡St.O.of N.Y.	277	275	277

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	†‡Am.Ven.O.	17	16	17
5,000	†‡Appa. Oil.	8	8	8
5,000	‡Barn.O.& G.	⅝	¼	5/16
500	‡Cos. & Co.	6½	6½	6½
1,600	‡Crystal Oil, (a pros.)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1,000	‡Drillers Oil	3/16	3/16	3/16
2,800	†‡Esmer. Oil	6	5	6
300	‡Federal Oil	2½	2½	2½
1,100	‡Glenrock Oil	4½	4⅜	4½
900	‡Houston Oil	78	76¼	76½
5,500	‡Imp.Con.O.	⅝	11/16	⅝
300	‡Inter. Pet.	14¼	14⅛	14¼
2,000	‡Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
600	‡Kinney Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Merritt Oil.	26¼	25¾	26
2,000	Met. Petrol.	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
100	‡Mid.-C.C.O. & U. Cp.	7¼	7¼	7¼
3,000	†‡Midw. Oil.	106	103	104
800	‡M. Wells P.	2¾	2¼	2½
30,000	†‡N. W. Oil.	73	67	68
2,500	†‡Okla. Oil.	2	1½	2
1,200	Okla. P. & R.	7½	7⅜	7½
6,500	Okmul.P.&R.	4⅛	3⅞	4
540	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil.	5⅛	5	5⅛
4,000	Pa. Gasoline	⅜	¼	¼
3,800	‡Pa. P. & R.	9/16	½	9/16
2,000	†‡Picardy Oil	25	24	25
500	‡R.R.O.& G.	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	‡Rice Oil	20	17	19
1,500	Seq. O. & R.	11/16	⅝	11/16
300	‡Sincl. Gulf.	20	19½	20
900	‡Stanton Oil	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16
1,000	†‡Tex.O.& R.	70	65	70
5,000	†‡Tux. S. O.	2⅛	2	2
900	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	3⅛	3	3⅛
800	Way.O.& G.	3¼	3⅛	3¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	†‡Am. Mines	40	34	50
900	‡Am. T. & T.	½	7/16	7/16
3,500	†‡Atlanta	3½	3	3½
3,400	Big L. Cop.	1 3/16	1 1/16	1 3/16
1,200	†Bost. & M.	55	53	54
3,300	†‡Caledonia,	47	45	46
3,600	‡Cal. & Jer.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
500	Can. Copper	1 13/16	1 13/16	1 13/16
1,000	†Cashboy	5½	5½	5½
2,400	‡Cerb. Sil. M. & M.	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
100	‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2
600	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1 13/16	1 13/16
200	‡Copper Val.	⅞	¾	⅞
500	Cress. C. G.	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1,000	‡Denbigh M.	2 1/16	2	2 1/16
700	Dundee-Ariz. Cop.,(a pr.)	¾	11/16	11/16
6,500	‡Emma Cop.	19	17	19
1,500	‡EurekaCroe.	2	1 15/16	2
1,000	†Goldf. Con.	20	20	20
1,000	†‡Goldf. Mer.	3	3	3
3,600	†‡Hattie G. M., (a pr.).	45	43	44
625	Hecla Min.	4 3/16	4 1/16	4⅛
13,500	†‡Hyp.M.&M.	31½	29	31
9,000	†‡Int. Mines.	10	9	10
3,500	†‡Jim Butler	59	57	58
2,000	†‡Kewanas	4	4	4
3,500	†‡Lib.S.,(ap.)	60	58	58
260,500	†‡L. Star C.	20	10	18½
1,000	Louisi. Con.	½	½	½
200	Mason Val.	4¾	4¼	4¼
6,000	‡Mon. Chief.	7	7	7
3,000	†‡Moth. Lode	37	37	37
18,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	2	1½	2
3,000	†‡N. Z. & L.	17	16	17
4,500	‡Ohio Copper	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
7,200	‡Onon. Mines	5⅝	5⅜	5½
7,000	‡Pac. Tung.	1 13/16	1⅞	1 13/16
1,000	†Rex C. M.	8½	8½	8½
300	‡Ray H. M.	4⅛	4	4⅛
300	‡Red War.M.	½	7/16	½
10,500	†‡Roch. Com.	43	41	43
600	Senorita Cop.	½	½	½
3,800	‡Sil. Fis. Sil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,300	†‡Silver Pick.	3½	3	3½
100	Std.Sil.-Lead	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	Stewart	17	16	17
500	†‡Success	11	11	11
400	‡Super. Cop., (a pros.)	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,750	Tono. Ext	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
1,000	†‡Troy-Ariz.	12	12	12
10	Unity Gold.	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,000	†‡U.S.L.& Z., (a pros.)	28	27	28
2,500	†‡Wd.M.& M.	12	11	12
1,200	†W.End Con.	1 1/16	1 1/32	1 1/32
3,200	White Caps.	32	30	31
2,000	†White Caps Ext., (pros.)	5	5	5

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	‡Am.T.& T. 1-year 6s.	99½	99½	99½
25,000	‡Am. T.& T. 6s, w. i.	94¼	94	94¼
35,000	‡Beth. Stl. 5s 2-yr. notes	99¾	99⅝	99¾
30,000	‡ Do'20,w.i.	94¼	94	94¼
20,000	‡ Do'21,w.i.	98⅜	98⅛	98¼
25,000	‡ Do'22,w.i.	97¼	97	97⅛
150,000	‡ Do'23,w.i.	97	96⅝	96⅞
10,000	‡B'klyn.R.T. new 7s	96	95¼	96
$2,000	‡Can.Pacific 6s, 1924	97	97	97
5,000	‡Con. Ariz. Smelt. 5s.	50	50	50
5,000	‡Gen.El.6s2-yr.nts.,'19.	100	99⅞	100
135,000	‡Rus. Govt. 5½s	55½	48	55
135,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	55	50	55
30,000	‡Union Pac. 6s, w. i.	99	98¾	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—July 16 350 shares Curtiss Aeroplane sold at 39½@39¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Air. Reduc'n.	67	73	67	73
Am.-Br. Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Do pf.	22	30	22	30
Am. Writ. P.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Atl. Fruit	14½	15½	14½	15½
Brit. - Amer. Tob., coupon.	16½	17	16½	17
Do, regist'd	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16½
Carwen Steel.	7½	9	7½	9
Carbon Steel.	111	115	111	115
Charcoal Iron	8	8½	8	8½
Do pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Cramp Ship.	81	84	81	84
Cuprite Esmeralda	¾	1	¾	1
Curtiss Aero.	39	39½	39	39½
Do pf.	65	80	65	80
Emer. Phono.	1½	2	1½	2
Free. Texas.	30	31	30	31
Gen. Asph.pf.	70	72	70	72
K.,T.& R.pf.	18	21	18	21
Key. T. & R.	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Kirby Lumber	16	17	..	..
Do pf.	58	62	..	..
Lake.Tor.Boat	4	4½	4	4½
LakeTor.B.pf.	4	5	4	5
L. Val. C. S.	82	85	82	85
Man. Transit.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜

INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Mitch. Motors	32	36	32	36
N. Y. Ship.	39	41	39	41
Pa. Seab. St.	52½	55	52½	55
Poc. Logan C.	3	3¼	3	3¼
P'lsen Wire.	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Stand. Motors	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
St.L.,R.M.&P.	35	..	35	..
Steel Alloys.	5¼	6	5¼	6
Strom. Carb.	23	27	23	27
U.S.L.& H.pf.	2½	3	2½	3
Un. Profit S.	1/16	⅛	1/16	⅛
U. S. Aero.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Wright-M. pf.	62	65	62	65

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Allen Oil	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cos. & Co. pf.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Elk BasinPet.	5⅞	6½	5⅞	6½
Hanover Oil.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Okla. Oil pf.	3½	4½	3½	4½
Roy. D. rcts.	18	19	18	19
Sapulpa Oil.	8	8½	8	8½
United West.	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅜	1 1/16

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Amina	38	40	38	40
Bradshaw	¼	½	¼	½
Con. H'stead.	¼	1/16	¼	1/16

BOND.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s, 1924	84	86	84	86

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12¼	13	12⅞
Atlantic Refining	975	995	975
Borne-Scrymser	445	465	445
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	93	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	330	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	435	450	440
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	190
Galena Signal Oil	126	130	124
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	140	125
Illinois Pipe Line	163	167	164
Indiana Pipe Line	92	*95	94
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14	14¼	13¾
National Transit	13	14	13
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200
Northern Pipe L.	104	108	104
Ohio Oil	321	325	320
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	32	35	32
Prairie Oil & Gas.	510	520	508
Prairie Pipe Line	260	264	260
Solar Refining	310	320	310
Southern Pipe L.	180	183	180
South. Penn. Oil	265	270	265
S. W. Penn	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	218	223	220
Stand. Oil of Ind.	615	625	610
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	470	450
Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	535	527
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	275	279	275
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	400	410	400
Swan & Finch	93	97	93
Union Tank	98	100	98
Vacuum Oil	340	345	335
Washington Oil	30	34	30

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar.	97	100	97
Do pf	85	90	85
Conley Foil	190	210	190
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160
MacA. & F. pf.	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco.	130	140	130
R. J. Reynolds, A.	230	260	230
Do B, common	205	225	205
Do pf	100	102	100

10% TAX ON INCOMES IS UNDER DISCUSSION

House Committee Also Considers Advisability of 15% Levy on Corporations.

ASSUME LIQUOR WILL STAY

Members Predict Food Bill Will Be Vetoed if the Prohibition Rider Is Attached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The imposition of normal income and corporation taxes as high as 10 and 15 per cent. were discussed seriously today by the Ways and Means Committee, which, according to prominent members, finds itself very much puzzled as to whether business security will permit the levying of $6,000,000,000 taxes on war profits and incomes.

The belief in Congressional circles, which existed weeks ago, that there would be no great increase in excess profits and incomes in 1918 over 1917, is now becoming very strong. While the Treasury Department has not yet been able to furnish definite figures on these two matters, information given different members by officials in the department has convinced some of them that not more than $5,000,000,000 can be raised from the taxes on excess profits and incomes, even though the committee should adopt the English war profits tax and make the rate 80 per cent.

There is every desire on the part of the Democratic and Republican members of the committee to get the bulk of the $8,000,000,000 from business and individuals who have benefited by increased production and profits during the war period. If the returns from the Treasury Department justify it the total tax levy on these two sources of taxables will be $6,000,000,000. If this amount cannot be raised without injuring business and crippling capital the committee will be forced to resort to extreme luxury taxes.

Income Tax Suggestions.

In an informal discussion of the income tax today it was suggested that the normal income tax, now 4 per cent., should not be lower than 10 per cent., while the normal corporation tax, now 6 per cent., may go as high as 15 per cent. Some of the more radical members of the committee want the normal individual and corporation tax fixed as high as 15 per cent. Indications, however, are that the committee will compromise and fix the normal individual and corporation income tax at 12 per cent. In the case of unearned incomes the normal tax will be made one-third higher than the normal tax on earned incomes.

While the committee progressed little today, devoting itself to discussing the normal and surtax on incomes, it was made very evident that this tax would be fixed as high as possible.

The greatest burden will be placed on those who pay over $100,000 a year in income taxes. The rates on incomes over $10,000 a year will be increased materially, and it is believed that on the very large incomes the surtax rate will be as high as 85 or 90 per cent.

The committee is plainly worried about the delay of the Treasury Department in furnishing accurate figures on excess profits and incomes for 1917. Without these figures nothing definite can be done in the way of perfecting a bill. All that has been given the committee is far from encouraging.

It became known today that the committee intended to proceed on the assumption that laws regulating the liquor traffic would not be changed in the next fiscal year. The taxes on wine, beer, and whisky will be doubled by the committee, and it is estimated that from this source at least $900,000,000 will be obtained. Democratic members of the Committee are advising this course, arguing that although there is a possibility that the nation will be dry in January, 1919, the Ways and Means Committee can do nothing but proceed to impose internal revenue taxes.

Predict Prohibition Veto.

One member of the committee said tonight that the revenue bill, with its high taxes on alcoholic beverages, would be put through the House before the Senate could act finally on the prohibition rider to the pending Food Stimulation bill. Friends of the President in the Ways and Means Committee are confident he will veto the Food Stimulation bill if the prohibition rider is attached, because of the necessity to get revenue from all available sources.

"It may be necessary not only to double the tax on alcoholic beverages," said Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, a member of the committee, "but we may be forced to place a tax on cotton and cotton manufactured goods."

It developed that the committee was receiving all sorts of suggestions from its members while waiting for reports on profits from the Treasury Department. One suggestion was made that there should be a tax of 1 per cent. on gross retail and wholesale sales, which would bring about a billion dollars of revenue. Suggestions as to luxury taxes, much more radical than the recommendations of the Treasury Department, were heard today.

Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had impressed his colleagues with the desirability of secrecy as to what the committee contemplates in the several steps in framing the bill. A resolution to the effect that the Chairman should give out all the information was adopted, but several members of the committee declined to be bound by it.

After the committee had been in session more than five hours today, Mr. Kitchin burst forth from his committee room and said to the waiting newspaper men:

"Much discussing and mostly cussing all day."

That was the way he explained what the committee had done, and after imparting this information he returned to the secrecy of his office.

SHIPYARDS SAFER THAN FACTORIES

Statistics of Accidents in May Disprove German Stories of Many Fatalities.

WORLD RECORD FOR SAFETY

Men Trained in Avoidance of Accidents and in Relieving Their Fellows from Danger.

In the attempt to stem the growing output of ships which are to carry men and munitions to Europe statements have been circulated to the effect that more men are being killed and injured in the construction of ships than in the trenches in France. As was reported, on Wednesday, these allegations have been officially denied by the Shipping Board, and the case of the Hog Island yard was cited. Here the accident rate in May was only six in a thousand men, compared with the pre-war average of 21 8-10 reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This is not exceptional but represents the general condition, said a high official of the Submarine Boat Corporation which has its yards on Newark Bay. He referred to a letter addressed to the workmen in the plant by Hugh B. Byrne, Chief Safety Engineer, and printed in the July 13 number of Speed-Up, the official weekly publication of the Corporation. In the letter Mr. Byrne congratulates the workmen on holding the world's record for safety.

"It is a splendid record when you pause to think of the fact that four of the finest ships have been launched without a fatal accident. It goes to show that the men have worked with the word caution firmly fixed in their minds. It is something to be proud of, and I hope the workers will continue with the good work of watching out for the other fellow's safety as well as their own."

The Chief Engineer continues with a number of cautions such as have been an important part of the campaign for safety. For instance, "don't kick or drive a plank from its bearings; the result may mean a broken record and a serious injury to the fellow below."

To make the campaign effective there has been established a Departmental Safety Committee, made up of men from the shops. The committee meets regularly and acts upon suggestions made by the men. In this way the shipyards been made safer than the ordinary factory.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16-22 William Street, New York

Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street

LONDON

16 Pall Mall, East, S. W. 1, 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS — 41 Boulevard Haussmann

BORDEAUX — 8 Cours du Chapeau Rouge

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys in New York, London and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

NEW ISSUE

$10,000,000
THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY
Five-Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Notes

Dated July 15, 1918 — **Due July 15, 1923**

Callable either as a whole or in part for sinking fund at 101 and accrued interest.
Interest payable without deduction for any Federal Income Tax, now or hereafter deductible at the source, not in excess of 2%.

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon Completion of Present Financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1946	$12,000,000	$8,747,300
7% Sinking Fund Notes, due July 15, 1923, (this issue),	10,000,000	10,000,000
6% Preferred Stock,	2,000,000	2,000,000
7% Preferred Stock,	6,550,500	6,550,500
Common Stock,	11,449,500	11,449,500

The Cudahy Packing Company, originally organized in 1887, is one of the largest packing house concerns in the country, having plants in South Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Wichita, Memphis, East Chicago, Ind., Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles, and distributing branch houses in 97 of the principal cities of the United States. The business has been successfully and profitably operated for 30 years.

While any of these Notes are outstanding the Company will not issue, guarantee or endorse any other bonds, debentures, long-time notes or similar securities, except for the acquisition of additional property and except "purchase money" obligations.

The Company agrees to maintain net quick assets equal to at least 200 per cent. of these Notes outstanding, and further agrees that during the life of these Notes its total quick assets shall always be at least 1½ times its total current liabilities,—all as carefully defined in the Trust Agreement.

"Net quick assets" (working capital) **are more than $31,300,000, or more than 3 times the amount of these 5-year Notes.**

"Fixed assets" (real estate, plants and equipment) **are valued at more than $13,900,000 on an ultra-conservative basis, making total net assets (after deducting all liabilities except funded debt) more than $45,000,000 or 2.4 times the $18,747,300 total funded debt including this issue. These assets do not include any valuation for patents, brands, trade marks or good will.**

Net profits before deducting interest charges for the fiscal year ended October 27, 1917, were $5,979,753, or 3.8 times the $1,549,223 interest charges for that year. This is after deducting a reserve of $1,090,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, and $766,000 for depreciation.

Average net profits as above stated for last three fiscal years were 3.3 times all interest charges.

Indicated net profits for current fiscal year equal those of 1917.

Annual sinking fund of 15% of the total Notes issued (first payment on or before July 15, 1919) will retire at least $1,500,000 of these Notes in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, thus paying off at least $6,000,000 or 60% of the entire issue, before maturity.

Regular dividends on the preferred stocks and 7% per annum on the common stock are now being paid.

The business has shown steady growth:

Gross Sales,	1913,	104,408,789
	1914,	109,121,449
	1915,	116,162,156
	1916,	133,960,986
	1917,	184,811,000

WE RECOMMEND THESE NOTES FOR INVESTMENT

Price 98 and accrued interest, yielding about 7½%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO — **THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY**

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK — **THE MERCHANTS LOAN & TRUST CO**

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-953."

POLICE AND FIREMEN GET PAY INCREASE

Board of Estimate Votes Advance of $100 to $150 a Year to Lower Grades.

VETERANS NOT INCLUDED

First Grade Men at $1,500 a Year Must Wait Until City Budget Is Made.

Members of the Police and Fire Departments, occupying the lower grades in the services at pay less than $1,500 a year, received increases of $100 to $150 by unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate yesterday, but the first grade in both departments, comprising men in the service four years or more and made up mostly of married men with families, received no increase.

Those benefited by the increase are a minority of the force, and the question of increasing the pay of first-class patrolmen and firemen from $1,500 to $1,650 a year probably will be taken up when the city budget is made up in October. The vote for the increase was unanimous.

The increases will become operative on Aug. 1, after action on them has been taken by the Board of Aldermen, and it is expected that the Aldermen will approve the increases with little discussion. The increases were voted for the men of lower grades on the ground that the cost of living made it imperative that they receive more money, and because the present scale has been an insufficient inducement for the best men to stay in the service. It was considered that action on the pay of the first-grade men might be postponed safely until October. The wage increases granted yesterday were as follows:

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
First grade	$1,500	$1,500
Second grade	1,400	1,500
Third grade	1,300	1,450
Fourth grade	1,200	1,350
Fifth grade	1,050	1,200
Matrons	1,200	1,350

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
First grade	$1,500	$1,500
Second grade	1,250	1,400
Third grade	1,050	1,200
Fourth grade	1,050	1,200

If increases in pay are granted to the first-grade men when the budget is made up they will not begin to draw the higher rate until after Jan. 1. Recommendations for increases in the pay of men in executive positions in the Police Department were not acted upon yesterday.

The plan of Eli Joseph, a special Deputy Fire Commissioner, to increase the wages of firemen and policemen by contributions from men of means interested in maintaining the efficiency of the two departments was discussed by firemen yesterday, but their authorized representatives said that the firemen would be unwilling to accept pay from such a fund. Mr. Joseph said that several wealthy men had congratulated him upon his suggestion and had offered to subscribe to a fund. A formal offer to increase the incomes of first-grade patrolmen and firemen through such a fund may be made.

It was said that a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen would be called for July 26 to consider the pay increases, but, inasmuch as that body has already recorded its favor of the plan, its approval probably will be made without debate.

CHEMICAL CO. RECEIVERS.

Ex-Gov. Fielder and Newman Erb Named for British-American.

Ex-Governor James J. Fielder of Jersey City and Newman Erb, 42 Broadway, New York, were appointed receivers yesterday for the British-American Chemical Company, Inc., a concern with an office at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, this city, and a plant at Ridgefield Park, Bergen County, N. J.

Judge Haight in the United States District Court at Trenton took this action on complaint of E. W. Stephenson of Ridgefield Park, a creditor of the concern, who contended that the firm was insolvent, and that other actions were pending against the company to recover money for goods sold and delivered. The petitioner also expressed the fear that the property at Ridgefield Park would be seized by the Sheriff and a sale forced.

The British-American Chemical Company, Inc., was formed somewhat more than a year ago, with an authorized capital stock of $750,000, of which $150,000 was preferred, $100,000 second preferred, and $500,000 common stock. The company started with a small plant at College Point, L. I., for the production of pharmaceutical preparations of a character formerly obtainable only in Germany. This plant was destroyed by fire last year. A reorganization followed and a new site chosen for the activities of the company at Ridgefield. It was stated yesterday that the new plant was 90 per cent. completed, but that the abnormal jump in prices of materials and labor greatly exceeded the estimated cost of construction, and was responsible for the company's embarrassment.

Receiver Erb said it had not been established from the company's books what the liabilities were. A statement covering this phase will probably be made next week. "The company needs a moratorium, that's all," was the way a man conversant with the concern's affairs put it. This man also denied that the company was insolvent, as alleged by Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Erb said the court authorized the receivers to complete the Ridgefield plant and continue the business. C. W. Embrey of this city is President of the company. The stock was not widely distributed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Forecast:
N. C.—Showers and warmer Sat., fair Sun.
S. C.—Showers Sat., fair and warmer Sun.
Ga.—Showers and warmer Sat., fair Sun.
Fla.—Thundershowers Sat. and Sun.
Ala.—Fair and warmer Sat., fair Sun.
Miss., Tenn., Ky., Ind., Mich., and Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.
La.—Fair and warmer Sat., fair Sun.
Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.
Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat., fair Sun.
Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Alpha	.02	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.23
Andes	.05	Occidental	.51
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.11
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.03	Potosi	.53
Challenge Con.	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con Virginia	.29	Union Con.	.40
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.06	Mexican dollars	.77
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.		Florence	.10
Belmont	2.90	Gold. Cons.	.21
Cash Boy	.04	Gold. Merger	.02
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.59	Jumbo Exten.	.07
MacNamara	.30	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.16
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.05
North Star	.06	Union Amal.	.01
Rescue	.07	White Caps	.30
Tonopah Divide	1.47½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten.	1.70	Nevada Hills	.02
West End	1.05	Packard	.27
West Tonopah	.21	Rochester	.37
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.15
Atlanta	.02	United Eastern	3.00
Booth	.02		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Cresson	4⅜	4½	Isabella	4	4¼
Dr. J'pot	3½	5	McKinney	5⅛	6½
Elkton	3⅞	4¼	Portland	82	90
El Paso	12	25	Un. Gold M.	12½	14
Golden Cyc.	164	166	Vindicator	35	45
Granite	18	25	Rose N.	5	8

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93⅞, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78⅞.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.55½	1.50⅝	1.51¼	1.55¼	..
August	1.56½	1.51¼	1.52⅝	1.56⅛	..
September	1.56¾	1.51⅞	1.53¼	1.56⅛	1.65⅛

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 87½@88c; No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 white, 87½c; No. 4 white, 86@86½c; ordinary clipped, 86½@87⅜c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.75⅛	73⅞	74	75⅝	76⅛
August	.72⅛	70¼	70⅝	72⅜	..
September	.71	69⅛	69⅝	70½	59

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	26.15	26.15	26.15	26.20	20.25
September	26.30	26.20	26.22	26.22	20.50
Ribs—					
July	..	..	24.42	24.45	21.32
September	24.82	24.72	24.72	24.75	21.50
Pork—					
July	..	..	45.25	45.30	40.50
September	45.35	45.35	45.35	45.40	39.77

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.27	8.27
August	..	..	8.27	8.27
September	8.40	8.36	8.40	8.39
October	..	..	8.46	8.46
November	..	..	8.53	8.53
December	8.56	8.56	8.60	8.60

In the local market Rio 7s were quoted at 8⅝c and Santos 4s at 11⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,352 pkgs. The market was steadier for all grades of creamery, with fair trading. Renovated slightly stronger and ladles and packing stock are moving out promptly at somewhat firmer prices. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 45½@46¼c; extras, 92 score, 45@45¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43½@44¾c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 41½@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 38½@39½c; lower grades, 35@37½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@37½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33½c; lower grades, 30@33c.

EGGS.—19,758 cases. The market continues generally quiet, and for the great bulk of the supply the demand is dull and unsatisfactory. There has been considerable accumulation in first hands and values are generally weak and in buyers' favor, excepting on the very highest qualities and the better grades of underpriced eggs, obtainable below about 40c. Nearby white eggs very dull and with heavy accumulations there is increasing pressure to force sales. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46c; regular packed extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed firsts, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 37@40c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice dry, 34@35c; under grades, 28@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to prime, 44@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 43@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@46c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $928,200, were chartered today. They include:

Frederic Henjes, Jr., Manhattan, storage, wharfage and commission business, $100,000; F. J. Maxcy, A. Messing, F. Henjes, Jr., 292 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Henjes Trucking Co., Manhattan, $15,000; A. Messing, R. J. Ritterbush, F. Henjes, Jr., 292 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Eastern Higrade Leggings Co., Manhattan; J. Elwofsky, J. Raefsky, J. M. Howard, 163 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Union Dye and Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Armstrong, C. W. Holloway, H. H. Pierce, 49 Wall St.

Wills Knitting Mills, Manhattan, $10,000; L. and M. Jacobson, S. E. Schuhart, 10 East 108th St.

The Manufacturers and Traders' Storage Warehouse and Trucking Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; M., B., and J. Ullman, Buffalo.

Transco Corp., Manhattan, trucking and stevedore business, $12,000; J. R. Chisholm, G. E. Parks, C. F. Goold, 50 Broad St.

Goldberg Bros. & Moisoff, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $15,000; S. Moisoff, E. and J. Goldberg, 1,234 Boston Road, Bronx.

The Liberty Herring Co., Manhattan, $8,000; J. Green, B. Rosenberg, H. Farbstein, 370 Madison St.

Allied Rubber Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. C. and C. Zaun, L. M. Brent, 2,181 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

W. C. Blake, Elmhurst, apartment house and restaurant, $20,000; V. Marsh, M. H. and W. C. Blake, Elmhurst.

Claremont Restaurant, Manhattan, provisions, beverages, and tobacco, $20,000; H. and I. Maykels, D. F. Mayer, 362 Wadsworth Av.

Roblenz Optical Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. B. Woodhall, N. F. Reese, T. J. Fallon, 1,452 Broadway.

Rebhun, Workis & Co., Manhattan, grocery, $25,000; K. Rebhun, H. D. Workis, L. Hirsch, 169-171 Rivington St.

Harry R. Singer, Manhattan, motion pictures, $5,000; H. R. Singer, C. O. Hall, W. E. McDonnell, 132 Nassau St.

Kesda, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; H. W. Salisbury, C. H. Dunning, V. O. Kelly, 1,586 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

American Auto Repair and Welding Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; S. W. Kroll, L. I. and M. Grossfield, Jr., 116 Nassau St.

Liberty Auto Repair Co., Bronx, $5,000; W. F. and G. Brunssen, C. E. Kirchner, 1,964 Clinton Av.

Farber-Cogan Co., Brooklyn, women's wear, $5,000; M. Cohen, N. and A. Farber, 842 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Greenport Ship Co., Greenport, Suffolk Co., 5,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $550,000; G. J. Low, W. T. Thompson, W. A. Sweet, 45 Cedar St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Pansy Waist Co., Manhattan, stated capital to $150,000 and 1,860 shares preferred stock, $100 each, and 180 shares common stock, no par value.

Townsend Iron Works, Brooklyn, $25,000 to $100,000.

Knitwear Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $140,000.

Plaza Furniture Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

Newton Line Co., Homer, $60,000 to $120,000.

Staley Co., Inc., Manhattan, stated capital from $500 to $540,000.

Famestrand Navigation Corp., Manhattan, number of shares of common stock, no par value, from 100 to 5,406.

MERGER.

British American Metals Co., Manhattan, with Bamel Corp.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Packer-Ruben Co., Inc., Rochester, to Packer-Buttenberg Co., Inc.

REVOCATION.

Keystone Type Foundry, Pennsylvania.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Sagamore Holding Co., Bronx.
Exchange Dental Supply, Brooklyn.
Bellman Auto Co., Patchogue.
George Gregorius, Manhattan.
University of Art, Manhattan.
Harral Soap Co.
A. H. Traphagen Co., Waterloo.
Paper Buyers Association, Buffalo.
Cassels, Inc., Manhattan.
Louis Stecher, Inc., Brooklyn.
Buchalter-Friedman Co., Manhattan.
Stultz Bros. Co., Manhattan.
Kirschner Shoe Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 19.—Charters filed:

Yukon Fur Co., Newark, $125,000; Emanuel M. Singer, Edythe G. Singer, Leopold Singer, Newark.

Unique Novelty Corp., Newark, $50,000; Helen Jedell, Helen Kelly, David M. Litwin, Newark.

Newark Bearings Co., auto accessories, Newark, $50,000; Abbott L. Werner, Julia Werner, Saul Werner, Newark.

General Omnibus Co. of New Jersey, operate bus lines, Newark, $150,000; Bella Sukor, Orange; Aaron Marder, Samuel J. Kaufman, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 19.—Charters filed:

Multix Motors Companies, $1,000,000; Samuel C. Wood, A. D. Suess, Chicago; L. B. Phillips, Dover, Del.

New Standard Mfg. Co., lubrication devices of all kinds, $250,000; W. I. N. Lofland, George W. Morgan, Frank Johnson of Dover.

Drake Process, Inc., to acquire patent rights for the forms of producing patent made from pulp, $100,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Simplex Corp., $50,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancey of Wilmington.

Forest Park Roller Coaster Co., $10,000; E. B. Knowlton, H. D. Benson, W. Metkeff, all of New York.

Fearing Library Left to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—The library of Daniel Butler Fearing, who died recently at Newport, R. I., is to be presented to Harvard University under the terms of his will, it was announced toay. A collection of whaling implements, whaling prints, and whaling pictures is to be given to the Boston Marine Museum. Mr. Fearing was graduated from Harvard in 1882.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy chicken models. First floor, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses Saturday morning 9 to 12. J. & L., 16 East 33d St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are open for cheap serge dresses. Top floor, 6-8 East 27th.

ELASTIC Wanted.—White; width ⅛ to ⅝ inch; quantity no object; cash. Lepow & Sons, 122 West 27th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy a quantity of fine wool jersey suitable for high-class dresses; all shades. Schwartzreich & Goodman, 34 West 33d St.

LADIES' AND MEN'S WEAR Wanted.—Open for jobs for cash. Mazorra, 67 5th Av., New York City.

NAINSOOKS AND CAMBRICS wanted. U. S. Textile Co., Gram. 1387.

PEAU DE SOIES Wanted.—Black silk, quantity for cash, at price. Pansy, 145 West 30th.

POPLINS IN REINDEER Wanted.—Madison Square 9656.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black Whitmans 767. Madison Square 3149.

SERGE Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge dresses. Call with samples, 6th floor, 142 West 24th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on fur-trimmed snappy models. 1st floor, 15 West 26th.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—In all shades. Sprayregen & Marks, 158 West 29th.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Frost-glow and navy tricotine. Madison Square 9415.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open for large quantity for cash; all shades. Goetz & Ottinger, 1 East 33d.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. Farragut 3042, Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—In all shades. Joseph Schoen & Co., 35 West 35th.

WOOL JERSEYS wanted in all shades for cash. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTORS DRESSES. — Work from jobber on popular-priced silk dresses; can submit up-to-date style; have beautiful factory all set up. Call Madison Square 2639.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRACHAN. Thibet, Oxford, American heavy velours; all shades. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

BATHING CAPS AND DIVERS.—Great bargain. 272 Canal St.

BROADCLOTH.—Have 30 pieces assorted colors Beatrice broadcloth for sale. Greeley 2606.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CLOTH.—K. O. S. W., French and Ward; rose, copen, pearl gray and white. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 4152.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out; all sizes. Apply 6 West 22d St., fifth floor. Miller & Siegel.

COATS.—Plush, velours mixtures; latest styles; also Japs cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, Dresses, Waists, Skirts.—Latest styles; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—7,000 ladies', misses', and children's all wool Fall coats for immediate delivery at closing out prices. A. Cohen, 34 W. 27th.

COATS.—300 ladies' and juniors', to close out, at $3.75. M. Daniel Brown, 43 West 33d St. Knick. 967.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed; better kind for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

CORDUROYS.—Men's wear, khakis, moleskins, cotton worsteds, and cashmeres; off price. Franklin 733.

DRESSES.—1,000 fine cotton dresses at a price; also 5,000 silk and serges on the rack for immediate delivery. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 gingham dresses, up-to-minute style, at sacrifice. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin, serge, taffeta, crepe de chine, and cotton at a price; wonderful values. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, made of latest style, better make, to close out at a price. Bassen Jalewsky, 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silk, serge, and jersey to close out. Smolian Costume Co., 11 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job high-grade ladies' and misses' dresses, suits, coats, to close. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

DRESSES. — 1,500 lingerie nets, organdies, and embroidered white voile at slaughtering prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Closing out all our wash dresses at a great reduction. Ipp & Kwint, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES, waists, skirts, silks, taffetas, Georgettes, serges cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Exceptional styles in organdies, voiles, close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk, to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

MIDDIES AND MIDDY SUITS, surplus of season, to close out. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 30 West 21st St.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

PANAMA.—Quantity of 5933, 11433, 5889, 519; also wool panama; all leading shades; prices less than market terms to responsible party. Telephone Madison Square 8287.

SERGES.—Have to sell 7008 Gera Mill cloth. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th St. Farragut 2228.

SILVERTONES, duotores; close out H. & L.; also F. & H. Bolivia. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SILVERTONES.—All shades. Mad. Square 8930.

SUITS.—Peau de cygne and taffetas, all colors; prices reasonable. Queen Silk Mills, 115 West 25th. Farragut 3625.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

VELOURS.—Saxonia, brown, reindeer, taupe, and rose taupe, F. & H. broadcloth, all shades. Call Greeley 1607.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS AND PLUSHES of all kinds at lowest market prices. R. Smith & Co., Gramercy 1280.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cloth coats. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

Allied Industries.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—All classes of merchandise in jobs wanted by Western buyer; call with samples. Globe Export and Sales Agency, 71 West 23d, Room 1604.

Situations Wanted.

Young retired business man would like to make favorable connections in the textile or kindred lines. W 375 Times Downtown.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ......6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.......6 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

the strictly 'popular' grades. I have no doubt that wool jersey is making a very different showing in garments costing from $25 to $50 each at wholesale."

Wicker Furniture Is Popular.

Wicker furniture has been in good demand here this Spring and Summer, and sales have compared very favorably with past seasons. Merchants in Southern cities are already placing orders for quite liberal supplies for next Fall and Winter, and even further north there are indications that wicker furniture is not to be entirely neglected during the Winter months. Prices are higher than they were a year ago, and further advances are in prospect.

Fancy Glassware Is Wanted.

Fine glassware, particularly in special sets, is having an active sale here. Frappé glasses and grape juice and lemonade sets, together with small glass dishes for bon-bons and crackers to go with the sets, are quite generally in demand. Many of them are offered in tinted glass, and some combine several colors. In these one color is apparently laid over another, the two showing through a third shade and producing a beautiful effect. In some sets the glasses are round, but those of an octagonal shape seem to have the preference.

Refuses to Sell the Offenders.

"Under present conditions," said a prominent local cloak and suit manufacturer yesterday, "we are refusing to sell to retailers whose records on our books show very high percentages of returns during the last few years. Aside from the fact that we are in this way aiding the Government in its efforts to eliminate the waste of freight space involved in the return of goods, we cannot afford at this time to cut up materials in accordance with customers' specifications unless we are reasonably certain that they have placed their orders in good faith and that they intend to keep the merchandise when they get it."

Ostrich Sprays Coming Back.

Ostrich sprays are coming back as trimmings for women's hats. On draped turban effects, designed for wear by matrons, is used a single ply of uncurled ostrich about twelve inches long, with a small tip at the end. This trimming is seen both in light and dark shades. Novel pasted feather bands, hackle bands, and large clipped ostrich pompons are used in trimming many of the early Fall models. It is predicted that uncurled ostrich banding will also be popular for large hats for early Autumn wear.

Phonograph Needles Are Scarce.

With more phonographs in use than ever before, the demand in this country for needles to operate them is mounting rapidly. In the face of this demand, supplies were never more difficult to obtain than now, due to the inability of makers of these needles to get carbon steel in more than limited quantities. Japanese needles would be welcomed in this situation, in spite of their alleged inferiority to the domestic product, but because of shipping conditions even they are scarce. A keen demand for phonograph needles from this country has developed in South America, but manufacturers here are unable to take advantage of it under prevailing conditions.

Will Hold Waist Prices Down.

If there is any profiteering in women's waists, it is not the fault of the manufacturers who are included in the membership of the United Waist League of America, for they have expressed their intention of keeping prices down to a minimum during the present abnormal times. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the league following the receipt of a letter from Textile Administrator Scott of the War Industries Board outlining the action taken by the board in fixing prices on cotton goods and making known the desire of President Wilson that all manufacturers of ready-to-wear goods, as well as dealers in cotton fabrics, should so regulate their profits as to assure the consumer of the full benefit of the reductions made.

More Buyers Are Coming In.

The number of coat and suit buyers here after Fall merchandise has increased in the last few days, and business has consequently been considerably better. Summing up the season to date, one of the best-known local manufacturers said yesterday: "Business was very good in May and during the first two weeks of June, when the road men were out taking orders, and quite a few merchants were here making their early selections. The last two weeks of June were comparatively quiet, as the salesmen had returned from their trips, and the early buyers had returned to their home cities. Around the first of this month the second influx of buyers began. They have been coming in in steadily increasing numbers of late, and business is again being done on a scale which would indicate that the trade is going to have a very good season."

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

Reports to the effect that additional maximum prices on cotton goods would be named by the Government in the near future tended further to limit gray goods sales here yesterday. Some business was reported in 38½-inch 64-60s for October-December delivery on the basis of 83 cents a pound, but for the most part the little trading done was confined to the nearby months. There was no particular change in the situation as it affected sheetings, but another pretty fair day's business in sateens and other specialties was done at tentative prices.

Silks Lead Fall Dress Fabrics.

"Looking over the orders for Fall goods that we took during June and the first two weeks of July," said a manufacturer of popular-priced dresses yesterday, "we found that fully 50 per cent. of them were for silks; 33 per cent. were for serges, and the remaining 17 per cent. were for wool jerseys. In the silk dresses prices ranged from $12 to $22, with the average around $17. In the serges the most popular lines were priced from $15 to $18, and in the wool jerseys the average was slightly over $20. The reason for the poor quantity showing of jerseys is not that material's lack of popularity, but that its price is high for use in dresses of

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A Somewhat Easier Tone Featured Local Markets This Week.

A somewhat easier tone developed in wholesale commodities prices here this week, according to Dun's list, and the excess of advances over declines was smaller than for some time. Only forty-nine of the 325 quotations in the list varied from last week's, twenty-eight of them being advances. Last week there were thirty-nine advances in fifty-five changes. Foodstuffs supplied nearly half of this week's revisions.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$12.75	$12.75	$15.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08⅝	.08⅝	.09¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.11⅝	.11⅝	.10
Stand.brown sheet.,yd.	.28	.28	.16
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.15½	.15½	.10⅝
Butter,cream.extra,lb.	.45	.44½	.39
Cheese, w. m., fresh, special, lb.	.25	.24⅝	.23
Eggs, West'n lsts,doz.	.41	.42	.34
Apples,evap.,choice,lb.	.15½	.15¼	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried,lb.	.12	.12	.10¼
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.15⅝	.15⅝	.13½
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.10½	.08
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	*11.35	*10.90	..
Wheat,No.2 red, bush.	2.36½	2.36½	..
Corn, No.3,(k.d.,)bush.	1.90⅝	1.93⅝	2.14
Oats,No.3 white, bush.	.88½	.88⅝	.85¼
Hay,prime tim.,100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	1.20
Hides, Chicago pack, No. 1, lb.	.33	.33	.34
Hides, Chicago, cows, native, lb.	.30	.30	.33
Leather,heml'k sole,lb.	.52	.52	..
Leather,un'n backs,lb.	.75	.75	.80
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Philadelphia, ton	34.40	34.40	54.50
Steel billets,Pitts.,ton.	47.50	47.50	100.00
Copper, Lake,N.Y.,lb.	.26	.26	.27½
Copper, Elec. N. Y.,lb.	.26	.26	.27
Lead, New York, lb.	.08	.08	.10
Tin, New York, lb.	.93	.95	.62⅝
Pet., ref., gal. in bbl.	.17	.17	.12
Beef,live,Chi., 100 lbs.	11.50	11.70	8.40
Hogs,live,Chi., 100 lbs.	17.40	16.85	14.30
Sheep,live,Chi.,100 lbs.	10.50	10.50	7.75
Lard,Mid-West,100lbs.	26.20	26.05	21.15
Short ribs,loose,100lbs.	24.12	23.75	21.00
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	45.50	45.50	40.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.08¼
Rub.,up-river Para,lb.	.68	.68	.67½
Sugar, fine, granulated, 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair,lb.	.30	.30	.24
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.26	.26	.20
Potatoes, new, bbl.	4.25	4.25	3.75
Wool, average 100, Philadelphia, lb.	.728	.728	.728

*Government basis.

Live beef again supplied the week's only decline in the major provisions at Chicago, with mess pork and live sheep unchanged, and short ribs, Middle Western lard, and live hogs higher. Bacon was higher at this city, but there was no change in the price of hams. The feature of the dairy products was a decline of a cent a dozen in the prices asked for both fancy nearby and the best Western eggs. They are still well above the corresponding 1917 figures, however. The best butter and cheese advanced, and there was also an upturn in the price of first-grade renovated butter.

No changes were seen in the fresh fruits listed, and in the dried ones only a rise in choice evaporated apples was shown. The vegetable list's only advance was in white turnips, while declines occurred in cabbage, onions, and choice red kidney beans. Potatoes showed no change for the first time in several weeks. Due to a decline about a year ago this time, however, they are now above the 1917 price. Choice Scotch peas declined. No. 4 Santos coffee fell off, but there was no change in No. 7 Rio. Tea prices also were unchanged this week, but in the spices nutmegs were higher and white Singapore pepper was lower.

An advance in rye was offset in the grains list by a drop in corn and oats. The combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils contained sixteen revisions, of which eleven were upward. About the only features were the added strength of alcohol and the medicinal gums. The only change in the metals list was a decline in spelter. Turpentine supplied the only decline in the naval stores, while the advances were contributed by pitch, resin, and tar. The miscellaneous revisions included a rise in common Hudson River brick and a decline in raw silk.

With maximum prices set on certain cotton cloths by the Government, and with the establishment of similar ones on other goods in prospect, this section of the textile markets did not produce much of interest this week in the way of changes in quotations. In the burlaps a stronger undertone was reported, which manifested itself in the higher prices got for certain lightweight goods.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The local office of Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been removed to 17 Madison Avenue.

Application for membership in the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Association has been made by the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Lace, Embroidery, and Allied Trades, Inc. The association's delegates to the council include John B. Patton, Walter Lemmon, Samuel Ullman, and P. B. Littlehale.

DRY GOODS SALES HEAVY.

Shipments Also Exceed Those of Same Week in 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been in excess of the heavy shipments of the corresponding week in 1917. The majority of our general line salesmen have been in the house buying the last week. Road sales for immediate and future delivery from those remaining on the road have been better than last year. Customers have been into the market in greater numbers. Collections for the week show a satisfactory increase over those of the same week a year ago."

Darrow to Tell of Our War Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Clarence S. Darrow, a well-known labor lawyer and orator, will leave tomorrow for New York, from where he will sail for London on a special mission for the British Government. He is one of the group recently chosen by the United States Government at the request of the British and the French Governments, to engage in a speaking tour of those countries in which "the truth about America" and its war policies will be explained to the people.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. A. Conliff, silverware, china, toys, pictures; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; J. E. Morris, dress goods, linings; 1,170 Broadway; Longacre.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. Goldberg & Son; S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 3 West 29th.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Parisian Co.; L. Block, hosiery, underwear, general Mgr.; 353 4th Av.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Hirsch Bros. & Co.; G. Hirsch, general mdse., carpets; Imperial.

CAIRO, Ill.—Kaufman Bros. Dry Goods Co.; L. Kaufman, genl. mdse.; Sherman Square.

CARBONDALE, Penn.—G. W. Reynolds & Son; R. H. Reynolds; genl. mdse.; Gregorian.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Model Shop; M. Feld, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. T. Stokes, general merchandise; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. C. Gibson, sporting goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—N. Shure & Co.; N. Shure, notions, fancy goods; 874 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, leather goods, silverware; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery, basement; H. Levy, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, waists, basement; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods; 17 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, O.—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods; 17 Madison Av.

CLEBURNE, Texas—American D. G. Co.; Mrs. G. C. Oswald, ready-to-wear, notions; 1,181 B'way; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Sternberg's Carpet House; H. Sternberg, carpets, rugs, matting; Grand.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Mrs. Rumberger, laces, embroideries; 1,170 B'way.

DENVER, Col.—The Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. Wilson, millinery; 200 5th Av.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—I. Hirsh & Son; M. Hirsh, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, millinery; 1,178 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—J. G. Haugh Co.; J. G. Haugh, men's furn. goods, clothing, mfrs. shirts; Holland House.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 West 32d.

LEWISTON, Mon.—Powers Mercantile Co.; Mr. Simms, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros., Inc.; J. Finkel, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster Co.; H. Greenblatt, mdse. mgr.; 105 Grand.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — C. B. H. Loventhal, flowers, hats; 579 B'way.

NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co., Inc.; M. Hirschler, dry goods, hosiery, underwear, shirts; 72 Leonard.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; G. A. McCluro, ribbons; 120 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. M. H. Demond, children's wear, kimonos, petticoats; 120 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH — Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; H. Jennewine, laces, hdkfs., knit goods, yarns; 43 Leonard.

PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; Miss M. Heaney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; H. J. Blood, dry goods; 105 Grand.

PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, ready-to-wear, waists, furs; 220 5th Av.; Broztell.

READING, Penn.—H. Volk Co.; H. Volk, women's ready-to-wear, hosiery, furnishing goods; Broztell.

READING, Penn.—G. Allen & Sons; G. Allen, will look at suits Monday, Tuesday, 9 to 11 A. M.; 22 W. 32d.

SALT LAKE CITY—Zion Co-op. Mercantile Institution; Miss B. Dewey, millinery; Great Northern.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; Miss Nicholai, millinery; 470 4th Av.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—M. Pierre; housefurn. goods, tropical goods, novelties; 480 Lexington Av., 6th floor.

SELMA, Ala.—Leopold Bros.; N. Leopold, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Continental.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearne Dry Goods Co.; C. H. Ray, cloaks, suits, skirts, waists; 1,150 Broadway; Herald Square.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; A. Kohn, bargain basement; 1,261 B'way.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa — Fantle Bros.; B. L. Danforth, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—T. S. Martin Co.; Miss Perkins, waists; 404 4th Av.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Crescent; Miss W. Murtaugh, laces, neckwear.

ST. LOUIS.—Carleton D. G. Co.; A. K. Miller, shirts, pajamas, work clothing; 329 Broadway; Great Northern.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas — Frost Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. C. Frost, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

TUCSON, Ariz.—A. Steinfeld & Co.; R. D. Carpenter, dry goods; 105 Grand.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; Miss R. Keeley, infants' wear, children's dresses; 23 East 26th.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HARRY ORENTLICH has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and trading as Harry Orentlich & Co., with liabilities of $2,350 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Leful Clothing Co., $900; Newman, Dube & Co., $700, and Morris Asinof & Sons, $600.

ABRAHAM WINETSKY, a baker of 474 E. 141st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,437 and no assets.

LOUIS SPATZ, a laborer of 1,471 Brook Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,088 and no assets. The Corn Exchange Bank is a judgment creditor for $2,544.

MARIA A. DONNEGAN, a teacher of 25 West 123d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,004 and assets of $150, consisting of $100 cash and books, &c., $50.

CHARLES GAMBA, wines and liquors, at 2,182 and 2,312 Second Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,964 and assets of $8,619, consisting of stock, $8,000; accounts due, $527, and deposits of money in bank, $92. Among the largest creditors are Ciocca Lombardi Wine Co., Inc., $2,477, and N. Dauria, $960.

JACOB FRIEDMAN, grocer of 316 East Fifty-sixth Street.—Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver in $1,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be about $3,500 and assets about $2,000.

DAVID W. ARMSTRONG, Jr., an insurance agent, of 205 St. James Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $122,285 and assets of $21,183.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 172 failures in the United States for the week ending July 18, against 167 for the previous week and 241, 283, 329, and 266 for the corresponding weeks 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 29, New England 10, Southern 13, Western 86, Northwestern 18, Far Western 16. Canada had 10, against 20 for the previous week. In the United States about 92.4 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of over $100.

Anderman,—Morris—S. Gutner & Bro. $166.19
Albes, James—People's Bank of the City of N. Y. 510.95
Armstrong, Catherine, admx.—Kirke La Shelle Co., costs 117.60
Booth, Orrel—E. L. Mooney 118.20
Brandon, Ernest E.—C. W. Lefler 362.20
Bekkenkamp, Adrian S.—F. W. Dodge Co. 138.65
Diop Metal & Mfg. Co.—J. T. Greathead 2,156.85
Same—Same 10,682.61
Dowd Const. Co.—C. C. Bull 18,855.32
Downs, Thomas—J. P. O'Connell 523.30
Dunn, Nora—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 108.93
Dworsky, Abraham—Same, costs 115.95
Fresca, Henry G.—E. G. Dwyer 783.75
Fazio, Liborio—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs 113.95
Gent, Caroline B.—Nat. Radiator Co. 233.37
Greenblatt, Benjamin—Finsilver, Still & Moss 308.27
Geisler, John—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs 117.93
Hughes, George—H. B. Maxey 104.80
Ideal Trimmed Hat Co. and L. Morris Pockress—A. Lubin et al. 301.33
Kaufman, Bessie—N. Y. Telephone Co., costs 113.95
Knapp, Anthony A.—C. Kousi 775.80
Kundl, George, Michael Frank, and Steve Ecker—H. Daub 400.80
Locker, Frank—J. Teitelbaum 101.83
Lerner, Samuel—J. Spiegelman 610.66
Lippner, Chas. S.—J. D. Lowden 331.33
Murray, May, and Dominick C. Francis —People, &c. 300.00
McGivney, Owen—J. M. McCunn 312.25
McDermott, William—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 108.93
Manhattan Frame and Woodworking Co. —M. Miller 127.85
Manhattan High Power Motor Co.—D. C. Conkling 88,650.06
Mayper, Max—Hirsch Lilienthal & Co. 308.65
Metal Shelter Co.—Sweets Catalogue Service, Inc. 362.05
Nee, William J.—F. T. Zilinski 3,625.87
Odell, Horace—J. H. Letterli 157.01
O'Connell, Timothy I.—D. J. Quinlan 2,858.26
Oppenheim, Rosa—German Exchange Bank 7,372.95
Pariani, Adolph—C. Gliolite 145.70
Post Office Garage Co.—U. S. Tire Co. 569.08
Penmock, James W., Jr.—C. H. Chetwood 829.23
Romberg, Eugenie—B. Altman & Co. 362.80
Ritchie, Archibald—R. F. Parker 785.15
Royal Slipper Co.—E. Titherington et al. 296.00
Ross, Betty, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c. 500.00
Smart, Thomas H.—Ft. Dearborn Nat. Bank 9,602.08
Thompson, Louise G.—F. A. Baker et al. 158.56
Wiener Mutual Aid Ass'n—J. Weissmann 122.30
Zinnelbaum, David—L. Meister 1,039.70

In Bronx County.

Alliegro, Michael and Maria—W. Blossy $429.45
Cohen, Etta—N. Y. C. Inter. R'way Co. 58.95
Duer, Joseph—Union R'way Co. 59.45
D'Arcy, James—N. Y. C. Inter. R'way Co. 61.05
Figiliol, Stephens—Union R'way Co. 58.95
Feigin, Harry W.—Business Science Institute 67.45
Colasinner, Minnette—Union R'way Co. 69.45
Gent, Caroline—National Radiator Co. 244.37
Goldreyer, Tully—M. Malbin 74.26
Hook William—M. Csernay 250.11
Handelman, Morris—W. Reisfeld et al. 154.72
Kweller, Beatrice—Union R'way Co. 69.45
Rabinowitz, Jacob—Union R'way Co. 59.15
White Hoist & Machine Co., Inc.—M. M. Menken 232.91
Wittenberg, Herman—G. H. Meigs 75.31

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Surdut, David—Manhattan Commercial Co., Feb. 9, 1916 $609.59
Steiner, Clarence—G. W. Lahey et al., June 16, 1913 112.30
Same—Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Jan. 6, 1913 339.56
Slote, Margaret A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., May 1, 1918 228.00
Steiner, Clarence—S. M. Wilson et al., May 16, 1913 131.01
Rollmann, John—O. Kunath, May 16, 1918 6,385.75
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. Roth et al., March 21, 1917 10,130.10
Same—M. Roth, March 21, 1917 1,137.62
White Timothy, William Thompson, Joseph Holland, John B. Robinson, and Bethel Church—A. A. Zink, Sept. 20, 1917 683.31
Wood, Theodore P.—N. Y. County National Bank, June 25, 1915 311.92
William L. Crow Construction Co.—M. J. Busch, April 7, 1917, reversed 6,068.98

RUBBERIZED KHAKI MATERIALS FOR MILITARY NOVELTIES
Hospital Sheetings, all widths
Immediate Delivery
SYDEMAN RUBBER CO.
225 Fourth Avenue
Telephone Stuyvesant 7530.

To Manufacturers of MEN'S AND LADIES' WEAR We Offer
A ROSY DEAL
CHARACTER AND PROMPT ATTENTION. PRICE FOR YOUR RAG CLIPPINGS.
MAX ROSENZWEIG,
442 WATER STREET.
PHONE ORCHARD 7282.

WEAR PALM BEACH SUITS
Look for Palm Beach this Label
THE GENUINE CLOTH

NEW LOAN PLAN
on accounts to m'f'rs. Personal inquiries invited. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way, N. Y. C.

NEWARK, N. J., CORNER BROAD ST.
IN HEART OF RETAIL SECTION.
5-Story Bldg., modern, opposite Military Park, 9,000 sq. ft. to the floor, to lease. In vicinity of Hahne & Co. Quick action necessary.
EWING, BACON & HENRY,
101 Park Ave., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 2500.

Auctions. Auctions.

SALE OF CONTRACTOR'S
FLOATING DREDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In the Matter of JOHN D. DAILEY and DEWITT C. IVINS, Bankrupts.
THEODORE SMITH & SONS CO. vs. FLOATING DREDGE "GRABIT."

By order of this Court in Bankruptcy, dated July 9th, 1918, and by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas in the above suit in admiralty, directed and delivered to the U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, the said Marshal and George G. Tennant, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above named Bankrupts, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at THEODORE SMITH & SONS CO. DRY DOCK, at the foot of Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.

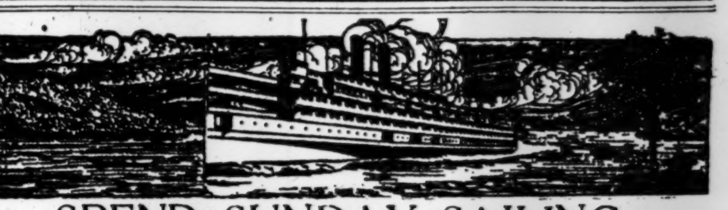
ON TUESDAY, JULY 30th, 1918, at 10 A. M.,
the FLOATING DREDGE "GRABIT."

DIRECTIONS—From Exchange Place McAdoo Tube Station, Jersey City, walk over Hudson Street (almost opposite Tube Station) to Essex Street.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash is required upon bid. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court, on July 31st, 1918, at 10 A. M. at the Post Office Building, in the City of Jersey City, N. J. GEORGE G. TENNANT, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. ALBERT C. WALL, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.; ANDREW J. STEELMAN, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., Attorneys of Trustee.

STEAMBOATS. STEAMBOATS.

Popular Sunday Outing
Take a delightful sail up the Hudson to
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and Return
Regular Sunday service for Highland Falls, Beacon, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
STR. BENJ. B. ODELL
Time to visit Mount Beacon or Orange Lake Park with its amusements. Leave Franklin St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Music. Restaurant. Lunchroom.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.



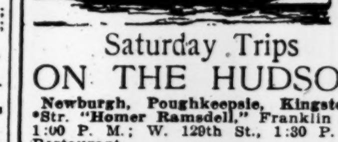
SPEND SUNDAY SAILING
TO NEWBURGH AND RETURN, $1.00
ABOARD THE BERKSHIRE
Largest and Most Luxurious River Steamer in the World.
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10 A. M.
MUSIC. DANCING. RESTAURANT.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
NIGHT BOATS TO ALBANY AND TROY.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy Evening Line tickets accepted. Music. Restaurant.
On Sunday steamer "Washington Irving" will make the 10 A. M. trip. Passengers for Bear Mountain, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie are advised to take this steamer, on which there will be more room than on steamer "Robert Fulton," leaving at 8:40 A. M.
Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain.
Half-fare for all soldiers and sailors in uniform.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service	A. M. Poughkeepsie Service	P. M. Saturday Special (Saturdays Only June 29 to August 31)
New York:			
Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (weekdays only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall	....	1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	6:30	....	

*Return boats same day from points marked * affording ideal one-day outings.
For information telephone Canal 9300.

Sunday Excursions
Delightful Sail on the Sound To Bridgeport or New Haven
With Enough Time for Sightseeing.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
Steamer City of Lowell To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N.R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N.R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M.
Return due New York, Pr. 14, N.R., 8 P.M.
Steamer Richard Peck To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E.R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E.R., 22nd St., 10:00 A.M.
Return due New York, Pr. 70, E.R., 9 P.M.
A limited number of tickets on sale on Piers on the day of Excursion.
The New England Steamship Co.



Saturday Trips ON THE HUDSON
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Restaurant.
*Str. "Poughkeepsie," Franklin St., 2:30 P. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
*Connects with Str. "B. B. Odell" for return trip to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS To
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. "Grand Republic" Lvs. Battery 9 A. M., W. 132d St. 9:45 A. M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
Round Trip Weekdays, 55c; Children, 30c. Sundays, 35c; Children, 55c., incl. War Tax. Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1703

METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON $5.23
via CAPE COD CANAL
Steamers lv. Pier 18, N.R., ft. of Murray St. daily (Sundays included)
Staterooms, Meals—The Best
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 5000

RED BANK LINE
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M. West 132d St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373
Short Up Hudson Trips every hour, 25c.

TROY EVENING LINE, Daily exc. Sat. To Troy Direct. Pier 43, N. R., N. Y. Tel. Spring 1845.

TOURS.

VISIT YOUR NORTHERN ALLIES
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule SATURDAY, JULY 20TH.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5, 6, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30. Coney, 12:25, 1:25, †2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St. 9:30 A. M.; PIER 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway, 12:15, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Rector 872.

STEAMSHIPS.

South America
Brazil, River Plate
Twin Screw Steamer FRISIA under Neutral Flag is expected to sail shortly from NEW YORK, carrying 1st and 2d class passengers.
For reservations apply to the General Passenger Agency of the
ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
2 Battery Place, New York.

AMERICAN LINE
Frequent Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
Express Postal Service
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4000

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISES
NIAGARA TO THE SAGUENAY.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

SAVANNAH LINE
Direct Steamship Service
NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH, GA.
Office, Pier 35, North River, New York.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

One Day Excursions
Sunday, July 21
Lake Hopatcong
$1.94 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child 5 to 12 97c
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.58 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8.45 A.M.
Mauch Chunk
$2.70 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child 5 to 12 $1.35
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.48 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8.45 A. M.
New Jersey Central

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PLANT.

On Friday, July 26, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., the Trustee in Bankruptcy of WELLS WHIP COMPANY will expose to public sale in the Boro of Wellsville, York County, Pennsylvania, ALL that certain factory property, containing five (5) acres, on which is erected a two-story slag roof stone factory building, mill construction. Main building two hundred and sixty (260) feet by forty (40) feet, with two end wings sixty (60) feet by forty (40) feet; with boiler and engine room in centre extension thirty (30) feet by sixty (60) feet.

Power equipment consists of 60-Horse Power Horizontal Tubular Boiler and 50 to 61 Horse Power Putnam Automatic Engine. Two power elevators; 10,000-gallon water tank on roof; 28,000-gallon concrete cistern. Labor conditions favorable; taxes low.

Inquiries can be addressed to Charles A. May, Trustee in Bankruptcy Wells Whip Company, care of Niles & Neff, Attorneys at Law, York, Pennsylvania.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between George T. Kantrowitz and Joseph S. Steinberg, under the trade name of G. T. Kantrowitz, Steinberg & Co., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Joseph S. Steinberg, and the undersigned, as copartners, will continue the business heretofore conducted by the former copartnership at its place of business, No. 35 West 36th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, under the trade name of Maxine Waist Company.
Dated, July 13th, 1918.
GEORGE T. KANTROWITZ,
ALEXANDER H. WHITE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BALERS.—OFFICE OF Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., N. Y. City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 26, 1918, and then opened, for furnishing 4 paper balers and 1 rag baler, per Q. M. Specifications. Full information on application.

FIRST

In response to the call of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States for the condition of National Banks as of June 29, 1918, the statements of the following named New York National Banks appeared in The New York Times:

American Exchange National Bank	Importers and Traders Natl. Bank
Atlantic National Bank	Irving National Bank
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	Lincoln National Bank
Battery Park National Bank	Merchants National Bank
Chase National Bank	National Bank of Commerce
Chemical National Bank	National City Bank
Citizens Central National Bank	National Park Bank
Coal & Iron National Bank	Public National Bank
First National Bank	Seaboard National Bank
Garfield National Bank	Second National Bank
Gotham National Bank	Sherman National Bank
Hanover National Bank	Union Exchange National Bank

Total, 24.

The next newspaper printed twelve statements.

ASK GOVERNMENT TO TAKE GARBAGE PLANT

Mayor Names a Committee, Headed by Himself, to Make Offer at Washington.

SUPERINTENDENT INDICTED

Grand Jury Charges Inefficient Operation Which Allowed Plant to Become Nuisance.

At a secret meeting yesterday members of the Board of Estimate discussed for several hours plans to settle the garbage plant situation on Staten Island. In his campaign speeches last Fall Mayor Hylan promised the citizens of Staten Island immediate relief right after he took office, and these citizens, backed by the Grand Jury and the District Attorney of the borough, are holding him to his promise. The Grand Jury and the District Attorney have had two conferences with the Mayor, and have threatened to take the matter in their own hands if something toward eliminating the offensive plant is not done. The Mayor referred to Corporation Counsel Burr the question of the city's right to abrogate the operating company's contract with the city.

As a way out of the situation, it was suggested at yesterday's meeting that the Federal Government be asked to take over the obnoxious plant. The Corporation Counsel was present, and the Mayor appointed a committee, with himself as Chairman, to go to Washington next Thursday and confer with the War Department and with Food Commissioner Hoover. Other members of the committee are the Corporation Council, the Street Cleaning Commissioner, the Commissioner of Health, and the Controller.

It was stated at the conference that the Metropolitan Products Company, which has the contract to purchase the garbage from the city, had defaulted and that the city did not have the money with which to take over the plant and put it in operation in order to prevent the nuisance complained of. It was stated that if the Federal Government did not come to the rescue, the city would annul the contract and dispose of the city's garbage hereafter by returning to the old practice of taking it to sea and dumping it. It was because of the fact that the garbage was washed back on the beaches that the practice was abandoned by the Mitchel administration and the disposal plant on Staten Island built.

At yesterday's conference it was stated that the Federal Government wanted the plant, as it could obtain from it a large amount of glycerine and grease. It was pointed out that enough glycerine was obtained from each ton of garbage to make munitions for ten three-inch shells and the fertilizer from each ton of garbage was sufficient to raise ten bushels of wheat. The remainder also furnished a large quantity of grease. Premier Lloyd George, it was recalled, had written the War Department that the most essential thing needed in the war was grease.

The Government officials will also be told that if the plant is not put in shape to stop the offensive odors the health of the men working in nearby shipyards will be seriously menaced.

Frederick Jeffries, Superintendent of the garbage plant at Lake Island, Staten Island, was indicted by the Richmond County Grand Jury yesterday. The count against him was inefficient operation which allowed the plant to become a public nuisance. Mr. Jeffries was not arrested.

A committee of the Grand Jury paid a visit to the plant yesterday and discovered nine barges tied up at the piers, which the committee states have been there for more than sixty days. A member of the State Board of Health, whose name was not given, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday and read a report which had been made to Governor Whitman by Thomas Horton, engineer of the State Board of Health. In this report Mr. Horton said that the plant had become a public nuisance. It is expected that on the strength of this report Governor Whitman will take some action to relieve the suffering of the Staten Islanders.

OPEN NEW DIVISION TO PUSH ORIENTAL TRADE

C. M. Bishop Named as Chief of Branch of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Creation of a Far Eastern division, with C. M. Bishop of New York as chief, was announced today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The new division is official recognition of the closer relations between America and the nations of the Orient, especially those bordering on the Pacific, as a result of the war, and is the first step of the Government toward developing commercial intercourse with them on a large scale.

It will be the effort of the Far Eastern division to stimulate and facilitate trade with the Orient and to make commerce with Asia as familiar and general as trade has become with Latin America under the guidance of the bureau's Latin-American division. Information regarding the needs of Far Eastern stations, their systems of credit, and what they can send this country in return for American goods will be gathered for the benefit of manufacturers and exporters, while commercial attachés in the Far East will be ready to undertake any personal work that will benefit American commerce generally.

Establishment of the new division was made possible by an appropriation which has just become available, the first ever made by Congress for the specific purpose of promoting Far Eastern trade.

Mr. Bishop formerly was head of the Far Eastern work of the American International Corporation.

SAVES W. B. WILSON'S SON.

President Averts Dismissal of Young Officer from Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson's action in the court-martial case of Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Wilson of the 154th Depot Brigade, serving at Camp Meade, Md., who is a son of William B. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, was announced in army orders published by the War Department today. The sentence recommended that he be dismissed from the army.

The first specification of the charge was that Lieutenant Wilson was absent from his company without leave on March 21. The second specification was that on that date he "did bring discredit upon the military service, in that he was, while in uniform, arrested by the police of the city of Baltimore, Md., and tried, convicted and fined in the Magistrate's Court of the Northern District Police Station of said city for gambling, in violation of the laws of the State of Maryland."

Lieutenant Wilson pleaded not guilty before a general court-martial presided over by Lieut. Col. Edward Carpenter of the 351st Field Artillery, which was convened at Camp Meade on April 15. He was found guilty on both charges. President Wilson's action, taken on May 31, was announced today as follows:

"The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the Forty-eighth Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

"In the foregoing case of Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Wilson, 154th Depot Brigade, the sentence is confirmed, but commuted to confinement for a period of three months to the limits of the post or camp at which he may be serving and a reprimand to be administered by the Commanding General of the division with which he is serving. As thus commuted the sentence will be carried into execution.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, May 31, 1918."

WILL OPEN THIRD CANTEEN.

National Defense Women to Provide Food in City Hall Park.

Soldiers and sailors are to have another eating place on the lower end of Manhattan, in a canteen which will be opened at noon today in City Hall Park by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. It will occupy two buildings fifteen feet above the ground with a broad balcony filled with potted plants. There are forty-eight small windows in the buildings, and the city colors, orange, blue, and white, are used.

There will be a rest room connected with the canteen where the latest papers and magazines can be found. The Police Band of eighty pieces will give a concert for the men today between 12 M. and 2 P. M. There will be a large number of hostesses, headed by Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Chairman for the Borough of Manhattan. This is the third canteen opened by the committee.

ARGENTINE BAKERS OUT.

Join General Strike Movement—Power House Workers to Quit.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 19.—One-half of the 6,000 bakers employed in the City of Buenos Aires have joined the general strike movement under the direction of an anarchistic strike committee. Efforts have been made by the committee for two weeks to bring about a general strike of all labor throughout Argentina.

The employes of power houses threaten to walk out within the next few days, and the Government is preparing to use naval engineers and firemen in their places.

Quits Trade Board to Join Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—William T. Chantland of Iowa resigned as Chief Examiner of the Federal Trade Commission today to accept a commission as Major of Infantry. He formerly was a Colonel in the Iowa National Guard.

SAYS TRACTION CO. SEEKS FEDERAL AID

Service Board Impugns Motive of Queens Railway in Appealing for Government Loan.

POINTS TO COURT DECISIONS

Advises Capital Issues Committee Company Is Trying to Avoid Obeying Legal Orders.

Secretary James B. Walker of the Public Service Commission wrote a letter yesterday to Pierre Jay, Chairman of the District Committee on Capital Issues, in which the New York & Queens County Railway Company was roundly denounced. It is the opinion of the commission that the company is seeking Federal aid in order to avoid obeying an order of the commission issued in December, 1914, for an extension of its railway in Queens, between Ehret and Jackson Avenues. At first the company appealed to the ocurts, and failing, recently wrote to Mr. Jay asking authority to issue first and refunding mortgage bonds to the amount of $281,000 for making the extension.

In its letter to Mr. Jay the company asked for advice "as to the necessity of this work being undertaken at the present time when the Government is so anxious to conserve material, labor, and capital." Mr. Walker's letter to Mr. Jay says that the company is seeking from the Federal Committee "asylum and refuge from State laws, State mandates, and self-imposed legal obligations which it has resisted and flouted in peace and in war, and faintly but fondly hopes you will help it ignore during the remainder of the war."

It is explained in the letter that the help the company seeks from Mr. Jay's committee has been refused by the courts, that the order for the extension of the railway was issued before this country was at war, and that the Federal power should not act to override the highest court in this State and the powers conferred upon the commission by the Legislature. Then Mr. Walker's letter seys:

"You are asked to decide whether the Federal statute has made your body a haven of refuge for recalcitrancy and defiance of judicial mandates, and the commission does not believe you will transmit to Washington a recommendation embodying such a concept of your powers and functions."

Reference is made in the letter to a recent opinion of the United States Supreme Court that when the company procured its franchise it became obligated to build and operate a line in accordance with the orders of the commission. Mr. Jay is told that his committee should give the company the necessary authority to issue the bonds and to permit it to do anything else to enable it to carry out the order of the commission. Then the letter reads:

"The question how far war conditions ought to affect the court's recent requirements has been made one for the State court itself to decide. When brought before the court in the proper way and at the proper time it will be decided by the court.

"The whole history of this matter is one of unusual dilatoriness on the part of the company, and any unfortunate aspects of the present situation are plainly the company's fault. It could and should have performed, in plenty of time, before the war. There have been four separate proceedings involving the provisions of the franchise of the company for the construction of this line—two before the commission and two before the courts, extending over a period of four years."

The letter asks that the line of demarcation between national and State authorities be preserved in the public interests.

EACH SIDE REPORTS GAINS.

Newark Machinists and Employes Say They Are Winning.

Reports of gains yesterday by both the strikers and manufacturers were given out by their spokesmen regarding the machinists' and toolmakers' strike in Newark and suburbs. Arthur M. Torrey, Secretary of the Employers Association of North Jersey, said that three times as many shops reported men coming back as quitting. One shop, he said, that employs 150 machinists and toolmakers reported all but twelve had returned.

At a meeting of the shop stewards yesterday afternoon C. L. Gibson, national organizer, reported that twenty-nine shops have given in to the demands of the union. Some of the shops working on Government contracts, it was reported, were calling on men in other parts of the plants to fill in for the machinists, and in this way managing to keep up production. The Gould & Eberhardt Company of Irvington has notified its striking employes that unless they return by Monday they would be replaced.

ROADS GRATIFY McADOO.

Their Condition Better Than Expected, He Says on Western Tour.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19.—Railroad Director William G. McAdoo arrived in Portland today on his tour of the Pacific Coast, accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo and his official party.

"The national railroad situation is better now than could have been foreseen when the Government took over the railroads," said Mr. McAdoo. "The comparative reports are most gratifying."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.

US<Bartlett. | Same<Jackson.
Same<Kelms.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J. At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Lehmeyer<Marinello—Harry A. Cushing. Mishel<Cagney—Lester M. Friedman.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Herts<Davis—Alexander Pfeiffer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Walter Birkett<Emiel L. Guendet—Francis X. Mooney. Isaac Shiman<Rose Wilder—Hiram Rinaldo. Equitable Life Assurance Society<Nathan Koppel—George H. Taylor.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS.)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Dollar Savings Bank<Epstein.—J. George Metz. Matter of Correll.—William Koerner. Matter of Hall.—William Koerner.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Mary E. Mullins.—William Sherwood. Henry Becker<Rachel Avignone et al.—John A. Steinmetz.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Garage Builder Buys West Bronx Block Front—Operators Active in Market.

Contracts have been drawn for the sale of a block front in the West Bronx which has been held by the Burton family of New York City for the past fifty years.

It is understood that the buyer, John Massamino, a builder and real estate operator, will improve the site at once with a garage from plans by Starrett and Van Vleck.

The transaction involves the block front on the north side of 162d Street, between Grant and Sherman Avenues. It has a frontage of 200 feet on the street and 115 feet on each avenue. At present it is partly occupied by frame buildings.

Operators Sell on West Side.

Ennis & Sinnott, real estate operators, have resold the two five-story apartment houses at 8 Morningside Avenue East and 352 West 115th Street, on a plot 75 by 100, which have been held at $80,000. The buyer is an investor. John R. Davidson negotiated the transaction.

Buyer for the Arlington.

William N. Carpenter of Winter Haven, Fla., has sold to the Charles Galewski Company the Arlington apartment house at 540 and 542 West 142d Street, a six-story elevator structure on a plot 75 by 100, located 200 feet west of Broadway. The house, which is fully tenanted, showing an annual rent return of $20,000, has been held at $150,000. The seller acquired the property as plaintiff in a foreclosure sale last January on a bid of $132,821.

First Sale in Fifty-three Years.

David Lion and William D. Kilpatrick, operators, bought an old holding in the chemical district yesterday, marking the first transfer of the property in fifty-three years. They purchased from George H. Richardson and others the four-story loft building at 107 John Street, covering a lot 20.9 by 66 by irregular, between Cliff and Pearl Streets. E. A. Tredwell was the broker in the deal. Negotiations are now reported pending for the resale of the property.

Deal on Arden Street.

Frederick Brown bought from a client of Leon B. Ginsburg 17 Arden Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 27 by 110, near the Dyckman Street subway station.

Tenement Sale.

The Ciryl Holding Corporation sold, through Freidus & Co., the six-story tenement house with stores at 228 East Eightieth Street, on a plot 26.4 by 102.2.

Brooklyn.

Stephen J. Lipenski bought from Sarah McCauley, for occupancy, the two-story, two-family dwelling at 448 Forty-fifth Street. Tutino & Cerny were the brokers in the deal.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Otto and Cecilia Schlicht the two-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, at 1,429 Sixtieth Street.

John E. Sullivan, builder, has sold the one-family dwelling at 633 Seventy-fourth Street to E. J. Harding.

The Realty Trust sold for the Alco Building Company the one-family semi-detached brick dwelling with garage at 2,015 Sixty-first Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, to Barnett Kantor of Manhattan for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

S. J. Mitchell sold to L. J. Hunt a plot 60 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Newport Avenue and Tenth Avenue, Rockaway Park.

The Sanitol Realty Company sold to J. Messik the dwelling on the west side of Globe Avenue, 48 feet north of Brown Place, Jamaica.

J. J. Spelman sold to F. E. Sullivan the dwelling and plot, 32 by 97 feet, on the west side of Church Street, 196 feet south of Sutter Avenue, Glen Morris.

G. H. Stewart sold to E. M. Ferster a plot 60 by 100 feet on the west side of Albany Avenue, 332 feet south of Hollis Avenue, Bellaire, and to W. G. Carr a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the west side of Albany Avenue, 162 feet south of Hollis Avenue.

New Jersey.

Thomas J. Shelley sold to the Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company two five-story brick store buildings, 50 by 75, 230 and 232 River Street, at the corner of Third Street, Hoboken.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for the Pelenta Company its property on Myrtle Boulevard, Larchmont Gardens, comprising a large plot of ground with semi-bungalow of stucco construction, to N. S. Nesbit of Manhattan; also sold for the same company the residence of shingle construction, containing twelve rooms and three baths, situated on a large plot on Benedict Place, at Pelhamwood, to M. Grimes. The property was held at $18,000.

Twenty-One-Year Restaurant Lease.

Brown's Buffet Lunch, Inc., represented by Abraham J. Halprin as attorney, has leased from the Helvetia Realty Company and Ernest Iselin, as trustee, the building at 115 West Third Street, for a term of twenty-one years. The present structure on the site will be demolished and a taxpayer erected.

Commercial Leases.

The Pickslay Company, jeweler, now at 570 Fifth Avenue, is reported to have leased for a long term, from the Plaza Leasehold Corporation, the southerly store at 723 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, formerly the home of William W. Astor.

Henry Brady has leased the six-story building at 221 West Broadway for a term of years to the Adriatic Warehouse Corporation.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased, in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Co., the store and basement at 297 Church Street to the Delphi Mills.

Big Navy Contract for New York Firm.

Post & McCord, Manhattan builders, have obtained the general contract for the erection of more than 100 frame barracks for the Navy Department. They will be built along the waterfront, from Sixty-ninth to Eighty-sixth Street, in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, at a cost of $1,349,000, and will be located north and south of the property of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Belle Harbor Sale Today.

This afternoon at 2:30, on the premises, Joseph P. Day will sell at auction seventy-five lots at Belle Harbor, L. I. The property is located close to the ocean front on Washington, Newport, Bayshore, and Montauk Avenues, and adjoining streets. While the bulk of the property to be sold is restricted for private dwelling use, a few plots have been reserved for business purposes.

Auction Sales of Westchester Estates.

The Historic Hill Homestead at Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, will be sold at auction today at 3 o'clock on the premises by Arthur C. Sheridan. The homestead, with 133 acres of cultivated land and numerous outbuildings, has interesting historical associations, dating back to the Revolutionary period. It has been owned by members of the Irish family for several generations.

Another Westchester estate will be sold by Bryan L. Kennelly on the premises today at 3 o'clock. The property is known as the Stone Leigh Farm in Purchase, N. Y., and consists of a dwelling with outbuildings and twenty-four and one-half acres, fronting on Cottage Avenue.

Recent Buyers.

The Denison Realty Corporation is the buyer of 65 Front Street, and also co-buyer with George Richter of 215 Pearl Street.

The Bolton Realty Company, recently organized, is the buyer of 132 to 136 Greene Street.

Mrs. T. Parker is the buyer of the residence at 145 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by Louis S. Kerr.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Broadway, 1,991, for a five-story store and lofts, 28.1x130.2; 1,991 Broadway Corporation, 1,947 Broadway, owner; F. Hausle, 81 East 125th, architect; cost, $40,000.

St. Lawrence Av, s w corner of Tremont Av, for a one-story brick garage, 49.15x97?; Tiebout Avenue Co., F. Forda, 1,419 Parker St., President, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

114th St, 554 West, to a five-story-and-basement dwelling; C. Schlesinger, 287 Edgecombe Av, owner; E. B. Chestersmith, 181 Woodruff Av, architect; cost $5,000.

124th St, 226 and 227 West, and 125th St, 226 and 228 West, to two one-story stores; S. Lachman and A. Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St, owners; Buchman & Kohn, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

58th St., 532 West, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; H. H. Jackson against Julius Friedman et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $1,850.88; taxes, &c., $300; prior mtg, $10,000; to the plaintiff for $10,775.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Pelham St, 28.7 x96.1; Donald B. Abbott, referee, to Central Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway....$20,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,490, w s, 25.11 ft n of 96th St, 25x80; Alice Klein to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, mtg $19,500.$100

MADISON AV, 778 and 780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80; Isaac F. Russell, referee, to Albert H. Stone, Worcester, Mass., mtg $145,000; attorneys, Alger & Coughlan, 49 Wall St....$50,000

MONROE ST, n s, 185.10 ft w of Montgomery St, 26.7x100; Maurice Bloch, referee, to Henry Jones, 105 West 72d St; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 347 Madison Av....$25,000

PARK AV, s w corner of 107th St, 75.11x25.5; Joseph Ullman, referee, to Agnes Stewart, 45 Whitney Av, Elmhurst, L. I.; attorneys, Dean, T. & H., 160 B'way.$15,000

ROOSEVELT ST, w s, 95.4 ft n of Cherry St, 40x61.4; Benjamin Levy to David D. Cassel, 365 Crown Place, Brooklyn; attorney, David Blitzer, 149 Broadway....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.10 ft n of 148th St, 20.5x88.1; Annie Miller to John White, 290 West 12th St, mtg $10,000; attorney, William E. Slevin, 271 Broadway....$1

69TH ST, 306 and 308 West, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.5; Aaron Cohen, 4 East 117th St, to Florence I. Ludlow, 3,089 Broadway, mtg $33,585....$1

79TH ST, 220 East, s s, 245 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102 2; mtg $12,000; 108th St, [illegible] ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11, mtg $7,000; Pauline Schimmer to Alice Schimmer, 400 West 152d St; attorney, Charles Schimmer, 100 Broadway....$100

81ST ST, 163 West, n s, 218.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; John Morrow to Sarah A. Menair, 163 West 81st St, mtg $10,000; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$1

98TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 25x½ block; Mary T. Rennard, trustee, to J. Townsend Rennard and another, Locust Valley, L. I.; attorney, John C. Rennard, 15 Dey St....$1

114TH ST, 208 and 210 East, s s, 122.4 ft e of 3d Av, 42.8x100.11; Alfred Hahn to 100 West 142d Street Corporation, 135 Broadway; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway....$1

128TH ST, s s, 348.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; Ulsel Realty Co., Inc., to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee Arnold Blum, Jr.; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

139TH ST, n s, 441.7 ft e of 8th Av, 18.2x99.4; Emma Lovin to Thomas H. Marsh, 156 West 131st St, mtg $13,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. 176 Broadway....$1

165TH ST, s s, 120.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 59.11x100; Sara Campbell to Amy B. Stearns, 32 East 64th St, mtg $8,000; attorney, B. E. Rabell, 38 Park Row....$100

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, 3,850, e s, 25x100; Erik G. Nyman to Morris Turitz, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, mtg $4,500, July 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$1

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 175th St, 45x90; Olds Holding Corp. to Hattie W. Miller, at Canterbury, Conn., July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BARKLEY AV, n s, 50 ft e of Dean St, 50x100; Edwin S. Ferry to Nellie E. Ferry, on Barkley Av, Bronx, July 18; attorney, Edwin S. Ferry, on Barkley Av, Bronx...$1

BELMONT AV, w s, 275 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Mary K. Downey to Margaret M. Madden, 1,103 Park Av, mtg $2,500, July 18; attorney, Margaret M. Madden, 1,103 Park Av....$100

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 465 ft s of 166th St, runs s 140.3 x w 170.8 x n 69.9 x e 32.8 x n e 69.8 x s e 157.6; Denwood Realty Co., Inc., to Grand Concourse Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, mtg $140,000, July 18; attorney, M. Kaufman, 299 Broadway....$100

DAWSON ST, e s, 106 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100; Mary Kirsch to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $37,500, July 15; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway..$100

LOTS 24 to 27, map of William H. Wallace; Katharine Schmitz to Henry Vorndran, Wappinger Falls, N. Y., July 18; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$100

NEWMAN AV, w s, 100 ft s of O'Brien Av, 50x111.6; Pasadina Realty Corp. to Lena Hargash, 201 East 71st St, July 10; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St....$1

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 20.3x93.4x20.2x94.4; Jacob Rumpf to Matti Miller, 1,124 Fox St, mtg $7,500, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

VIREO AV, 4,286, s e corner of 236th St, 40.11x69.9x37.2x52.8; George Beller to John Anderson, 4,286 Vireo Av, mtg $4,250, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

168TH ST, 771 East, n s, 22x90; Henry C. F. Rohlfs to Isaac Walder, 717 Kelly St, mtg $3,650, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

SPRING ST, 276, all; Joseph C. and William H. Forbes to Jacob Pfister, trading as Wetterwald & Pfister, 9 months, from Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, Julius A. Newman, 320 Broadway....$1,100

8TH AV, 2,906, s e corner of 154th St, store and basement; Joseph M. Goldberg to David B. Lawrence, 2,906 8th Av, 4 years, from July 1, 1918; attorney, Herman Rinkin, 1,625 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn....$990

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.10 ft n of 125th St, 50x100; X Amusement Co., Inc., to Beatrice L. Laski, Woodhaven, L. I., installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Singerman, 206 Broadway....$6,000

8TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80; Bernard Karsch to Excellent Realty Co., Inc., 277 Broadway, 1 year; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway....$5,000

8TH AV, 2,906, s e corner of 154th St., leasehold; David B. Lawrence to Albert Friedman, 2,906 8th Av, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Herman Rivkin, 1,625 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn....$2,500

47TH ST, 612 West, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 26x98.5; John J. McLoughlin to Isaac S. Vought, Englewood, N. J., and John O. Williams, 284 Gates Av, Brooklyn, due as per bond; attorney, Weil-Purvin, 291 Broadway....$250

Bronx.

AMUNSON AV, 3,850, e s, 25x100; Morris Tuntz to Erik G. Nyman, 221 West 66th St, prior mtg $3,500, July 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,000

BERKELEY AV, n s, 50 ft e of Dean St, 50x100; Nellie E. Ferry to Ezra C. Bull at Bronxville, N. Y., July 13, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edwin S. Ferry, Throggs Neck, N. Y....$1,165

FAILE ST, 889, w s, 25x100; Sarah A. Withers et al. to Robert M. Kern, 17 Myrtle St, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $4,100, July 18, due Jan. 18, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Emanuel Schwartz, 165 Broadway....$400

168TH ST, 771 East, n s, 22x90; Isaac Wolder to Henry C. Rohlfs and another, 168 Pilot St, City Island, July 18, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,650

169TH ST, s s, 156.10 ft e of Union Av, runs s 81.1 x e 26.5 x n 75.6 x w 19.2; Edw. Liebertz to Rudolph Link, 1,302 Clay Av, July 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 67th St, 100.5x100, mtg $100,000; Yorkville Bank, 1,511 3d Av, to Frances Wolf, 600 West End Av; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

DOVER ST, w s, 53.1 ft n of Water St, 20.1x28.2, mtg $4,000; Edward Johnson and another to Charles W. Todd, 176 Wilkinson Av, Jersey City, N. J.; attorney, George M. Boynton, 132 Nassau St....$1,911.52

GOERCK ST, 127-129; Rosa Laberski to Sadie Hollander, 127 Goerck St; attorney, George Holober, 180 11th Av....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 848, mtg $16,000, now $9,000; American Mortgage Co. to E. Louise Sands, 11 East 84th St; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St....$9,500

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 75x100, mtg $50,000; W. Forbes Morgan, trustee, to Joseph W. Taylor and another, 33 West 95th St; attorney, John J. Schwartz, 203 Broadway....$51,250

2D AV, n e corner 53d St, 20.5x70; 50th St, 325 East; 121st St, 101 West; Chrystie St, 89; 130th St, 214 West; Broome St, 552; 27th St, 140 East; William N. Wetteran, administrator and trustee John B. Wetteran, to William N. Wetteran, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; seven assignments; attorneys, Bailey & S., 135 Broadway....$79,000

9TH AV, 117; mtg $11,500, now $3,500; Jennie E. Kopp to Sterling & Sterling, 420 East 136th St....$1

11TH ST, 512 East; Real Estate Mortgage Co. of New Jersey, 63 Wall St, to Julius H. Zieser, 666 Greene Av, Brooklyn..$16,000

31ST ST, 209 East, mtg $5,000; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to rector, &c., St. Michaelis' Church, 217 High St, Brooklyn; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

43D ST, 430 West; Douglas Mathewson and another, executors of John Hardy, to Cleaveland F. Benton, Perth Amboy, N. J.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,500

44TH ST, 10 West, 2 mtgs $5,000 and $2,000; Jertrude A. Stillman, executrix of Sarah A. Stillman, to Elise Boyd, 36 Riverside Drive; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$7,000

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, mtg $82,500, now $60,000; Lazarus Levy to Herbert M Hyde, 6 East 58th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

75TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 17.3x102.2, mtg $2,000, now $1,000; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St....$1,000

100TH ST, 332 East; Real Estate Mortgage Co. of New Jersey, 63 Wall St, to Julius H. Zieser, 666 Greene Av, Brooklyn....$17,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 172d St, 55.4x82.1x55.8x87; Nathan Rosenbaum to Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

CRESTON AV, 2,384; Mary A. Nicolaus, administratrix, to Mary A. Nicolaus, 481 East 140th St; attorney, H. C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St....$5,000

FOX ST, 1,167; Mary D. Field, trustee, to New York East Annual Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn; attorney, Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway....$100

HONEYWELL AV, 2,120; Max Goldstein, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, an interest of $37,500; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$1

IRVINE ST, 891; Mary D. Field, trustee, to Dorothy H. Votitchenko, 1 West 67th St; attorney, Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway....$5,000

KEPLER AV, 4,280; Mary D. Field, trustee, to Dorothy H. Votitchenko, 1 West 67th St; attorney, Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway....$6,000

LOT 147, map Section A, Vyse Estate; Carl Rosenbaum to William R. Rose; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

LYON AV, n s, 55 ft e of Grace Av, 25x100; also Lot 31, map Van Nest Park; also Park Av, 4,446; Marie T. Dunn-Rousset to William F. Epple, 340 East 135th St; attorney, George McCauslan, 41 Park Row....$5,300

MARION AV, 2,791; Christina H. Young to William F. Kenny, Shore Road and 91st St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St....$100

MINFORD PLACE, 1,436; George Lau to Carrie Lau, 1,099 Gates Av, Brooklyn; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 161st St, 244.1 to Eagle Av x 350x irregular; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co..$125,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

GANSEVOORT ST, 8; James M. Saulpaugh against Charles A. Goldman, owner and contractor....$1,270.87

3D AV, 1,489; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corp, against S. V. C. Hamilton, owner, (renewal)....$600

6TH AV, 232; Samuel H. Potter, Inc., against Andrew & John A. Phillips, owners and contractor....$125

21ST ST, n s, between 5th Av and Broadway, 195x62.4x—x65.5; Joseph B. Friedlander against estate of Bradish Johnson, owner; Joseph A. Zimmerman & Son, Inc., contractor....$3,169.54

38TH ST, 334 East; Aaron Udow against Laura Oppenheim, owner and contractor....$287.63

Bronx.

178TH ST, 905 East; Max Mand against Ruth Jakobi, owner; Marie Blaesius, contractor....$79.50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,637 to 1,639; 50th St, 211 to 229 West, and 51st St, 219 to 232 West; C. H. Southard Co. against Moredall Realty Corp. et al.; July 11, 1918, (by bond)....$1,311.26

31ST ST, 142 to 156 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against William H. Seaich et al.; Jan. 3, 1918....$4,247

SAME PROPERTY; same against same; Jan. 10, 1918....$6,837

SAME PROPERTY; John Richman Plumbing Contracting Co. against same; Jan. 7, 1918....$713.80

SAME PROPERTY; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc. against same; Jan. 9, 1918..$6,837

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GOERCK ST, 71 and 73; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Wyler Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & Stanfield.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 76 ft s of Rivington St, 24x75; Ella V. Eldredge against Louis Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Thompson & Fuller.

97TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; New York Savings Bank against Sarah Harris et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, J. A. Dutton.

117TH ST, 14 West; Isaac Untermyer et al. against Henry W. Schlesinger et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

117TH ST, 16 West; Esther Riesser against Henry W. Schlesinger et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

119TH ST, 433 and 435 East; Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of New York against Lenetta Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. B. Pine.

Bronx.

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 215 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. against William H. Aird et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

UNION AV, 607; James Dowds, Inc., against Theodore Golden et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25988.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS WEINER, Bankrupt.

Morris Weiner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 2, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 30, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24833. Notice is given that JOSEPH E. HOWARD, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, July 18th, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25612. Notice is given that LOUISE J. FLANDREAU, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25893. Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN ROSEN has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26059.—In Bankruptcy.—RAYMOND MAC CRACKEN, Bankrupt.

Raymond Mac Cracken was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 16, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 31, 1918, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24575. Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM MILLARD has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25957. Notice is given that PHILIP POLOWE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24968.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN H. PATTEN has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26055.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH MAYER, Bankrupt.

Joseph Mayer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 15th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 1st, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25478—Notice is hereby given that ALEXANDER HOLLANDER has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26051.—In Bankruptcy.—GAETANO RICCIO, Bankrupt.

Gaetano Riccio was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 12th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 1st, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25943.—In Bankruptcy.—ELMER H. WARREN, Bankrupt.

Elmer H. Warren was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 6th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 1st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25885.—In Bankruptcy.—SCHLIEPER, MACK & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Schlieper, Mack & Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 28th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on August 1st, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25624. Notice is given that DOMENICK W. BONELLI and PHILIP M. LOSITO, as members of the firm of ROSEGRAPH FILM COMPANY, and the said ROSEGRAPH FILM COMPANY, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 24021.—Notice is given that JOSEPH SCHACH and HARRY ROSENSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of SCHACH & ROSENSTEIN, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 25902.—Notice is given that JACOB MARGOLIN and SAMUEL MARGOLIN, individually and as co-partners trading as MARGOLIN BROS., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 26909. Notice is hereby given that CARL HEUSSER has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24476. Notice is hereby given that DEWARD F. JONES has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

TO-DAY

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, under mammoth tent

Absolute Auction Sale

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER REGARDLESS OF PRICE

75 Belle Harbor Lots

BET. OCEAN AND BAY

50% may remain for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5½%

TO REACH PROPERTY—Take L. I. Railroad to Seaside, then trolley to Pelham Avenue.

'Phone 744—Cort. 21 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WAR TIME BARGAIN.

Block front of 15 lots, 200x150, 18th Av., 78th-79th Sts., Brooklyn, with fine large 11-room frame dwelling on plot; will sacrifice this valuable plot to ready cash buyer. Institution mortgage $10,000. No reasonable offer refused; easy terms; full commission to brokers. Manhattan Heights Improvement Co., Inc., owners, 261 Broadway, Room 1015, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

FOR SALE.
8 EAST 92D ST.

Magnificent up-to-the-minute private residence in choicest residential section of New York City; caretaker on premises. Why pay exorbitant rents in apartment houses when you can buy this magnificent residence at a ridiculously low figure? Every commodity and article in the world has advanced enormously in price in the last four years with the exception of real estate; but its day is coming, and coming fast. Buy this house and you will sell it within a period of five years at a substantial advance, so that your living in it will have cost you nothing. Think over this proposition. Toch Realty Company, 320 5th Av., New York.

For rent, furnished, for immediate occupancy, because of war conditions, small house, newly and attractively furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; sunroom on roof; reasonable. 125 West 87th. Schuyler 5153.

FIFTIES, near Madison Av., four-story private dwelling; greatest bargain offered on east side, less than land value.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Queens.

FOR SALE—FLUSHING MURRAY HILL, two blocks from station, near Broadway; house 8 rooms, bath, reception hall, with open grate, sleeping porch; plot 50x100; garden; grape arbor; must be seen to be appreciated. Call or phone Owner Ducker, 11 Botanic Place.

COLONIAL HOUSES IN JAMAICA.
Finest residential section; prices and terms attractive. Storms, 11 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

$100 down, $35 month, buys brand new house, Jamaica, near transportation; price $4,300. Storms, 11 Herriman Av., Jamaica.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Home for Sale,
Bayonne, near Greenville, N. J.
Detached, 6 large, light rooms and bath; laundry and extra toilet in basement; large attic; fireproof garage; all modern improvements; Butt lot, 50x100; one block from station, 24 minutes from N. Y.; train or trolley service, all night; price $7,500. Address C. F. Raichlen, 87 3d Av., Brooklyn.

RENT THEN BUY seven-room house, two baths, centre hall, fireplace, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas, electricity, A1 finish throughout; corner plot, 125x100, on top of the hills of River Edge Heights in New Jersey; one-half hour out. Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., Room 178, N. Y. City.

Attention.—Business forces sacrifice beautiful 6-room, tile bath bungalow and garage; parquet, steam, gas, electric, awnings, and copper screens porch and windows; large plot; 8 minutes station; ½ hour Broadway, Lackawanna. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

For Sale.—Leonia, N. J., frame dwelling; 9 rooms, hardwood floors throughout; hot water heat; lot 70x177 feet; fruit trees, berry bushes, &c.; private garage; price, $7,000; mortgage, $4,500; cash required, $2,500. Apply O. O. Lauckner, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken.

Nutley.—8 rooms, bath, steam; large lot; 25 mins. out; Erie; com't'n $5.60; block station; $3,700; $900 cash; agents protected. Owner, Beyer, 194 Market St., Newark.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750. easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Montclair.—Residence, 10 rooms, two baths; $75; convenient Lackawanna. 257 Midland Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Building Management Wanted.

Owing to present conditions prominent building corporation desires the management of a few additional buildings or estates. Can give unquestionable references. Personal attention and daily inspection. B 229 Times Annex.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Long Island

16 Minutes from Heart of Manhattan

With all its wonderful country charm, affords every convenience and safe-guard of the city; the best investment possible, in these days of rising prices—for the man who buys or builds with an eye to absolute value.

Edgeworth Smith
Sales Manager
One West 34th St., N.Y.
Phone Greeley 5250

Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

FORCED TO SELL

my 6-room and bath stucco house at Beechhurst, L. I. Property fully improved; 1 block from station; 3 to L. I. Sound and bathing beach; will sacrifice this beautiful home $5,000 on very easy terms; unable to finish repairs. Apply at Beechhurst Office, or telephone 1056 Flushing.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

12 ACRE COMMUTER'S FARM,

nearly new, 6-room house; double garage, running water, electric lights, tiled bath, steam heat, rich soil, fruit trees; about 1,500 ft. on Albany Post Road with water frontage on River. Owner unable to occupy. Will sacrifice for $14,500.

H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 2326

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS

Five rooms, all improvements; boating, bathing and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil. Only $200 cash needed. Address Estate, 243 West 34th Street.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive, well built homes, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity. Extra large porch. One block from club. Golf, tennis. $4,500, cash $500. Monthly payments $40 includes all charges. Communicate at once with

GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK, Inc., Agent
Bogota, New Jersey.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ONE LOFT, 75 x 100.

Light manufacturing; steam heat, 2 elevators; 2 fireproof stairs; light on all sides; good location to get help. Apply on premises, 133 Mulberry St., near Grand St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath....$840 to $1,200
5-Room Doctor's Apartment....$1,500
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

58TH ST., 127 West | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900
Fireproof; Standard Service.
REMCO, Broadway & 99th St., S. E. Cor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

55 West 46th St.
3 Rooms and Bath
Attractively Furnished.
Maid and Buffet Service.
Apply on Premises—Bryant 5422.

166 WEST 72D STREET.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

THE TIMES HARLEM OFFICE

Advertisements and subscriptions may be left at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester County.

Attractive surroundings, close to nature; hills, woods; mile above the Hudson; hour N. Y. C.; furnished bungalow, bath, suitable large family, party of bachelors, or students; terms very reasonable. Phone Schuyler 6293.

Scarsdale.—Elegant, modern detached 9-room dwelling, 50x100; room for garage; steam heat, electric light, bath; beautiful view; price $4,900; easy terms; compelled to sell. Owner, 687 Tremont Av.

For Sale—New house, brick and stucco; six rooms, bath; improvements; ten minutes depot; $5,500; easy terms. Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Rare opportunity; new attractive seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Col. 1918.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Own your own home and garage; small cash payment and $45 per month will buy a practically new house, six rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace in living room; steam heat, gas, and electricity; immediate possession; six minutes' walk from station. C. E. Tuxill, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

Nine-room house, two baths, all improvements, gas, electric lights; gardener's cottage, garage, chicken house, cow, barn; about seven acres; will sell cheap or exchange for business property downtown; thirty miles out, South Shore. Franklin, 275 Water St.

Pennsylvania.

For Sale.—8 rooms, bath, electricity, cellar, attic, rear porch; bargain, $4,500; large lot also. 3,153 Chapin St., Erie, Penn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

East Hampton, L. I.—Large house, on ocean; reasonable for the rest of the season. Murray Hill 8485.

New Jersey.

Commuters.—Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; cottage, Summer and Fall, $500. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WE offer a very unusual highest type apartment house, near 5th Av., facing Central Park; annual return on investment 12%. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Modern mill, construction sprinklered, 2-story factory building, 51x166; separate boiler, engine room; garage and stable; power and electric plant; ground, 100x166, with "L" 56 x150. Box 40, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

Two old Colonial cottages, fine improvements, $7,000; large garages; subway. W 359 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

CHOICE UNRESTRICTED OCEAN FRONT CORNER.

6½ lots, ample space for twelve bungalows, at Edgemere, northeast corner Ocean Av. and Beach 55th St. Particulars, Room 503, Gaiety Theatre Building, New York.

Build in Caldwell; big tract, $25 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,005, City Hall Station, New York.

Greenwood Cemetery lot for sale. O. F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway, Manhattan.

Good Ground, L. I.—Always cool; waterfront house, garage. Nugent, Lenox 692.

Real Estate Wanted.

Reliable, confidential party wishes management of a few more houses; security, reference. H. P., Box 40 Times Bronx.

Responsible party wants long-term leases, apartments. J. P., 45 Times Bronx.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, poultry, vegetables, fruit, shade outbuildings; hour out; easy terms. Small Farm, Box 214 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft for light manufacturing, 252 West 31st St.; size 25x34; good light and air; rent $35; also five-room apartment, top floor, $28. Goldstone, owner, 89 Park Row.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; highclass office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

FOR LEASE.
Dental office, complete; old established; prominent location; doctor in service. Apply John H. Scheler, 25 West 42d St.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Store, 11 Varick St., subway station, splendid for restaurant, cigar store, &c.; low rent. Scheuber, 200 Hudson St.

46th St.—Store to let, ground floor; also part of parlor floor. Apply premises, K. & B. Lambert, 71 West 46th St.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

Two-fifth of loft, 50x100, to be sublet on 6th floor, 11 West 32d St.

Large, light loft, with power, suitable for woodworker. 501 East 70th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, large, light loft, above 23d St., for manufacturing purposes, with or without fixtures. Style Dress Co., 38 West 28th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST, (The Hampton.)—Two rooms, bath, cool; hotel service; $65.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT, smartly furnished, delightfully cool; special rate for war workers. Telephone Greeley 2888.

ATTENTION! — Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 726.—Two rooms, furnished; kitchenette apartment; exceptionally artistic; immediate possession. Apply Mr. Groves.

PARK AV., 510.—Summer, very handsome, large studio bedroom, bath, maid service.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Hotel Patterson; 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 and up; 3 rooms and bath, $25 and up; 4 rooms and bath, $35 and up.

51ST ST., 34 WEST.—Two rooms, bath with shower, kitchen, private garden; most attractive, new. Madison Square 7390.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Comfortable, airy apartments, improvements, two, three rooms, $50-$60.

67TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, maid's room if desired, completely and charmingly furnished, chintzes, fireplace, window boxes, new grand piano, silver, linen. Tel. Columbus 1405.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex No. 31.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Manager.

68TH, 56 WEST.—One room, bath, $60 month; two rooms, bath, $150; all large, beautifully furnished; Steinway piano.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, 240 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electricity, steam heat, maid service; tea room in building.

73D ST., 170 WEST, (APT. 8B.)—SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED. PHONE COLUMBUS 3547.

75TH, 57 WEST.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, long or short lease, two large, light, airy rooms, bath; maid service; will also sell furnishings complete. Superintendent.

Four o'Clock To-day

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. Today.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class, furnished, latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 and 7 room modern apartments. Garrett.

114TH ST., 520 WEST, (Opp. Columbia University,) Apartment 64.—To rent, furnished, until Oct. 1, 5 rooms and bath; rent $50 per month. Apply Superintendent.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, fine elevator apartment, Riverside Drive; by appointment.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Apartment to sublet, furnished; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent, The Poinciana.

122D ST., 303 WEST.—Bachelor suite; also large room; elevator. Morningside 2306 M.

136TH ST., 615 WEST.—Nicely furnished 3-room suite, kitchen, dining room, $12; single room, $3. Apartment 10.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Five large rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

ADMIRABLE APARTMENTS, three and four rooms, completely, nicely furnished housekeeping; Summer rates; $7 weekly; $28 monthly upwards. (Phone 5722 Morningside.) Normandie, 403 West 127th St.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 8874.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.
Weekly rates if desired.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Exceptional opportunity for Summer months; two extremely large rooms and baths, kitchenette; apartment hotel. 5K.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—A lady called from city will sublet newly furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath and kitchenette. Apply Donohue.

EXCELLENT selection of choice furnished apartments at reduced Summer rentals. Apply BERLOCK CO., INC., 48 West 49th St. Tel. Bryant 7152.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two rooms, bath; overlooking Hudson; spacious, exceptional. Academy 2675.

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath,
with and without kitchens,
completely furnished,
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c.
Special monthly rates.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

Two-room apartment, furnished, bath and kitchenette, suitable for bachelor or lady; baby grand piano; location 72d St. and Broadway; also lease for year. Phone 984 Columbus.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Attractive five-room apartment, Washington Square section; rent to Nov. 1, $75. Telephone Spring 585.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., (197 Park Av.)—Choice location, exclusive section, near trolley and railroad, seven rooms, convenient for commuting; $150 from now to October. Phone Vanderbilt 3321, 738 Aeolian Building.

Unfurnished—East Side.

37TH, 142 EAST.—2 to 6 room elevator apartments; cheerful, elegant rooms; excellent service; convenient location; $35-$75.

A. Schermerhorn Apartment Houses, 68th and 69th Sts., 3d Av.; corner and avenue apartments of six and seven rooms, all improvements; Lexington Av. Subway Station, 68th St.; rents $35 to $48. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 68th St., New York.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

49TH, 28 WEST.—Two and three room apartments: $50, $60, $70, $75.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

65TH ST., 136-138 WEST.
One large studio, housekeeping apartment, five rooms and bath, (leased by Neysa McMein, artist, prior to her departure to service in France;) rent $125 per month; also one housekeeping apartment, $65 per month, and two nonhousekeeping apartments, $45 and $50 per month; lease and references required. The Shropshire.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, $75 month; one room, bath, $60; two large rooms, two baths, $125.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, eight, nine rooms, two bathrooms; living room 16 by 22; no dark rooms; modern elevator house, unusual transit facilities; rents $1,200-$1,660.

71ST, 38 WEST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, electricity, bath, &c.; ideal location.

74TH, 132 WEST.—One-two rooms, all improvements; high class; references.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor; $55.

92D ST., 74 WEST.—Two large front rooms and bath, ground floor, $40.

102D ST., 306 WEST, (near the Drive.)—Entire fifth floor apartment of 8 rooms; fireproof house, with elevator, all improvements; rent $1,400. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St., New York.

128TH, 168 WEST.—Six corner rooms, bath, all improvements, $35-$45.

BEST large four rooms for the money; Hudson River; elevator; available Aug. 1; leasing privilege October. St. Nicholas 9262, or Thayer, 875 West 180th St.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—Sublet, beautiful seven-room apartment, facing Riverside Drive at 122d St., until October, $50 per month; may be seen at any time. Apply Barnes, Apartment 32.

CLAREMONT HALL,
601 West 112th St., corner Broadway, apartments of 6 and 7 rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents, $910 and $1,250. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St., New York.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25.—Near drive, 160th; 6 rooms. Apt. 55, Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900. (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—6 large, light, airy rooms, bath; sublet; must see this to appreciate; $75. 6E.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 834, (cor. 151st.)—Five exceptional, light, airy rooms and bath, $50; elevator; possession Aug. 1. Apt. 54.

THE DARLINGTON,
229 West 101st St., corner Broadway.
Apartments of 5 large, light rooms, all improvements; rents $950 and $1,150. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St., New York.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,656.—Seven rooms; modern; possession; southern exposure. Telephone 2960 Tremont.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

For Summer only, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; downtown; $40. Write W 886 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, 4-room apartment, between 14th St. and 42d St., unfurnished. Box 23, New York Post Office.

Bachelor wants two rooms with bath. B 107 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH, 219 EAST.—Large and small front rooms, running water, bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences, adjoining bath; gentleman; select; $7.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Large room, elegantly furnished, private bath, kitchenette, telephone; $10.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; residence art collector; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 791.—Private family, large room, tastefully furnished, private bath, electricity.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Furnished, $65, $25 monthly; elevator; transients accommodated.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large room, private bath, $12; smaller, $5; gentlemen.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large cool room, private bath; also small; electricity; reference.

34TH, 339 WEST.—Very attractive front parlor suite, (parlor, bedroom, bathroom;) electricity, phone, &c.; close to station and all city communications; respectable, quiet, homelike.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, in quiet home.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths, electricity, telephone, $8-$20 weekly.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, centrally located; conveniences. Telephone Circle 3993.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites.
SUMMER RATES.

61ST, 38 WEST.—Parlor, with bath; also other large rooms; convenient and reasonable.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; large, airy rooms; $4-$5.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable furnished rooms with private family.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Room, private bath, ground floor; other rooms; Summer rates.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Cosy room, bath, for one or two people; also after Aug. 1, large room, hot, cold water, and smaller rooms; private family.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive front room; large closets; water, electricity; moderate; references.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; private baths; exceptional accommodations.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Large, airy room; modern improvements; see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike double and single rooms, suites; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; every convenience; elevator; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; continuous hot water.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Our standard of desirable guests the best; our standard of service the same; dogs and automatic musical instruments inhibited; privacy, comfort, and rigid cleanliness assured; references exchanged; special rates to permanent guests.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room with private bath; telephone, conveniences.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near park, newly furnished residence, rooms, bath, electricity; $5-$12.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Large, small room; telephone; electric light; running water.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with private baths, electric light, steam heat; tea room in building.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; electricity, shower, telephone; reasonable.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 302 WEST.—Cool Summer spot; large room, private bath; small rooms.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Room, private, bath; electricity; abundance hot water; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private telephone.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without bath; Jap service.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, electricity; large, small rooms, $4, $6, $10.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms, front basement; electricity; $4.50, $6, $10.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; home atmosphere; Summer rates; references.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; shower; elegant house.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near park; all conveniences; moderate rates.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with running water.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Very pleasant, homelike front room; also small room; references.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic home; large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; $5-$8.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, running water, private house, telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful large, airy rooms, running water, adjoining bath; phone, electricity.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large room with kitchenette; running water.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms; private house. Schuyler 7297.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; business people; rooms with, without private bath; electricity.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Private home, beautiful large room for high-class people; reference essential; breakfast if desired.

79TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; with or without bath; small rooms.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, private bath; also small rooms; electric light.

79TH, 175 WEST, near Broadway; one room or two; front; connecting rooms; $5 or $8. Phone Schuyler 7109. Howarth.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, decorated, cool rooms, private baths, electricity.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, large, small rooms; electricity; ideal location.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; electricity; small room, $2; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Central Park.)—Single, double suite, private bath; elegant home.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home, large cool rooms, electricity, near park; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Double, single cool rooms; private baths, electricity; suite; refined house.

82D, 50 WEST.—Large room with beautiful bathroom; electricity; French spoken.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, electricity; every convenience; board optional; references.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double room; southern exposure; near Riverside; references.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity, telephone.

85TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished suite, connecting bath, $12, or attractive room, lavatory, $5. Jennings. Schuyler 8655.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, $8; also smaller; breakfast privilege, telephone, private.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; hall room; electricity; reasonable.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large room, private bath, southern exposure; breakfast optional.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome rooms, suite or single, $4 to $12; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, all conveniences; references.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; other rooms; well-kept house; references.

89TH, 305 WEST, (Riverside.) — Private house, two rooms, baths, kitchenette, services; $50-$55.

89TH, 216 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; reference required; price reasonable. Phone 8802 Riverside.

93D, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

96TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive front suite, next to bath, large and airy; electricity, telephone; $10; American family. Stubbs.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, front basement, kitchenette. Phone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Special Summer rates; well-furnished room, bath; telephone; gentlemen.

99TH, 243 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Elevator house; southern exposure; references required. Raye.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms with bath; modern American home; breakfast.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive room; hot, cold water; telephone; elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

106TH, 238 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Large, airy front room, newly furnished; modern elevator apartment; shower, &c. Apt. 18.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large outside room, with or without kitchenette, $8; newly furnished private house; references; all conveniences.

110TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, twin beds, running water, closet, 3 windows; home cooking. 6600 Morningside, Apartment 3N.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; high-class apartment. Apartment 81, 636 Academy.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

110TH ST. and BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

112TH, 522 WEST.—Comfortable room facing open lot; private family; reference. Apt. 16.

113TH, 617 WEST.—High-class, beautiful 5-room apartment overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Moody.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Airy, attractive large room; large closets; select. Dickson.

119TH, 50 Morningside Av.—Single room; seventh floor; private; references. Apt. 74.

122D, 509 WEST.—One, two rooms, use kitchen; elevator, telephone. Anderson.

123D, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; telephone; convenient subway. Burton.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Double room, $5.50 week; single, $3; elevator. Rose.

130TH, 408 WEST.—Room, private bath; light, airy; opposite park; attractively furnished; refined, homelike surroundings; small adult American family; $5. Apartment 11.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; private American family. Barybak.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, with running water. Apartment 15.

140TH, 55 WEST.—Four-room furnished front apartment; two months. Richter, Circle 466.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

144TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable room; improvements; elevator; shower; private family. Apartment 3-F.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near subway; Audubon, bright, cool rooms, bath adjoining; Summer rates; transients accommodated. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; south, east exposure; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

169TH ST., WEST. — Look!! Neatly furnished room. shower, telephone, independent, $5; call immediately. Audubon 4036, Apartment 42.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiards; rooms, single, $4.50 to $6.50; room for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Large outside room; all modern conveniences; bachelor quarters. Mayer.

In exclusive apartment home, will rent several desirable rooms, running water or private bath; exceptional opportunity. Academy 3238.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (111th St.)—Elegantly furnished rooms, (2 or 3,) or suite with or without kitchen; all front; Victrola; $35, $65; ideal for bachelors; private telephone. 5183 Circle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offer large room, facing Riverside Drive, well furnished. Apartment 6B. Phone Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; private house; service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (corner 84th.)—Beautifully furnished room overlooking Hudson; gentlemen. Cleveland.

WEST END, 936, (106th.)—Outside room, running water; exceptionally attractive; business woman preferred. Telephone Academy 2610, Apartment 2-W.

WEST END, 344, (76th.)—Select house; beautiful front rooms; private bath; electric light.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms with running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END, 936.—Cool room, conveniences; Summer rates. 6 East, Academy 2963.

WEST END AV., 611, between 89th and 90th Sts.—Beautiful, large room; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 387.—Desirable front room; private family.

New Jersey.

7TH ST., 315 NORTH, (Newark, N. J.)—Two nice front rooms with private family; home surroundings; southern exposure; bath; telephone, piano; terms reasonable. Mrs. M. Mergott.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bachelor wants two rooms with bath. B 108 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike. Including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON ARMS,
58th St., West, 41, 43, 45.—Elevator.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.).—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single, double rooms; board optional; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

68TH AND 69TH STS., (Between 2d and 3d Avs.,) Schermerhorn Private Residences.—Subway station at 68th St.; rents $1,000 to $1,200; some with immediate possession.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER,
3d Av., cor. 68th St., N. Y.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, handsome front and rear rooms, private baths; also small room; good table.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; private baths; superior table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One small, medium room, newly decorated; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Rooms overlooking park; southern exposure; refined house; home table.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small, cool, comfortably furnished; excellent meals; references exchanged.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; excellent board.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; unusual home surroundings; references.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, wholesome food, intellectual people. Sirota.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, cool room, four windows; electricity; excellent table; references.

94TH, (693 West End Av.)—Large, small rooms, private bath, automatic elevator; French spoken; table guests; references.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Refined home; elegantly appointed second floor, also small room; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342.—Pension Belge; meals optional; references. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, Corner 104th St.—Special rates for July and August; now booking Fall season. Hotel Elite; exceptional rooms and board; elevator.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors; board optional; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals; bath; $30; single; $10.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

French private family offers board to 2 or 4 persons in their beautiful, large, modern house; vegetables and flower gardens; also double garage; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; the best table; references. Inquire Mme. Bayart, 135 West 56th St., New York.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—High-class family hotel; week-end and season parties accommodated; rates reasonable.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—First-class family house; fishing, boating, bathing; reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Pleasantville. — Exceptional accommodations for four persons, in attractive, modern home, beautiful grounds, wide verandas; home cooking; convenient to station; no other guests. Address Pleasantville, P. O. Box 474.

Attractive suburban home has large, airy rooms to rent with board for Summer or permanently. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE BELVIDERE,
North Munn Av., 89-91, East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table; catering to discriminating persons; three minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6026 Orange.

New York State.

Board, farm, Ulster County. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 84.

Connecticut.

A few boarders taken in a quiet, refined home in Litchfield County; $15 per week. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted.

In country, Long Island, or Westchester County, near golf links, within one mile of New York by train, parlor bedroom and private bath and good board, in strictly private family, for man and wife; terms reasonable; answer fully. Z 317 Times Annex.

Family, three adults, desires board with plain respectable people, where no other boarders are taken; high country elevation where no frills and fuss, but enjoy solid comfort amidst Nature; within radius 100 miles; state terms. A 139 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BUYER wishes position in cloak and suit department; capable, energetic young woman, at present employed. Address L 41 Times.

A CAPABLE, efficient, loyal worker, my secretary for past three years, expert stenographer, typist, systematizer; pleasing personality; can start July 29; salary $25, and well worth it. Executive. B 115 Times.

CASHIER, experienced office assistant, would like to have part-time position. C. Kaplan, 3,220 Surf Av., Sea Gate.

CLERICAL WORK.—High school graduate desires clerical work. M 4,185 Broadway. Tel. St. Nicholas 2768.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced beginner, stenographer, typist, wishes position. Jirau, 1,110 Washington Av.

MASSEUSE (licensed) open for engagements; Swedish method; long experience. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

NURSE, cultured, good reader, child, convalescent, manage house, mountains, traveling. Schuyler 2325.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 6½ years' experience; highly recommended; salary $25. B 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—One who knows how to use common sense and good judgment; $9. M. S., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, 17, neat, competent; references. Telephone Miss Fortgang, 6,265 Tremont; address, 453 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Conscientious; several years' experience; Sabbath observer; salary $20. W 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, wishes position with reliable concern; references. S 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat; $11. Miss Idelle, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, 18; competent, accurate, reliable; business school graduate; references. A 130 Times.

YOUNG LADY, educated, efficient, excellent typist, desires position; short hours. C 194 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and executive, 32 years old, desires position in about 60 to 90 days with live concern where there is chance for advancement; college graduate and A1 man; 12 years' experience in wholesale grocery business; will start at $50 week. C 188 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT—PUBLIC.
Books opened and closed; audits, financial statements, &c. F. O. Martin, 46 West 24th, Room 1430, City.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, university graduate, special engagements solicited, tax reports. Accountant, Barclay 7811.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, ten years' practice, part-time engagements, tax reports. W 383 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Cost and system expert. Freybourg, 242 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 1406.

ASSISTANT BUYER hats, men's furnishings; $35 weekly. Jiran, 1,110 Washington Av., Bronx.

AUDITOR-OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 32, draft exempt, employed, desires permanent position; best references; salary $2,000. Z 291 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, competent office executive, 31 years, desires change of position; excellent references; salary $35. A 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28 years; draft exempt; 9 years' experience; understands credits, general trial balances and financial statements. C 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; thoroughly competent; four years' experience complete set financial statements, &c; well recommended; $24. B 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced worker, wishes position; salary, $22. W 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, three years' experience; double entry. Margulies, 229 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 22, good penman, fast and accurate; draft exempt. C 10 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young American, one year's experience, good appearance, excellent references, seeks position, city, country; salary $20. C 178 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city country, careful and strictly temperate; reasonable salary. C 177 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 31, position private family; careful driver; willing and obliging; very best references. W 379 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, careful single man; good mechanic, 5 years' reference. C 196 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, draft exempt, desires position with private family. A 127 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough in every respect; careful driver; married; age 38. A 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—SITUATION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED, LICENSED WOMAN; $20. B 232 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful traffic, country driver; A1 references. Harrison, 763 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Russian, 38 years old, good habits; six months' experience; useful all around. Lashkovith, 132 West 121st St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, references, wishes position. L. Greier, 337 East 50th St.

CHEMIST, with Belgian diploma and experience in sugar derivatives, (sugar, alcohol, and perfumes,) and Professor of Spanish and French, wants position; without experience in other branches of chemistry; accept position as assistant. Write to G. A., 338 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.

CHEMIST.—Young man; not in draft; two years' experience, general analytical work. B 123 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, C. E., can devote part time. Breene, 131 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT MAN, 24; draft Class 3; capable of hiring any class of mechanical or office help. A 126 Times.

EXPORTERS.
Commercial traveler, who has covered South and Central Americas, seeks a position in export office. Desire to obtain New York shipping experience greater than salary. B 124 Times.

LAWYER, 39, business experience, desires employment with mercantile firm where future more important than salary. S 280 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER MAN, 38, married, 16 years' experience on leading dailies, wishes desk position in editorial department of paper or magazine. R. L. C. Barret, Louisa, Va.

NURSE, 35, thorough hospital experienced man, desires position in institution, private or industrial plant; highest references. Address Nurse, 9 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

POSITION wanted in reliable export firm doing South American business by Colombian familiar with business there; best references; salary not principal consideration, but to make connection to represent house in future abroad; speaks English. Reply B 88 Times.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE.—Philadelphia man with thorough, practical knowledge of printing industry desires position by Aug. 1; also business school graduate and accounting student, efficiency, etc.; aged 28, married, one child: fourth class in draft. Address W. H. F., 610 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

PRODUCTION MANAGER.
Five years in charge of sheet metal work, four years on close interchangeable electrical instrument manufacturing in large quantities; progressive and strongly indorsed as an expert in handling labor; up to date in toolmaking and quantity production; fine references for unusual results as an executive for large responsibility; location and salary secondary matter; above draft age; available at once. D 107 Times.

RAILROAD MAN, past middle age, desires to make a change; 25 years' experience, agent, clerk, and operator; prefers some other line of business. B 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Road man with auto selling specialty wishes staple line in or around New York City; draft exempt. H. B. Gaines, 170 West 109th St.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT, WITH BEST REFERENCES, WISHES FAIR EARNING OPPORTUNITY. B 103 TIMES.

SALESMAN, 12 years' experience hardware, housefurnishings, electric supply. S 263 West 125th.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—Young man, 17, wants shipping clerk or salesman position; have no experience; fair education; knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. Hyman Appelbaum, 895 Beck St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seeks substitute position two weeks, July 22 to Aug. 3; 7 years' experience; speed and accuracy guaranteed; reasonable compensation. Address M. E. Grass, 402 West 36th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, 34; at present employed; experienced in high-class dictation along lines of legal, legislative, water power, and building construction work; $1,400 lowest salary considered. Z 316 Times Annex.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman stenography; expert; university graduate; desires evening work. S 306 Times Downtown.

WANTED
A JOB IN A REAL BUSINESS.
I am 22 years of age, draft exempt, I have 6 years' office experience, correspondent, steamship ticket and money order agent, typewriter, knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references. W 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, retired, would like to make favorable connections in the textile or kindred lines. W 375 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, executive experience, desires position where alertness, common sense, and initiative can be used to advantage; exceptional references. B 230 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with mercantile house; willing worker; salary, $17; excellent reference given. S 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, wishes position in office; best references. B. Finkelstein, 1,470 Brook Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 4 years' business experience, knowledge shipping, bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position with opportunity; references. P 654 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN.—H. S. of Commerce graduate, experienced bookkeeper and typist; American; best references. S. Hendler, 211 East Houston St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, not in draft, European artistic sculptor, desires position with reliable concern. S 301 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, 27, exempt; conscientious, experienced investigator, seeks employment. S 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, three years' legal experience, wishes position with business concern. W 374 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Splendid opportunity for an enterprising young woman to take complete charge of an office and supervise bookkeeping; secretarial experience desired. Z 305 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT in bookkeeper's office. Apply by mail only to A. W. & Co., 15 West 24th St., New York.

BARBER.—Spanish lady wanted. Call at 330 West 52d St., New York City.

BILL OR PROFIT CLERK who has had wholesale grocery experience; good opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Profits, P. O. Box 668, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER AND ASST. CASHIER by insurance company; must be thoroughly experienced and quick at figures; in answering state religion, experience, and education; first-class references required; salary to begin, $20; advancement. S 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience, to go to Stamford, Conn.; 30 years of age or over; pay $40 a month, board and room. Call 146 East 28th St., today, 3:30 P. M., for an interview with lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER
and stenographer, thoroughly experienced.
PARAMOUNT MANUFACTURING CO.,
302 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; steady, pleasant position; state age, experience, and salary. B 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady as bookkeeper; hospital experience preferred; must be competent and have good references. R 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, must be competent and have wholesale clothing experience; state references, age and salary. D 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Several for permanent positions; only competents. Apply after 1 P. M. Saturday, Room 801, 61 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, competent, to take entire charge of office; $18 to start. Call Commercial Car Tire Co., 1,360 Av. A.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; apply by letter stating references; good salary to competent person. J 642 Times Harlem.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
DRESSES AND COSTUMES,
have permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models, (size 16.)

CHAMBERMAIDS. — Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLEANERS. — Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLERK.—Christian firm, accurate and rapid at figures, to assist in accounting department of large manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. Z 277 Times Annex.

CLERK, experienced, for moderated-sized hospital, with maintenance; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 40, 2,121 3d Av.

CORRESPONDENT. — EXPERIENCED; MUST BE STENOGRAPER AND TYPIST; WELL VERSED IN GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE; CAPABLE OF EVENTUALLY TAKING CHARGE OF SMALL FORCE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR HUSTLER; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. R. S. 114 TIMES.

DENTAL HYGIENIST, experienced; good salary; state references. E. L., 840 Times Harlem.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Permanent positions in large office building to women, (white,) 20 to 35 years of age; applicants must be experienced; salary $16 per week, with good chance for advancement. Apply to Mr. Jolliffe, Room 400, New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey St., New York City, between 8 A. M. and 12 noon.

ENTRY AND FIGURING CLERK.
Must be experienced and quick and accurate at figures; in answering state experience, education, age, and religion; salary to begin, $15. S 295 Times Downtown.

FOREWOMAN, by manufacturing jeweler, experienced in jewelry line, giving out work, obtaining prompt delivery of orders from factory to stockroom; give references and wages; splendid opportunity; hours 8-6. F. B., 222 Times Downtown.

FORELADY OF PACKING DEPARTMENT. APPLICANTS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF FILLING, LABELING, AND WRAPPING CHEMICALS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE FEMALE HELP; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID INCREASE WHEN ABILITY IS DEMONSTRATED. CALL OR WRITE
CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
632 FLUSHING AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRL for general housework; three in family, including baby; good wages for right person. Z 284 Times Annex.

GRAPHOTYPE operators, experienced, wanted to make address plates at the rate of $1.25 per 100; a minimum salary of $14 per week is guaranteed. Apply immediately to Mrs. Butler, Secretary of State's Office, 127 West 65th St., New York City.

MODEL (SIZE 16)
for showroom in dress house, steady position; you will like to work here.
BRILL, ABRAMS CO.,
35 WEST 32D.

MODEL, experienced, to try on coats; size 16. Apply all week, Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

MODELS.—Fall, stylish, size 16, for coat and suits. Millar Mandel & Co., 38 East 30th Street.

MODELS, SIZE 16,
ON DRESSES.
GREENBERG-WEINER, 31 WEST 27TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED IN SUIT HOUSE; GOOD PAY, SINGER BROS., 11 EAST 26TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Experienced; good wages and steady, pleasant employment. Apply 9 A. M., 16 West 23d St., L. C. Lyon.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today, at 3 P. M.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty moderate-sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 30, 2,121 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced in paper business preferred; salary $25 week, with chance of advancement if satisfactory. S 318 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, preferably with some stenography; beginning salary $10-$15. Address Education, A 150 Times.

NURSEMAID wanted by the month; bring references. Call 307 West 71st St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady for general office work; one who understands stenography. S. & F. Brenner, Inc., 48 West 25th.

OFFICE WOMAN, over 25, who will develop cleverly into valuable secretary for downtown broker; give telephone and how much to start. R 331 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES; $2 day as extra on Saturdays. Call today, Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th St.

SALESWOMAN to sell retail stores established line of specialties in New York and Bronx on liberal commission basis; expenses advanced; light weight sample case; write with full particulars, giving age, experience, &c., to D 100 Times.

SEWERS, experienced, for ribbon novelties. Krueger, 395 4th Av., corner 28th St.

STENCIL CUTTERS, experienced on tin point stencils, prominent fashion publishing house; $12-$15, with opportunity advancement, depending on ability; state experience. K. V., Box 183 Times.

STEM MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERIENCED; GOOD POSITION WITH WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING HOUSE. APPLY ANCHOR CAP & CLOSURE CORP., 7TH FLOOR, PEARL AND PROSPECT STS., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, thoroughly experienced; one capable taking entire charge of correspondence; excellent opportunity for capable young woman; position out of town; state experience and salary desired. Z 302 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm, thoroughly accurate and rapid stenographer; also capable of assisting in a clerical capacity; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 272 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER (1) wanted for work in Washington, D. C.; salary $100 a month. Apply between 12 and 1 Saturday, July 20; American Social Hygiene Association, Room 1105, 105 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted busy law office; must be experienced; answer fully as to salary, &c.; advancement. W 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, for clerical work in large publishing house; state experience, age and salary expected. Z 297 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good salary, pleasant work, and good hours. Apply in person at 9 A. M. to L. C. Lyon, 16 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Must have good references. Call afternoon. Cardinale & Son, 132 Nassau St., Room 605.

STENOGRAPHER and clerical worker; experienced, accurate, and quick. Call at 41 East 123d St. at 9 A. M. sharp.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted in large wholesale office; pleasant surroundings; permanent; desirable position with advancement; salary about $12 to start. C 193 Times.

TUBULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wanted with some knowledge of stenography; one having had some experience preferred. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St. Call mornings between 9:30 and 10:30.

TYPIST.—Must have good education, experience not necessary; Protestant. Apply Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Temporary work on Underwood typewriter, day or evening. 1,915 Amsterdam Av.

TYPIST, with experience; salary $10-$12; excellent opportunity. Call 17 Park Place.

USHER.—LIGHT COLORED GIRL WANTED; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GOOD SALARY. APPLY AUDUBON THEATRE, 165TH ST. AND BROADWAY, 11 A. M.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress with family of two; half hour from city; no experience necessary. Write Box 758, Woodmere, L. I.

YOUNG LADIES for clerical work; also for checking and filing stencils. Pictorial Review, 9th floor, 22 West 39th.

YOUNG WOMAN, FOR CHECKING BILLS AND ATTENDING TO OTHER MINOR DUTIES IN OFFICE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED, R. C., ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH.

YOUNG WOMAN, good judgment, for order clerk in cloak and suit house; one with knowledge of woolens preferred; good opportunity. Friend & Shrier Corp., 29 West 36th St.

Instruction.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, English birth, $30-$35; experienced bookkeeper, $30; secretarial stenographers, (2,) $30; ledger-clerks, (3,) $23; junior stenographers, $23. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Secretaries, $25-$30; stenographers, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25; typists, $15-$18; dictaphone operator, $15; other excellent positions. 93 Nassau. Registration free. 1,457 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) immediate Government work, $100-$125 monthly. Worth Agency, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT TO TAKE CHARGE OF ACCOUNTS FOR ACTIVE BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST BE A MANAGER AS WELL AS AN EFFICIENT AUDITOR; SALARY $2,600. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND RELIGION, W 381 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant wanted by manufacturing concern doing Government work; must be thoroughly experienced and qualified to take complete charge of cost system; good salary. W. F. Meyers Machine Co., 614 Hamilton St., Long Island City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant wishes to make arrangement with C. P. A.; proposition of exceptional merit; applications confidential; references exchanged, at interview. Address R 311 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN wanted, intelligent, educated, man or woman, with good technical knowledge of Spanish; familiarity with Latin American peoples, customs, and trade desired; state age, salary, experience, qualifications, references. Permanent, S 347 Times Downtown.

ANALYZER AND LAYOUT CLERK.
Experienced man, able to read blueprints and analyze costs.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ASSISTANT in Shipping Room.—Young man, 18-19, residing in Brooklyn. Apply in person, A. G. Spalding Bros., 6th Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

BANK CLERK.—Bank desires man, American, draft exempt, with experience in foreign exchange; state qualifications and salary expected. P. O. Box 703, City Hall Station.

BILL CLERK, experienced plumbing and steam supplies business; downtown New York. S 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, preferably an assistant note teller; must be young and have had experience; kindly give full particulars in letter, including religion. W. V. Taylor & Co., 27 Pine St.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian firm, thoroughly accurate and rapid at figures; must have excellent qualifications; rapid advancement to right party; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 278 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in office of corporation to act as ledger clerk; must be quick and accurate; age 31 to 35; one residing in Bronx preferred. Write D. V., 447 Tremont Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man with experience as bookkeeper for a well-known button house; splendid chance for advancement. Apply Saturday between 9-10 A. M., Hobe Button Co., 127 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; good salary to competent person. Apply by letter, stating references, J 641 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, on purchase and sales ledgers, trial balance, &c.; for attention state age, salary, experience, religion. S 352 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
AMBITIOUS OFFICE BOYS, 17-18 YEARS OF AGE; PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES OR THOSE HAVING ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL PREFERRED; LARGE INSURANCE BROKERAGE, CHRISTIAN CORPORATION, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK ADVANCEMENT TO BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, WELL-MANNERED BOYS OF GOOD HABITS; ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING REFERENCES, NATIONALITY; SALARY TO START, $9; BOYS DESIRING POSITION FOR SUMMER ONLY NOT WANTED. W 340 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, bright, intelligent, for office and errands in large export house; rapid advancement; salary, start, $8. S 305 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in advertising office; good opportunity and chance for advancement Call Saturday morning, Room 515, 1,790 Broadway.

BOY, 16 or over, permanent position in application department of patent attorney; state salary and experience. Address C. E. H., P. O. Box 773, New York.

BOYS, two, neat, wanted for office, run errands; state salary, references. R 828 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, active, for steamship office; excellent opportunity for advancement. W 313 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office; good chance for advancement. Reply, stating age, salary, C 13 Times.

BOY wanted in office of a large manufacturing corporation; excellent chance for advancement. S 346 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEURS, (3,) wishing t work into commercial life; must be courteous, neat, careful, industrious, and exempt from military duty. D 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR for Ford taxi; $25 to start; good references essential. Call 10 A. M., 21-27 West 144th St.

CHEF, with highest references, small family; state all experience, age, and salary required. D 72 Times.

CLERK, experienced in making up preliminaries and final entries for the collection of drawback claims; salary according to ability to handle the work. Call between 10-12 A. M. and 2-4 P. M. Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

CLERK, Christian firm, rapid and accurate at figures, to assist in accounting department of large manufacturing company; excellent opportunity for bright young man; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 271 Times Annex.

CLERKS, two; railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. N. J. Cement Construction Co., 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK wanted for office work, in connection with steam heating business; should have had experience in similar line; good salary. C 12 Times.

CLERK, experienced, for moderate-sized hospital, with maintenance; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 60, 2,121 3d Av.

COACH INSPECTORS.—MEN WITH SHOP EXPERIENCE AND TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED TO INSPECT PASSENGER COACHES, TO SERVE IN THE CAPACITY OF INSPECTORS ON A LARGE EASTERN RAILROAD. APPLY IN PERSON OR IN WRITING, ROOM 1524, 30 CHURCH ST.

COST ACCOUNTANT.
Must be first-class, high-grade man for "cost plus" accounts; must furnish good references. Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUPLE wanted; colored man to bechauffeur, and woman to do housework. Call between 11 and 1, Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COUPLE.—Cook and chauffeur, handy man; good reference. New Rochelle, T. S., D 57 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer, male or female; credit department of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement; state salary. T. D. S., P. O. Box 97, Madison Square Station.

DOCK SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, wanted by a large steamship company; must be thoroughly competent to take full charge of pier, employing and directing dock clerks, arranging berths for steamers, &c.; will only consider applicants with previous experience and having knowledge of New York piers; A1 references required. Answer, stating nationality, former employment, and salary expected. W 307 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.
MANUFACTURING CONCERN ENGAGED ON INSTRUMENT WORK FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINE AND TOOL DESIGNERS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY OR TOOLS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SAME; TO THE RIGHT MEN THIS REPRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY, PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; LOCATION, NEWARK, N. J.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. "S. J.," 124 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
WILPUTTE COKE OVEN CORPORATION,
469 5th Av., N. Y. City,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A FEW DRAFTSMEN EXPERIENCED IN BY-PRODUCT COKE OVEN AND BENZOL PLANT WORK, OR THOSE HAVING HAD CHEMICAL PLANT OR STEEL MILL EXPERIENCE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN.
Construction, architectural, structural steel, heating, and piping draftsmen and layout men wanted for heavy steel and concrete construction work for the Government in vicinity of Philadelphia; apply stating age, experience, salary expected, and when available; give references. Address Wilson, 179 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—We have a good opening for a man experienced in power plant work, factory maintenance, piping, layouts, &c. In your application state your age, nationality, education, experience, and salary expected. Apply in person or write to Employment Bureau, The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN.
Construction and architectural draftsmen, also reinforced steel detailers, wanted for heavy steel and concrete construction work for the Government in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Call on Fiske or Richards Sunday or Monday at the Biltmore, New York City.

DRAFTSMAN.
Mechanical designer jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. D 90 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Structural draftsmen required on Government contract. Apply Turner Construction Co., 244 Madison Av., New York City, 13th floor.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; some experience in steam heating line; good salary. C 11 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN-DESIGNER.—Experienced on semi-automatic machinery; permanent position; long established, growing concern. Potdevin Machine Co., 1,221 38th St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
We require a technical man who has had experience in making tests on small electrical apparatus. Answer by letter only, addressing Mr. W. E. Brill.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
463 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS; experienced. Apply chief engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR wanted, hydraulic; $18 per week. Apply Superintendent, 51 Chambers St.

ENGINEER, experienced; night work; $100 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

EXECUTIVES,
GENERAL FOREMEN,
AND
SUB-FOREMEN.
Men thoroughly familiar with machine shop practice and production methods for supervising the manufacture of airplane motors.
Direct Government work; good salaries, excellent opportunity for the right men.
We want men who are bodily interested in the success of
U. S. AGAINST GERMANY.
APPLY AT ONCE
IN PERSON,
OR WRITE,
stating age, nationality, antecedents, place of birth, experience in detail, the work for which you are best fitted, and wages you desire.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY.
SUNDAY, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Hunterspoint Av. Station; 8 minutes to plant.

FARMER or farmer and wife for gentleman's farm; experienced only; good opportunity. D 97 Times.

FIRE BRICK SALESMAN
wanted with acquaintance in fire brick trade; salary and commission. B 87 Times.

FOREMAN for department doing manufacturing and assembling of small steel machinery, experienced in handling help, preferably married man above draft age with some toolmaking experience; plant located near New York. Write fully, giving age, experience, knowledge, salary expected, &c. G. G., 291 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, experienced on cast and rod machine work; capable handling men. M. F., 287 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN SHIPPING CLERK.
Young man, draft exempt, who has knowledge of foreign shipping and familiar with steamship companies' methods and Custom House routine, making out applications for licenses to ship, and a general knowledge of shipping.
INTERNATIONAL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

GARDENER.—First class, that understands care of horses and willing to do it. Telephone 346 Bryant or call at 10 in the morning, for Mr. London Wallick, Hotel Wallick, 43d St. and Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE
MECHANICS
FOR GAS AND ELECTRIC TRUCKS.
APPLY GARAGE, 513 WEST 24TH ST.

GRADUATE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS WANTED.
EXPERIENCED IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF POWER PLANTS AND OF STEAM, WATER, AND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS. PERMANENT WORK FOR EFFICIENT MEN. APPLY TO
JOHN A. STEVENS,
ENGINEER,
LOWELL, MASS.

GROCERY CLERK to take charge of cooperative grocery store of industrial plant; must have experience and be well recommended; hours 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.; wages $25 per week. Z 309 Times Annex.

HOUSEMAN; $60 per month. Apply Housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOL MAKERS,
78C PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.
Employment department will be open 1-5 P. M. Sunday to interview applicants for these positions only.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 350 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS
TOOL ROOM WORK,
LATHE HANDS,
MILLING MACHINE HANDS,
UNIVERSAL GRINDER HANDS,
WANTED AT ONCE.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WORKS 12 HOURS PER NIGHT, 6 NIGHTS PER WEEK, TIME AND HALF AFTER 8 HOURS; SATURDAY NIGHT TIME AND HALF TO MIDNIGHT; DOUBLE TIME AFTER MIDNIGHT.
GOOD PAY
AND WORKING CONDITIONS.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY;
SUNDAY, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
WRIGHT MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
TAKE QUEENSBORO SUBWAY FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK, AND GET OFF AT HUNTERSPOINT AV. STATION; 8 MINUTES TO PLANT.

MACHINISTS.—Must be competent and experienced machine hands; standard railroad wages. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Shops, Morris Park and Van Nest Avs., Bronx.

MACHINIST for instrument work. Kny-Scheerer Corp., 404-410 West 27th St.

The New York Times Brooklyn Office

Advertisements for The New York Times are received at the office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 401 Fulton Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
100 FIRST-CLASS MEN,
WHO ARE COMPETENT TO READ BLUEPRINTS AND THE USE OF MICROMETERS.
73c PER HOUR
FOR THOSE WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE THEIR ABILITY.
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK ONLY.
MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
BULLARD AND JONES & LAMSON TURRET LATHES,
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL BORING MILLS.
ENGINE LATHES.
PLANERS AND VISE HANDS.
R. HOE & CO.
2 SHERIFF STREET,
CORNER GRAND.

MACHINISTS.
BROWNE & SHARPE AUTOMATIC OPERATORS.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINISTS.—Must be experienced and competent bench hands; standard railroad wages. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. shops, Morris Park and Van Nest Aves., Bronx.

MAN wanted, large manufacturer with branches in all large cities wants man with retail sales experience, 32 to 45 years of age; unlimited opportunity. Z 276 Times Annex.

MANAGER retail clothing store; must be a good salesman and know how to sell turnovers; state age, reference, and salary. S 321 Times Downtown.

MARINE ENGINE DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
LARGE CORPORATION OF LONG STANDING. LOCATION NEAR NEW YORK CITY. TECHNICAL GRADUATES. GOOD SALARIES AND CONDITIONS.
Z 205 TIMES ANNEX.

MASTER MECHANIC WANTED.
First-class master mechanic required; a man capable of taking entire charge of maintenance in machine shop and foundry; must have first-class Massachusetts engineers' and electricians' license.
Write or call Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass.

MASTER MECHANIC wanted in repair shop of chemical works; one familiar with this class of work only; control of 135 men; must be American; good salary; give experience and when available. Z 275 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MEN.—Wanted, a number of high-class, educated men to act as section superintendents in large United States Government shell-loading plant; applicants must possess ability to handle men and must present reference showing actual experience in this line; this work presents an unusual opportunity for the right men to engage directly in war work and help win the war, send your references and a detail of your experience with your application; these positions pay well and you will be paid during your course of instruction; good chance of advancement is open to the men who show up best. Apply by letter. Z 296 Times Annex.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
Positions open for experienced men with good wages, premium and overtime; modern sunlight shop, with new equipment of machines and tools; individual steel lockers, washstands, shower baths, restaurants, etc.
GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS FOR STEADY MEN.
AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.,
56TH ST.,
BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.,
BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS,
experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment and good working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, some knowledge stenography and typewriting; exempt; large manufacturing concern; good opportunity; give full particulars, references, and salary desired. Box 304 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE BOYS.—GOOD SALARIES; MUST BE BRIGHT AND ALERT. APPLY FIFTH FLOOR, 19 WEST 44TH ST.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large chemical factory, Brooklyn, age 16 years up; wages $10 week to start; excellent opportunity. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

OILERS.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ORDER CLERK, young man, one who can operate a typewriter and who has had some experience in this line of work. D 113 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, all-round man; good position. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PORTER wanted who has had some experience in a tea packing concern; steady position and good opportunity for right man. Apply Mr. Saunders, 483 Greenwich St., City.

PORTER and Window Cleaner wanted; $17 per week; position permanent. Apply Superintendent, 51 Chambers St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
wanted to devote part time or all time to assist executive; must be stenographer. Answer, stating education, past positions, if any, and salary expected to start. R 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, (4,) preferably those who live in Jersey City or Hoboken, to present high-grade finance securities to investors; position permanent and not affected by war conditions; upward of $4,000 per annum can easily be made; commission basis; we teach you how to do it in one week. Address Box 46 Times, 89 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

SALESMAN.—Large corporation, publisher of leading technical magazine, desires services for special circulation work of good man with sales experience who wishes to make permanent connection and has ambition for promotion; must have good education and character; references must be first class; American; 21-45; salary $20 and expenses to commence. D 65 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, energetic and reliable, for the following States: New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to sell Silk Tubular Ties, Mufflers, and Silk Belts on commission basis; could be handled as a side line. Reply stating what territory you cover, with reference, in strict confidence. Z 293 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, controlling soap trade, for the sale of liquid soap; salary and commission. Room 308, 253 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN for I. C. S. work; salary $20 and commission; must be live wire; good personality. Daily 10-12, Room 117, 217 West 125th St. Mr. Gelman.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.
POSITIONS OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED MEN, WITH GOOD WAGES; PREMIUM AND OVERTIME; MODERN SUNLIGHT SHOP WITH NEW EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES AND TOOLS; INDIVIDUAL STEEL LOCKERS, WASHSTANDS, SHOWER BATHS, RESTAURANTS, &C.
GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS FOR STEADY MEN.
AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 56TH ST. BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

SECTION ENGINEERS, three; railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. New Jersey Cement Construction Co., 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

STATIONARY ENGINEER for operation of day shift; 58 hours per week; six days; wages $28.35 per week. Z 310 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish, is wanted by large export house for branch office in South America; the opportunities for advancement are good and a salary of $125 a month with expenses of trip will be paid; applicant should be above draft age, single; and only those giving full details as to nationality, education, experience, and references will be considered. S 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — WANTED, COMPETENT SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER: MAN BETWEEN 25-30 YEARS, HAVING WORKING KNOWLEDGE FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE, will be given preference; good salary and opportunity to work into executive position; give complete details, experience and telephone number for interview. D 112 Times.

STENOGRAPHER
as assistant to superintendent; $15 start; rapid advancement; young man, 18, preferred. Apply by letter only to
THOMAS Y. CROWELL,
426 WEST BROADWAY.

STOCK CLERKS wanted, with automobile experience. Gramm Bernstein Co., 617 West 56th St. Ask for Mr. Shanahan.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—Wanted, a number of high class, educated men to act as section superintendents in large United States Government shell loading plant; applicants must possess ability to handle men and must present references showing actual experience in this line; this work presents an unusual opportunity for the right men to engage directly in war work and help win the war; send your references and a detail of your experience with your application; these positions pay well and you will be paid during your course of instruction; good chance of advancement is open to the men who show the best. Apply by letter, attention, Z 287 Times Annex.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

TECHNICAL STUDENT, not over 25 years, wanted by large electrical manufacturing concern; good opportunity; give full particulars. R 313 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPERS, six; railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. N. J. Cement Construction Company, 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week, anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

10—TOOLMAKERS—10.
Gaugemakers, first-class; highest wages.
PREMIER SPECIAL MACHINE CORP.,
421 CANAL ST.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.—Tool designers on jig and fixture work for small interchangeable parts, and first-class set-up men on profile, hand screw, turret lathes, and milling machines. Apply Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Meriden, Conn. If you are on Government work do not apply.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.—FIRST CLASS PLANER, LATHE, MILLING MACHINE, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 135[illegible], COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.
First-class Government work.
Robidoux Machine Co., 20 Fulton St.

TOOL and gauge markers wanted; 75c per hour and time and half time for over eight hours and bonus, (ten-hour day;) attractive shop in Blue Ridge Mountains, 125 miles from New York; war work; good board at reasonable prices; experts only need apply. Call 822 Singer Building, New York.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN.
First-class man on tools, jigs, and fixtures; American only; technical graduate preferred, with some shop experience; starting rate $30; Government work; Christian firm; write fully. T. D., Z 220 Times.

TOOLMAKERS.—Only experienced and competent mechanics need apply; standard railroad wages. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Shops, Morris Park and Van Nest Avs., Bronx.

TYPIST.—Wanted by large corporation, typist on statistical and statement work, and other clerical duties; must be young man, draft exempt; good chance for advancement; reply stating age, experience, reference, and salary desired. S 292 Times Downtown.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.
IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED.
STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WATCHMAN, night, for factory; must have good references; steady employment. Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer, with department store experience; good position. Seaver Bros., 3d Av. and 52d St., Brooklyn.

WOODSMEN; $4.40 for ten hours; clearing 160 acres woodland, &c., (lodging free.) Railroad construction; Government contract at Indian Head, Maryland. Apply by mail, giving reference, experience, and salary expected. N. J. Cement Construction Co., 116 Market St., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, FOR CHECKING BILLS AND ATTENDING TO OTHER MINOR DUTIES IN OFFICE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY DESIRED, B. L., ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH.

YOUNG MAN
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators;
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY;
age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 4:45 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Address S 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 years of age, must be willing and strong, to operate a passenger elevator in downtown office building; highest references required. Address Elevator, W 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18, for office mercantile house; just from school preferred. W 354 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED TO SPEND EVENINGS AND VACATION TIME LEARNING A PAYING PROFESSIONAL TRADE. FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS DIRECTOR Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, 25 WEST 45TH ST., N. Y.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d Street and Broadway.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC, 1917, VICTORIA,
FOUR-PASSENGER;
LIKE NEW.
Positively handsomest car ever offered for sale; mechanically perfect, painted a beautiful blue, with black trim; upholstered in tapestry; many extras, including five new shoes; is open to any inspection or demonstration day or evening; must be seen to be appreciated. On exhibition at The Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC Roadster, 1918, eight-cylinder; as good as new; purchased of George E. Blakelee, State agent for the Cadillac automobiles, about June 1; been used 1,000 miles; equipped with Goodyear cord tires; owner unable to use same; can be inspected at our garage. The Pidcock Land and Improvement Co., Whitehouse Station, N. J.

CADILLAC 1917 7-Passenger Touring.
A gentleman will sell his fully equipped touring car for $1,900 which has been used in private service only and is in splendid condition; the car can be seen by appointment. Telephone Cortlandt 3670. No dealers need apply.

CADILLAC landaulet, 1917, run 7,800 miles, perfect condition, extra tire, etc. Berwick Garage, 219 East 67th. Tel. Rhinelander 727. Mr. Glynn.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d Street and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and refinished.
USED CARS,
Guaranteed for ninety days.

Model 17-B	7	passenger touring.
Model 17	7	passenger touring.
Model 17	7	passenger limousine.
Model 17	7	passenger sedan.
Model 17-B	4	passenger coupe.
Model 16	3	passenger coupelet.
Model 16	7	passenger touring.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62d Street and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 touring, like brand new throughout; stand any inspection. Mr. William Weber, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 1253.

CHANDLER touring, 1916; paint and motor in finest condition; bargain. 8221 Riverside.

CHEVROLET $490 touring, 1918, practically new; any demonstration; exceptional bargain. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4256 Tremont.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail roadster, A1 condition, mechanically perfect; looks like new; new tires; price right. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4256 Tremont.

CHEVROLET $490 touring, 1916, mountable top, excellent condition; sell cheap. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse. Phone 4256 Tremont.

CHEVROLET 1917 TOURING.
Baby Grand; run 3,800 miles; a beauty; cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

CHEVROLET, 1917, ROADSTER. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CHUMMY roadster, 6 cylinder, 1917; also 1917 touring, 5 passenger; never used; bargain. F. Gormley, 96 Astor Place, Jersey City.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE 1917 TOURING. WIRE WHEELS. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

FIAT 1916, five-passenger touring. Auto Sales Co., 1,666 Broadway.

FORD touring, 1917 model; fine condition; like new. Cortelyou Garage, 736 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

FORD for sale, 1917 touring. Call morning, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn, Room 7.

FORD commercial car, in fine condition. Novotny Bros., 2,124 8th Av.

FRANKLIN four-seat roadster, 1917 model, Series 9A; practically new; run 3,000 miles; slip covers, leather top, new tires, extra tire, robe, all necessary supplies, tools, &c.; entire car in excellent condition; owner leaving city; price reasonable. A. T. Schuyler, care of Carlisle Cord Tire Co., 250 West 54th St. Phone Circle 966, N. Y. City.

GRANT Six, 1917, touring; bumper, tire rack, shoe, and other extras; in beautiful condition; very little used. M. Bolan, 151 East 126th St.

HAYNES 1917 TOURING—$975. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

HUPMOBILE 1917 TOURING,
five-passenger, in first-class condition, with many extras; price absolutely right.
Call or telephone any evening Orange 4222M, 619 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

HUPMOBILE TOURING 1915; $495. PHONE OWNER, RIVERSIDE, 8206.

KISSEL KAR.
Six-cylinder Kissel touring; good running condition; many extras; just newly painted; extra tire, shoe, tubes, etc.; used one season. B. F. Stephens, 39 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn.

KNIGHT STEARNS.—Drafted, will dispose of 1917 Silent Knight Stearns; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Mr. Zork, 1,457 Broadway. Phone Bryant 6104.

LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

LOCOMOBILE, 1910, 4 passenger, bucket seats, excellent; racy appearance, mechanically O. K. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,921 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4256 Tremont.

MARMON 1916 7-passenger touring; refinished; 2 extra shoes, tubes, and wire wheels; Victoria top and equipment; car in A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring car; seven-passenger; price low. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 TOURING. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape, will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d Street and Broadway.

MERCER, late 1917, six-passenger touring; has every requisite for comfort and speed; sacrifice $2,500; might take your car part payment; any demonstration. For appointment telephone Mr. Brady 738 Fordham.

MERCER raceabout, 1912, fine running condition; extra tires; bargain; $400. Call residence, 1,140 Pacific St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 2802.

MERCER 1916 touring car, seating six; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 4 passenger, 1916; bargain. Behrman Motor Corporation, Circle 3727.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts incurred by any person except myself.
L. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, U. S. Army.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OAKLAND 1917 TOURING.
Light six; not hurt in any way; perfect condition; cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 8-cylinder, 4-passenger convertible runabout, mechanically perfect; price right. Bronx Mitchell Motor Corp., 1,821 Grand Concourse, Bronx. Telephone 4256 Tremont.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, finest condition; used very little; new tires, electric pumper, many extras; $700; positively no dealers. Address Mr. Schocket, 200 6th Av.

OVERLAND COUPE, $675. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 touring, condition perfect throughout; two extra wire wheels; cannot be told from new; owner will sacrifice; any demonstration. Phone Broad 3740.

PACKARD 1917 seven-passenger 2-35 touring car; newly repainted; first-class in every way; for sale at a bargain. Victor Hess, care of 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St.

PACKARD Twin Six runabout, sporty-looking car; first offer takes it; used only six months. Rhoades Garage, 543 16th St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1918, 3-35 touring car; slightly used; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, beautiful limousine, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; mechanically perfect; tires in fine condition, one new extra; a bargain. Address S 320 Times Downtown.

PREMIER MAGNETIC foursome, 1917, for sale; perfect condition; run 8,000 miles; seen mornings. Royal Garage, 215 West 95th.

RENAULT TOWN CAR. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

SIMPLEX 50 horsepower touring, body by Holbrook; car in excellent condition; must sell immediately; price $550. J. F. Smith, 559 West 26th St., New York City. Chelsea 7500.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS,
GUARANTEED.
1917 8-cylinder, Cloverleaf,
1917 8-cylinder, 7-passenger,
1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger,
LIMOUSINES AND LANDAULETTES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7000.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring, seven passenger, slightly used, with Victoria top; newly painted Rolls-Royce blue; if interested in something out of the ordinary see this car. Mr. Baum, 415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS "SPECIAL" RACER. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

STEARNS KNIGHT coupe, 1917, cheap for cash. Roberts. Barclay 5635.

STUDEBAKER TOURING, $365.
Six cylinder; electric starter and electric lights; excellent running car; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, touring, fine condition, many extras; bargain. Inquire Alabama Garage, 84 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER roadster, 1917; three passenger; excellent condition; sacrifice. Room 304, Hotel Ennis.

STUDEBAKER 1917 CABRIOLET. BARGAIN. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917, four-passenger touring, perfect condition; all good tires, many extras; run only 4,200 miles. L. S. Frank, 200 West 54th St. Phone Circle 5816.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER. Exceptionally nice. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

T. C. SILVER, special roadster, a beautiful car; must be seen and rode in to be appreciated; no reasonable offer refused. 1,199 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

VELIE CLUB ROADSTER.
Four passenger; finished Rolls-Royce blue; cream wheels; car like new. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

WHITE 1916 TOWN CAR. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

WHITE 1916 TOURING. BARGAIN. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

WHITE 7-passenger 1915 touring car; Winter sides; bargain. Rector 2287.

WINTON—Model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted. Fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1917; C. T. Silver special Chummy roadster, just overhauled by Willys Knight Co. Phone Circle 3818.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CHANDLER, brand new; 4-passenger; dispatch model.
1918 CHANDLER, chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER Sedan, like new.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring.
1916 REO touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
Specialist in Select Medium Priced Used Cars of Late Model.
STUTZ CARS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
MERCERS, 2, 4, and 6-pass.
HUDSONS, 4 and 7-pass.
MERCEDES SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
All of the above cars are SPECIALLY REBUILT and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, "seeing is believing." Be sure it's Harris.
1,700 BROADWAY.

1917 CADILLAC 7-pass. touring.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
1916 PACKARD "1-35" limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

PACKARD TRUCKS,
TWO AND ONE-HALF TONS,
3½ TONS.
DOTY DEMOS CO.,
222 WEST 65TH.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month or contract.
HOEFFLING TRUCKING CO.,
109 Water St., N. Y. Tel. Hanover 2999.

TRUCKS.—We want to rent 3½ and 5-ton dump trucks; long term. Phone Circle 4948.

STEWART 2-ton truck, with screen, day or week. Byrles, 100 West 24th.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best Private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH;
touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus—2892.

FINE PRIVATE CARS for hire by month, week, &c., with experienced, liveried chauffeurs; reasonable rate. Auto Select, Columbus 2958.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful limousine, late model; day, week or month; owner drives. Broadway Garage, Broadway and 84th St. Schuyler 6606. Tumulty.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six for hire; day, week, month. L. Smith, 134 East 41st. Telephone Murray Hill 8713.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

For hire, seven-passenger limousine, mornings, afternoons, Sundays, all day. Melrose 67.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

BUICK touring car; late model; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Phone Circle 5553.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, light five passenger, Dodge or Buick preferred; cash, or trade for sloop houseboat. Address C. B. Hollister, East Orange, N. J.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase medium priced touring car. Apartment 2-F, 838 Riverside Drive; letter only.

Dodge or small Buick roadster wanted; good condition; full particulars. D 66 Times.

BIG prices for slightly used cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5322.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING AND REPAIRING; EXPERT mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d St. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Ft. Riley:

CAPTAINS.

Alton, G. P.	Beaty, J. G.
Calbreath, C. B.	Campbell, W. B.
Carpenter, E. H.	Crimes, G. D.
Davis, C. S.	Dawes, R.
Drace, C. C.	James, E. F.
Kinley, C. E.	Ladd, F. H.
Nienstadt, W. F.	Nipper, W. W.
Shurtz, R. E.	Walters, C. A.
Brown, C. P.	Fawcett, C. E.
Huizenga, R.	Ulman, F. G.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Abney, W. L.	Black, C. S.
Bruce, J. H.	Cowles, R. L.
Cromeans, R. E.	Dierker, F. H.
Herrick, R. C.	Ottman, J. C.
Shane, R. S.	Struthers, O. C.
Weinberg, A.	Anderson, W. W.
Bach, R. J.	Brake, C. A.
Burback, T. H.	Cutler, J. S.
Dawe, C. W.	Dimon, J.
Gerend, A. J.	Haggerty, E. E.
McConnell, L. H.	Minahan, J. J.
Mitchell, H. B.	Monk, J. A.
Mulach, A. A.	Nelson, L. A.
Parker, T. G.	Ross, C. C.
Shull, R. J.	Stevens, L.
Wheeler, E. R.	Young, A. O.

Mitchell, 1st Lt. W. R.; Matsuka, 1st Lt. I. W., and Moore, 1st Lt. F. H., hon. discharged.

Ravenel, Maj. M. P.; McLester, Maj. J. S., and Barrow, Maj. D., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Winter, F. E.	Hoover, D. E.
Jamieson, W. R.	Austin, J. H.
O'Connor, J. C.	Hume, J. E.
Carman, W. L.	

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Olcott, G. P., Jr.	Yoder, C. A.
Bradley, S. C.	Davis, A. T.
Young, G. B.	Seigelman, E. F.
Murphy, N. D.	MacPherson, D. J.
King, E. A.	Goodwin, E.
Rinder, C. O.	Thacher, G. I.
Andrews, F. L.	Felts, L.
Miller, J. D.	

O'Donnell, 1st Lt. J. F.; Devers, Capt. W. I., and Paulus, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Beauregard.

Grimes, Capt. H. B., to Camp Custer.

Tenney, Capt. C. F., to Camp Upton.

Calhoun, 1st Lt. C. E., and Davis, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Bowie.

Following to Camp MacArthur.

CAPTAINS.

Wall, G. A.	Bledsoe, M. F.
Rinehart, J. H.	Van Eman, F. T.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Christian, P. C.	Potter, A. E.
Rollo, J. W.	Twyman, G. T.

Following to Camp Gordon:

CAPTAINS.

Knoop, E. T.	Sperry, H. E.
Stewart, R. B.	Botts, McD.

Koch, Capt. G. W.; Stolz, 1st Lt. C. E.; Wade, 1st Lt. H. K.; Herndon, 1st Lt. R. F., to Camp Sherman.

Lutyens, 1st Lt. H. E.; Ferry, 1st Lt. R. M., and Depu, 1st Lt. R. V., to Army Med. School.

Barringer, Capt. T. B., Jr.; Fonts, Capt. J. M.; Holt, Capt. R. G.; Read, Capt. W. deL., and Frazer, Capt. T., to Camp Meade.

McKay, 1st Lt. R. L.; Farrell, 1st Lt. J. A.; Lupien, 1st Lt. H. J., and Orr, 1st Lt. C. H., to Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge.

Brown, Capt. J. T.; Levine, 1st Lt. M. R., and Lichtenstein, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Greene.

Fitchett, 1st Lt. M. S., and Patton, 1st Lt. C. C., to Camp Johnston.

Foltz, Capt. J. C.; Johnson, Capt. F. A.; Kleutgen, Capt. A. C.; Ganley, 1st Lt. E. H., and Gordon, 1st Lt. J. M., to Army Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven.

Spencer, Capt. F. H., and Culver, Capt. G. J., to Camp Greenleaf as instructors.

Nelson, 1st Lt. O. E., and Turnacliff, 1st Lt. D. D., to Camp Grant.

Downing, 1st Lt. J. L.; McCarty, 1st Lt. W. L., and Pion, 1st Lt. P. A., to Camp Las Casas.

Ill, 1st Lt. E. W., to Ft. Benj. Harrison.

Oechsli, 1st Lt. A. B., to Ft. Logan H. Roots.

Winthmann, 1st Lt. J. W.; Benus, 1st Lt. H., and Kenny, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Hancock.

Daly, Maj. R. R., to Army Hosp. No. 14, at Camp Greenleaf.

Hearst, Capt. W. L., to Army Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.

McGugan, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Devens.

Reimann, 1st Lt. S. P., to Camp Humphreys.

Rulon, Capt. S. A.; Studebaker, Capt. J. F.; Kilian, 1st Lt. L. J., and Weber, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Cody.

Colloran, Capt. J. E., to Camp Fremont.

De Long, Capt. P., to Base Hosp. No. 67, at Camp Crane.

Ferguson, Capt. J. B., and Stimson, Capt. G. W., to Camp Dix.

Schultz, Capt. O. T.; Willcox, Capt. C. N., and Knowlton, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Jackson.

Price, Maj. H. T., to Camp Wadsworth.

Babcock, 1st Lt. H. E., to Base Hosp. No. 81, at Camp Travis.

Dishong, Capt. G. W., to Base Hosp. No. 49, at Hoboken.

Bryan, 1st Lt. C., to Phila. Dist. Ord. Office.

Davis, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp McClellan.

Wynkoop, Capt. E. J., to his home, stand relieved from active duty.

Hesterly, 1st Lt. J. B., to Plattsburg Barracks.

Steenberg, Capt. H. S., to Montgomery, Ala., engine and plane repair depot.

Grant, Capt. J. F., to N. Y. as member of examining board and recruit. office of aviation board, N. Y.

Enloe, Capt. N. E., to Letterman Hosp.

Fales, Capt. L. H., to Army Hosp. 20, at Whipple Barracks.

Dysart, Capt. W. P., will return to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept.

Courtney, 1st Lt. C. B., to Brady Laboratory, New Haven.

White, 1st Lt. W. B., to Souther Field, as Flight Surgeon.

Rathgeber, 1st Lt. C. F., to Hoboken.

Horn, Maj. H. W., relieved from operation of duties assigned him in orders of June 6.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Hammond, Capt. O. D., promoted to be a Maj.

Martin, Capt. S. A., to Ft. Warren, as Qm.

Duval, Maj. A. P., assigned in embarkation branch of purchase, storage, and traffic div. of Gen. Staff.

Howard, Maj. G. E., to Camp Taylor, with art. replacement camp.

Corps of Engineers.

Burke, Capt. E. J., to Camp Humphreys.

Cather, Capt. D. R., to Camp Courchesne, El Paso.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Sullivan, Capt. W. W.; Lemen, Capt. W. C., and Rife, Capt. A. J., promoted to be Majs.

Downs, 1st Lt. E. R., and Forester, 1st Lt. D. M., promoted to be Capts.

Gearhart, Capt. W. S., and McDonald, Capt. W. N., to Camp Lee.

Shaw, Maj. A. M., to Mech. Repair Shop Unit 304, San Antonio, as off. in charge of const.

Bluett, Maj. P. W. P., to United States, then to Camp Humphreys.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Ellis, 1st Lt. R. E.; Allen, 1st Lt. E. T., and Taylor, 1st Lt. D. K., will report to Director of Mil. Aeronautics.

Tucker, Capt. A. J., and Heald, 1st Lt. D., will report to Director of Aircraft Production.

Modlish, 1st Lt. G. P., to Wilbur Wright Field.

McCracken, 1st Lt. N., to Aviation Repair Depot, Dallas.

Williams, 1st Lt. E. L., to Hazelhurst Field.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Cheney, Maj. C. D., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Oswalt, 1st Lt. W. L., and Bowlus, 1st Lt. R. C., promoted to be Captains.

McClure, Capt. S., Jr.; Lynd, Capt. R. E.; Cummings, Capt. V.; Pearson, 1st Lt. A. G.; Monahan, 1st Lt. W. H.; Notman, 1st Lt. W. D., and McClelland, 1st Lt. W. O., will report to Chief of Ord.

McEnany, Capt. E. P., to Bethlehem Steel Co.'s plant.

McMillan, Capt. A., to Camp Shelby as rifle demonstrator.

Miller, 1st Lt. A. S., to Passaic, N. J., as Insp. of Ord. at Brighton Mills.

Wadsworth, 1st Lt. C., 3d, to Hastings-on-Hudson in Edgewood Arsenal.

Ericson, 1st Lt. E. C., to Pompton at E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s plant.

Neal, Capt. C. T., to Wilbur Wright Field as Cmdg. Off. of all ord. enlisted men at Armorers' School.

McAden, 1st Lt. J. T., to Boston, in dist. ord. off.

Merrill, Capt. M. L., to Ft. Warren as ord. off. with 71st Art., C.A.C.

Windsor, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Wheeler as rifle demonstrator.

Pyle, Capt. C. E., to Rochester and report to inspection man., Dist. Ord. Office.

Medical Corps.

Bispham, Col. W. N.; Flynn, Lt. Col. T. J.; Pillsbury, Lt. Col. H.; Snyder, Lt. Col. H. McC., and Gandy, Maj. C. L., to Camp Greenleaf.

Bierbower, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp MacArthur.

Coast Artillery.

Peterson, Maj. J. C., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of West. Dept.

Cunningham, Capt. R. T., to Ft. Adams.

Cavalry.

Thomas, Lt. Col. R. M., 2d Cav., to Chicago as Recruiting Officer.

Wenzells, Capt. H. W., Jr., to Ft. D. A. Russell with 315th.

Kerty, Capt. V., 2d Cav., detailed in Sig. C.

Carter, 1st Lt. S. D., promoted to be a Capt.

Kyle, Capt. W., to Ft. D. A. Russell with 315th.

Field Artillery.

Nichols, Capt. E. S.; Parker, Capt. E. P., and Warren, Capt. J. A., promoted to be Majors.

McVeagh, 1st Lt. J. H.; Elliott, 1st Lt. B. R., and Gustafson, 1st Lt. R. K., promoted to be Capts.

Scholle, Maj. W. D., to Hoboken, N. J.

Smedley, Capt. H. H., hon. discharged.

Infantry.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Robbins, H. W.	Avery, I. C.
Gardner, P. E.	Johnson, E. M.

Torrey, Maj. D. H., assigned to 808th.

Tolman, Maj. E. B., to Illinois as asst. to Adjt. Gen.

Deboor, 1st Lt. M. J., to Camp Sherman with 309th Ammunition Train.

Kennerly, 1st Lt. E. O., 303d Inf., to General Hosp. 16 at New Haven.

Infantry Reserve Corp.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Ward, Z.	Cummings, C. C.
Nichols, J. M. H.	Caldwell, R. L.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hanson, W. E.	Staton, E.
Mumby, W. E.	Pyle, J. S.
Cripps, C. W.	Sorensen, S. C.
Watson, A. P.	Thorne, T. W.

Pace, 1st Lt C. G., to Camp Pike.

Quartermaster Corps.

Baker, Capt. W. F., to Washington.

Babcock, Capt. G. G., to New York, as Asst. to Qm.

Kuehn, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Holabird, with Mach. Shop Truck Unit No. 380.

Edwards, 1st Lt. W. F., promoted to be a Captain.

Setzer, 1st Lt. E. E., and Smith, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Johnston.

Quartermaster Corps.

Straw, W. P., appointed a Major in Qm. C. and will report to Act. Qm. Gen.

Tompkins, Lt. Col. E. R., will report to New York as Act. Depot Qm.

Ehle, Capt. C. E., to Camp Upton.

Kleberg, Capt. A. L., and Wagner, Capt. C. I., to Washington.

Duncan, Capt. W. M., to Chicago, as Insp. Leather and Harness Equipment.

Anderson, 1st Lt. C. O., to Chicago, as Asst. to Depot Qm.

Armsted, Capt. H. H., to Washington, with Stevedore and Labor Organization.

Kenyon, Capt. B. T., to Brooklyn, with Const. at Supply Base.

Nichols, 1st Lt. J. G., to Chanute Field.

Following will report to Port Supply Off. at New York:

CAPTAINS.

Downing, C.	Charters, D. J.
Lopez, A. F.	Berg, E.
King, R. W.	Griffin, W. E.
Evans, F. J.	Hebblethwaite, J. R.
Mullings, R. M.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bryant, W. R.	Ruland, H. L.
Braman, J. L.	Rahilly, D. A.
Partridge, H. T.	Colton, A.
O'Brien, W. N.	Fletcher, F. T.

Signal Corps.

Walker, Maj. T. V., to Long Island with Concentration Camp.

Bonesteel, Maj. C. H., to Wilbur Wright Field.

Dean, Capt. S. B., assigned to Qm. Corps.

Ordnance.

Johnson, Capt. J., to Camp Taylor.

Barton, 1st Lt. C. P., to Camp Hancock.

Perkins, Capt. A. E., to Washington.

Veterinary Corps.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Stifler, J. R.	Myers, I.
Muldoon, W. E.	Mackie, F. H.
Lacroix, J. V.	Haring, C. M.
Claris, J. W.	

Dental Reserve Corps.

Pickles, 1st Lt. N. C., to Camp Johnston.

Following to Camp Taylor:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Rech, J.	Taliaferro, S. W.
Thorold, F. C.	Weiss, M.
Wilcox, R. F.	Wilkins, H. S.
Williams, W. B.	

Following to Camp Wheeler:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Keighley, J. F. M.	Lambert, H. J.
Lowry, B. A.	McCauley, D. H., Jr.
Marriott, C. W.	Neuhoff, W. F.
Robinson, J. A.	Warren, F. E.

Following to Camp Johnston:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Adair, J. M.	Bode, A. H.
Borden, W. A., Jr.	Bouquin, L. H.
Bray, W. J.	Brown, Y. M.
Cook, C. C.	Herron, F. B.

Elfert, 1st Lt. E. C., and Miller, 1st Lt. E. O., to Morrison, Va.

Flinn, 1st Lt. J. E., to South Baltimore.

Brown, 1st Lt. H. W., to Morrison, Va.

Ratcliffe, 1st Lt. A. K., to Camp Hancock.

Severy, 1st Lt. C. G., to Camp Greenleaf, in Base Hosp. 55.

Burk, 1st Lt. T. R., to Camp Bowie.

Sanitary Corps.

Breitwiesser, 1st Lt. T. J., N.A., to Camp Pike.

De Voss, 1st Lt. J. C., N.A., to Camp Dix.

Waugh, Capt. F. A., N. A., to Army Hosp. 16, at New Haven.

Reagle, F. P., appointed a 1st Lt. and will report to Comdg. Off. of Army Hosp. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.

Hood, 1st Lt. F., to Camp Hancock.

National Guard.

Whitaker, 1st Lt. F. A., to Camp Gordon.

Herbert, Maj. J. F. J., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Hammond, Capt. T. S., and Doyle, Capt. W. T., promoted to be Majors.

Miscellaneous.

Minus, Maj. J. C., N.A., detailed in Insp. Gen.'s Dept. of South. Dept.

Stanclift, Maj. R. J., Vet. Corps, promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Garland, 1st Lt. G. G., Tank Corps, to Los Angeles.

Howard, Lt. Col. N. L., Trans. Corps, reassigned to Engs.

Wilson, Capt. W. H., C.A.C., and Vesely, 1st Lt. Y. D., F.A., removed from detached officers' list.

Jervey, Brig. Gen. H., N.A., detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps.

Fowler, Maj. B. J., Judge Adv. Gen.'s R.C., to Washington.

Nance, Maj. J. T., ret., and Cassatt, Maj. E. B., Insp. Gen.'s R.C., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

White, Maj. S., Judge Adv. Gen.'s R.C., to San Francisco in West. Dept.

McKerracher, Maj. J. E., and McKeon, Maj. E. H., N.A., to Wash.

Parker, Maj. G. M., Jr., Insp. Gen., to Camp Hancock, as insp. of camp and machine gun training centre.

Schulzke, Capt. W. H., air service, (production,) N.A., to Washington by wire.

Arnold, Col. F. T., 10th Cav., and Enos, Lt. Col. C., 1st Cav., assigned to 80th F.A.

Munro, Col. J. N., 13th Cav., assigned to 81st F.A.

Littebrant, Col. W. T., 81st F.A., assigned to 10th Cav.

Cullen, Lt. Col. D., Cav., assigned to 13th Cav.

Clopton, Col. W. H., Jr., Tank Corps; Hobson, Maj. W. E., Inf.; Hannan, Capt. D. E., Tank Corps, and Wilson, 1st Lt. C. H., Eng. R.C., to Tobyhanna, Penn., with Tank Corps.

White, Maj. D. S., Vet. Corps, promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Rose, Maj. W. C., Insp. Gen., to Camp Sherman as Insp. of 158th Depot Brig.

Fast, Capt. R. K., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., promoted to be a Maj.

Tulp, 1st Lt. P. A., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Dix as asst. to personnel off.

Elkins, Capt. T. R., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Funston as personnel off.

Dillingham, Capt. L., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Boston as personnel off. of Northeastern Dept.

McLeod, Capt. G. E., N.A., to Wash. on intelligence duty.

Harris, 1st Lt. J. L., promoted to be a Capt.

Caldwell, 1st Lt. D., promoted to be a Capt.

De Swan, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. Russell with 315th Cav.

Resignation.

Marvel, 1st Lt. P., M.R.C.

Leaves.

Amato, Capt. T. S., Inf., N.G., 20 days' extension.

Craig, 1st Lt. D. W., M.R.C., 14 days.

Wheeler, 1st Lt. H. L., Sig. R.C., 30 days' extension.

Carroll, 1st Lt. J. T., 28th Inf., 10 days' extension.

Schiele, 1st Lt. W. C., M.R.C., 10 days' extension.

Currier, Maj. E. P., Sig. R.C., 10 days' extension.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following appointments in the Reserve Corps and National Army have been made to date from July 17:

MAJORS IN ENG. RES.

Falley, C. B.	Rowan, A. H.

CAPTS. IN ENG. RES.

Livermore, R.	Sloan, E. E.
Brittingham, A. D.	Busch, G. W.
Calvo, J. M.	Law, W. S.
Magnus, B.	Meacham, R.

1ST LTS. IN ENG. RES.

Little, J. M.	Ziler, J. W.
Muench, W. O., Jr.	Alford, R. M.
Alexander, H. W.	Balston, A. P.
Allen, D.	Flynn, E. M.
Crowdus, J. W.	McEwen, T. C.
Govan, J. F.	

Gomberg, M., Maj. in Ord. Res.

CAPTS. IN ORD. RES.

Bailey, J. R.	Peterson, F. L.
Carson, R., Jr.	Ross, W. H.
Gruber, E.	Sherwood, E. L.
Howard, F. W.	

1ST LTS. IN ORD. RES.

Bardwell, R. D.	Millspaugh, M. L.
Farley, W. P.	Shirk, G. S.
Martin, H. V.	

Matson, R. C., Maj. in Med. Res.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.

Alexander, R. M.	Pinkham, C. B.
Dixon, C. A.	Randall, C. L.
Eyman, W. G.	Rubovits, W. H.
Hazlett, J.	Swahlen, P. H.
Kimmel, B. B.	Thompson, H. J.
Lyttle, J. A.	Withers, I. J.
Marsh, V. N.	Courtney, J. W.
Morgan, H. J.	Cressler, F. E.
Morrow, H. W.	Englerth, P. O.
Thomas, C. B.	Fringer, W. R.
Allenburger, C. A.	Gayler, W. C.
Brownson, J. D.	Harkness, G.F.
Cohen, L.	Hoag, H. M.
Crawford, J. H.	Jones, L.
Ellingsworth, J. H.	Langford, T. S.
Fiske, H. A.	Lohse, J. L.
Fugate, I. T.	Meany, J. J.
Ghent, M. M.	Mosher, G. W.
Herdien, E. F.	Nixon, J. W.
Jones, F. W.	Pfeiffenberger, M.
Lachner, B. J.	Plice, W. A.
Langstaff, J. H.	Robinson, L. S. B.
Love, A. S.	Schuck, P.
Morris, I. E.	Swann, W. K.
Murray, H. W.	Williams, T. J.
Padgham, J. T.	

1ST LTS. IN MED. RES.

Curl, R. B.	MacNeil, B. C.
Douglass, J. A.	Malone, O. T.
Follansbee, R. G.	Majors, W. M.
Foster, J. V. V.	McCoy, J. H.
Gibson, F. L.	Mosley, E. W.
Hawkins, W. J.	Pate, S. J.
Hughes, E. M.	Pierce, D.
Hull, E. F.	Price, J. T.
Kennedy, S. V. K.	Rothschild, H. J.
Lafferty, J. A.	Salter, N. M.
Lasday, L.	Sayle, D. T.
Morgan, J. S.	Short, U. S.
Peacock, C. L.	Smith, W. P.
Sullivan, J. L.	Spangler, A. S.
Whitacre, R. F.	Summerlin, J. L.
Williams, I.	Swearingen, F. C.
Agnew, T. M.	Terry, H. A.
Artz, T. L.	Goodrich, E. E.
Borchert, R. L.	Guerra, A.
Brown, L. H.	Harris, O. K.
Carswell, H. J.	Hofmann, H.
Chilson, W. C.	Hughes, A. J.
Dalton, W. D.	Jacobs, A. T.
Deming, C. D.	Johnson, J. A.
Douglas, R. A.	Johnston, W. W.
Dyer, D. P.	King, D. O.
Everhart, A. G.	Malone, L. V.
Folk, W. N.	Malone, W. H.
Albertson, C. S.	Manning, T. P.
Baylor, J. W.	McMullen, C. J.
Bovik, L. E.	Oxford, S. E.
Cannon, W. P.	Pease, G. N.
Cater, R. M.	Poulin, J. E.
Dagnault, T. V.	Quinn, C. E.
Davis, C. L.	Rutherford, B. C.
Dierkes, G. J.	Sandlin, J. T.
Drolett, A. J.	Sellers, C. W.
Ellis, L. C.	Skaggs, H. R.
Fahrner, A. H.	Snively, C. D.
Foster, G. S.	Stafford, L. H.
Gleason, R. L.	Summers, A.
Greer, C. B.	Tabenski, L.
Hall, C. C.	Walker, O. P.
Hilburn, R. E.	Welch, W. T.
Holzmann, F. C.	Woodford, C. N.
Hynes, W. P.	Zaphyriades, S. D.
Jacobson, L. J.	Wire, D. O.
Johnson, R. W.	Zaleski, J. P.
Kinsed, J. O.	

1ST LTS. IN DEN. RES.

Brody, H.	Gentry, O. B.
Cooper, W. M.	

Hitt, R., Lt. Col. in N.A.

1ST LTS. ADJT. GEN.'S DEPT.

McGuire, C. S.	Smidt, F.
Shireman, R. C.	

Anderson, P. M., Maj. in Qm. Corps.

CAPTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Hauxhurst, S. C.	Lowney, T. E.
Uihlein, G.	Ford, F. L.
Fitzgerald, G. P.	Heakes, G. H.
Gilligan, E.	

1ST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Denckla, H. A.	Sheritt, M.
Ohmert, W. L.	Barrett, R. C.
Benson, G. W.	Jordan, J. H.
Campbell, M. G.	Lee, E. S., Jr.
Harrison, G. W.	Morrow, C. E., Jr.
Marton, J. W.	Dorenfield, J., Jr.
Elson, O.	

Scott, W., 1st Lt. in San. Corps.

Potosky, W. D., 1st Lt. in Air Service.

Lievre, J. B., 1st Lt. in Air Service.

CHAPLAINS, 1ST LTS.

Martin, J. A.	Campbell, R., Jr.
Anthony, W. J.	Burgh, D. T.
MacElwane, F. J.	Bronson, B. F.
Phaneuf, L. H.	

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Supplies.

FOR SALE.—Kelly-Springfield non-skid tires and tubes; one straight side Kant-slip, 34x4; two Cord clincher, 34x4½; three red tubes; all brand new firsts, just as purchased; bought at list price May 20; will sell at those prices less 20 per cent. Phone Coffrain, Murray Hill 8920.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for manufacturer or country club. Will offer my elegant ten-room country home, located in Ulster County; high elevation; ten minutes to station; completely furnished; fruit trees; electric light; all latest improvements; corner plot 100x150, including workshop 24x34; A1 condition; price $5,500; reasonable terms to quick buyer.
Particulars, J. Hrep, 16 Pine St., Kingston, N. Y.

Partner Wanted.—Lady will sell half interest in three elegantly furnished apartments, 59th St., near 5th Av., for $1,500, share profits $250 month; immediate; security; have five-year leases; view Central Park South. Circle 5183.

Wanted, partner with from $5,000 to $10,000 for good going ladies' ready-to-wear business in one of the best cities in Ohio; business moving to new location requiring additional capital; principals only. Z 301 Times Annex.

MOTOR TRUCKS. — WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 B'WAY.

Old-established storage warehouse; Packard motor truck; sacrifice; ill-health. Z 265 Times Annex.

Wanted, firm to sell our industrial stock to large investors; commission. W 377 Times Downtown.

Sell half a share profitable business to right party. R 321 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

$100 sufficient to establish a profitable mail order business in your own home selling fruit trees, grape vines, berries, shrubs, roses, hedge-plants, horseradish, hops. Valley Farm Company, Newburg, N. Y.

BUILDER, 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, will give estimates on all kinds construction, alterations, repairs, contract or otherwise; city or country; will call. S 283 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

We Make and Sell Only
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
New York Office, 1170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Ave.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

For sale, one Harris automatic press, top feed, Model S1, sheet size 16x20, speed 3,000 to 10,000 per hour, with or without motor and starting box. Call fourth floor, 2 West 45th St., New York City.

Up-to-date counters of modern 5 and 10 cent store, ten 20-ft, ten 6-ft.; reasonable offer considered. Write Palais Royal, Staunton, Va.

One steam dish washer, Crochrane patent, (motor driven type,) for restaurant use, with racks and boiler, $75. Y 389 Times Annex.

Machinery.

FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 3192-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST.,
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Miscellaneous.

Two Boston Terrier Pups must be sold; owner going into service; they are 5 months old, pedigreed; also a brood matron 3 years old, and dog one year old; full information sent any one interested. A 138 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Three hemstitch and three scallop Singer sewing machines, second hand; must be in good condition. W 347 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Pressure has risen generally though slightly except in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, but showers continued from Maryland southward through Florida and in the East Gulf States. There was no other precipitation of consequence.

Showers will fall in the South Atlantic States Saturday, continuing Sunday in the Florida Peninsula. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be somewhat warmer in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate southwest, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly south and southwest, cloudy; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south, showers and thunderstorms.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair and somewhat warmer.

Southern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer on the mainland.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in the interior.

Western New York—Fair, slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, with little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	70	69	4 P. M.	75	79
6 A. M.	71	70	6 P. M.	74	77
9 A. M.	74	74	9 P. M.	72	77
12 M.	76	79	11 P. M.	71	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises.........5:41 | Sun sets.........8:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:32	6:00	11:41	....
Governors Island	6:05	6:30	12:27	12:20
Hell Gate	7:51	8:02	2:32	2:13

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A. M.	
5:15—3 Av. & 171 St., (Photo;) Metropolitan News Co.	Slight
10:10—140 W. 65 St.; not given	Slight
10:20—72 E. 120 St.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—314 W. 34 St.; Michael McBride	Slight
1:15—8 W. 113 St.; Isidore Cohen	Not given
2:10—171 Monroe St.; not given	None
2:30—454 2 Av.; Isaac Grilian	None
6:50—1,363 5 Av.; Morris Horowitz	Slight
7:45—411 W. 128 St.; Milton Littanscadter	Slight
8:55—3,180 Broadway, (awning;) not given	Slight
9:15—27 Henry St.; Louis Nanes	Slight
10:05—1,562 Av. A; Frank Gross	Slight
10:25—197 Division St.; Anna Davis	Slight
10:30—1,098-1,104 Brook Av.; Metallograph Company	Not given
10:55—Front 222 Willis Av., (taxi;) Patrick Glover	Slight
11:45—34 Vesey St.; Rose Printing Co.	Not given

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., July 20: Sergt. Thomas Craven, from 17th to Traffic Div., Sub. A. To take effect 8 A. M., July 22: Sergts. Peter McEntee, from 15th to Traffic Div., Sub. B; Michael Clune, from 96th to Traffic Div., Sub. D. To take effect 8 A. M., July 20: Patrol. William Nau, from 23d to Marine Div.; A. J. Keane, from 23d to Headquarters Div. of Transportation, assigned as operator of motor truck; J. E. Nemetz, from Headquarters Div. of Transportation to 31st.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. G. H. Leonard, 37th, to Headquarters Div., for 11 days, from 8 A. M., July 21; Patrol. E. W. Tanck, 40th, to 17th Insp. Dist., in raided premises, for 11 days, from 8 A. M., July 21; Charles Kaltenmeier, 66th, to Headquarters Div., for 9 days, from 8 A. M., July 23; Timothy Brown, 80th, to Headquarters Div., for 11 days, from 8 A. M., July 21; Henry Bauer, Bureau of Telegraph, Manhattan, to Headquarters Div., for 11 days, from 8 A. M., July 21.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. T. L. Harnett, 21st, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., July 21; A. A. Hanchen, 22d, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., July 21.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. Fitzpatrick, 33d, 90 days, from 8 A. M., July 20.

Fire Department.

Resignation—Fireman, 1st grade, C. J. Curd, Eng. 290, to take effect 8 A. M., July 21.

Leaves of absence, (with pay,) prior to reporting for military service: Fireman, 1st grade, B. F. Harrington, H. & L. Co. 10, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 20. Firemen, 2d grade, W. J. Gallagher, Eng. 219, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 22; John Cuthbert, Eng. 209, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 20. Firemen, 3d grade, F. G. Brinker, H. & L. Co. 8, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 21; Henry Oltmann, H. & L. Co. 28, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 20; B. E. Schumann, Eng. 221, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 20; W. A. DeLancey, Eng. 214, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 22; J. V. Albano, H. & L. Co. 118, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 20; Eugene Beckman, Eng. 278, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 22; E. M. T. Cullen, H. & L. Co. 122, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 22. Firemen, 4th grade, J. J. Kaufmann, Eng. 237, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M., July 22; J. W. Ryall, Eng. 220, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., July 20, 1918.

Special leaves of absence: Engineer of Steamer R. H. Rooney, Eng. 95, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., July 21; Fireman, 1st grade, D. P. Kind, Eng. 290, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., July 22.

The Civil Service.

City.

Herbert Caulfield, with a rating of 80.47, has been put on the promotion list to clerk, Grade 2, Correction Department.

In the physical test for stenographer and typewriter, female, 235 persons passed; male, 80 passed. In the physical test for hospital clerk 78 passed.

The following have passed noncompetitive tests:

Department of Health, stenographer and typewriter, second grade, at $720, Mary E. McGirr.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, stenographer and typewriter, at $720, Lucille S. Solomon; auto engineman at $1,020, Harry J. McKeough.

Department of Health, veterinarian, at $1,800, Francis J. McCaffrey.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, pharmacist, at $75 a month, John Wimmer.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 20 an examination for assistant in agricultural technology, qualified as instrument maker, for men. Vacancies in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, and other branches of the departmental service in Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800 a year, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the highest salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. Persons appointed to the Bureau of Markets as a result of this examination will be employed in the mechanical laboratory of the bureau, where high-grade scientific apparatus and instruments are produced. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 40; education, training, and experience, 60. Applicants must have had at least two years' experience as instrument maker in a first-class scientific instrument shop or in a high-grade physical laboratory shop. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

Esther Habelkorn of Vacation Playground 94, Manhattan, and Agnes Kearney of Vacation Playground 84 have won, respectively, the first and second prizes in the four-minute speech contest in the patriotic rally of Districts 14 and 15.

Dr. John L. H. Hunt, who died at Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, was a member of the Board of Education of New York for seven and a half years. He later became Associate Superintendent of Schools. He was retired from service in 1911.

Eight hundred and thirty-three candidates took the recent examinations for license as assistant to Principal in the elementary schools. Most of them were elementary school teachers. The result of the examinations will probably be made known in October next.

The Board of Health has granted since July 1 employment certificates to 13,500 children, between 14 and 16 years of age. There were 4,232 Summer vacation permits issued this year for the first time.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, August 2d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one evening gown and one wool suit. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, August 1, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 17, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

TAKE ENEMY ALIENS IN BARRED ZONE

Government Agents Arrest Three Teutons Employed as Milk Drivers.

ONE A GERMAN RESERVIST

Invasion of Bowery by Detectives Leads to Arrest of Twelve Austrians as Loafers.

Government agents arrested yesterday three Germans who have been working as milk wagon drivers along the Hudson waterfront. For some time the Government has been investigating various trades which of necessity must operate to and through the barred waterfront zones to determine whether these occupations were being taken advantage of by the enemy. The men arrested yesterday are Friedrich Guntsch, who was employed by the Borden Milk Company; Ernst Mangells, who is a German reservist and has two brothers in the German Army, who was on the payroll of Peter Karsten, a wholesale dealer in milk, and Karl Ahrendt, who is employed by John F. C. Wetter, a milk dealer in the Bronx.

Guntsch was arrested in the barred zone at 135th Street and the Hudson River. He was born in Germany twenty-three years ago, and has been in the United States six years. Prior to this country's declaration of war he was a sailor in the American coastwise trade. He is held in the Mercer County, N. J., Jail pending further investigation.

Mangells was also taken in the barred zone at 135th Street. He is 31 years old and has been in the United States five years. He admits that he is a German reservist, and that he has two brothers fighting for the Kaiser. He is in the Essex County Jail in New Jersey while Government agents investigate his past.

Ahrendt was also found driving a milk wagon along the water front. He was born in Germany in 1868, and came to this country from England shortly after the outbreak of the European war. He said that he had been in England three years when the war started. He is locked up in the Raymond Street jail pending further investigation.

Friedrich Gathmann, alias Friedrich Klein, was arraigned before Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., head of the Alien Enemy Bureau, late yesterday afternoon. He was born in Germany twenty-seven years ago and came to this country in 1906. Since this country entered the war he has worked at Camp Upton and also at Camp Humphreys in Virginia. Up to June 5 of last year he was a member of a coast artillery command in Brooklyn, and is said to have once worked for the E. W. Bliss Company, one of the largest of the concerns engaged in the manufacture of torpedoes for the Government. He is held for further investigation.

A squad of detectives from the Mercer Street Station invaded that part of the Bowery, near Fourth Street, where many enemy subjects live, yesterday morning and arrested twelve Austrians, all of whom had been in this country from seven to twelve years. They were charged with violating the anti-loafing law recently enacted in this State.

Karl Anderson, 23 years old, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse yesterday for uttering seditious language. The sentence was imposed by Magistrate Nash in the Gates Avenue Court of Brooklyn.

Peter Grimm, who has been employed by the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation of Long Island City, was sent to the workhouse for six months by Magistrate Conway of Long Island. Pro-Germanism was the cause of his trouble.

Heinrich Schultz of Jersey City was held without bail in the Oakland Avenue Police Court, that city, yesterday for his seditious utterances. He was charged with saying that England and France were already defeated and that the American troops were only half trained.

"I would never fight for the United States or the Allies! Just wait until Germany really begins to fight!" was one of the utterances charged against him.

Dr. Edward Matthei, a police surgeon of Jersey City, was dismissed yesterday by order of Director of Public Safety Charles F. X. O'Brien. Dr. Matthei was charged with having insulted a Red Cross nurse who had approached him for a Red Cross contribution.

Miss Minnie Nagee, an Austrian, 24 years old, was at the Alien Enemy Bureau yesterday seeking permission to go to Shanghai, China, where she said she expected to marry S. K. Tong, whom she described as a leading Chinese politician and as holding a high office in the Government of the Chinese Republic. She told Mr. Armstrong, to whom her application was referred, that she expected Mr. Tong to come to the United States as Chinese envoy. Miss Nagee was born in Jasienica, Austria, and, being a subject of an enemy country, it is necessary to obtain permission to leave the country. Her New York address is the Hotel Bonta, Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway. Her application was taken under advisement.

CASE OF JOHN O'LEARY IN THE JURY'S HANDS

Counsel for Defense Argues That Lyons, the State's Witness, Should Have Been Tried.

The case of John J. O'Leary, charged with conspiracy to aid his brother, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, to escape the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, went to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The evidence was concluded on Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning counsel addressed the jury.

Colonel T. B. Felder argued that Arthur Lyons, the man who went West with Jeremiah A. O'Leary and who subsequently became a witness for the Government, should have been the defendant in the case. He said that John O'Leary was being tried because his name happened to be O'Leary. He maintained that when Jeremiah O'Leary fled from New York John had no reason to think his brotehr was going West or that he entertained any idea of fleeing from the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Earl D. Barnes, for the Government, said he would confine himself to the stories told on the stand by Lyons and by John O'Leary. Lyons testified that John O'Leary went to the railway station with Jeremiah on the morning of May 7, the day of the flight. John denied this and said that Jeremiah said goodbye to him in his office, and that Jeremiah had left him with the understanding that he was going away for a rest and would be back in time for his trial. He denied the charge made by the defense that the Government had coerced Lyons into becoming a witness for the Government.

Judge Augustus N. Hand charged the jury at the afternoon session. The charge lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

After deliberating for nine hours, the jurors reported to Judge Hand that they had been unable to reach a verdict. Judge Hand then ordered them locked up for the night, with instructions to resume their deliberations at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

INSANE ON LOYALTY, CROWLEY MAY FIGHT

Judge Holds That Love of Country Is Not a Form of Insanity in This Hour.

"Insane on one point; a fixed idea of intense patriotism," was the finding today of two alienists who examined Timothy Crowley, brother of Deputy Police Commissioner Mrs. Ellen M. O'Grady. Crowley shot and seriously wounded Frank Van Name on May 9 last. Crowley, who is a first class petty officer and shipfitter in the navy, said he shot the man because he was pro-German. Dr. Cecil McCoy and Dr. Edward N. Hicks were appointed to examine into Crowley's sanity, and they made their report yesterday to County Judge McDermott, Brooklyn.

"No man in these days," said Judge McDermott, "with a fixed idea of intense patriotism, and mentally healthy in every other way, will be adjudged insane by me."

James W. Redmond, counsel for Crowley, asked Dr. Hicks: "Would not that form of insanity, made up of an intense love of America, be an immense asset to America in her fighting men now on the battlefields of Europe?"

"It undoubtedly would," said Dr. Hicks, "and this man Crowley would likely prove a fine fighter."

"Well, then," said Mr. Redmond, "if the District Attorney will agree, let us surrender him to the United States, where he has already served so well."

"I will adjourn this matter until next Friday," said Judge McDermott, "and in the meantime let counsel and the District Attorney confer to see what agreement can be reached. If no agreement can be reached, then I will call a jury to pass on this man's sanity. Although I do not wish to disagree with the conclusions of the eminent physicians, I cannot bring myself to consider as a form of insanity an intense love of our country in this hour."

GERMAN PASTOR JAILED.

Disloyal and Dishonest, Says Judge in Imposing Ten-Year Sentence.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19.—Rev. Theodore Buessel, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Bristol, found guilty of seditious utterances, was sentenced today to ten years, on each of three counts, in Atlanta Penitentiary, by Judge H. B. Howe of the United States Court. The terms run concurrently.

The defendant, before sentence was imposed, was asked if he cared to say thing. In reply he said he had been under terrible strain, and had felt as if he would go insane. He also felt that he would be unable to undergo a severe sentence. He had tried to do his duty as a loyal American citizen, he said.

"I only ask you to give me another chance," he added. "Send me to France, anywhere. I will lay down my life for my country. Take this stain of prison from me."

In reply to the defendant's plea, Judge Howe said that the trouble was with the evidence which was convincing, while the defendant's testimony was not true. Buessel, in making his statement, had been interrupted by the Court several times. Once the clergyman had asked to be sent to an asylum.

"No," replied the Court, "you are not crazy; you are disloyal and dishonest."

In passing sentence, the Court said that severe punishment was the only suitable sentence to impose upon a counterfeit citizen.

COHN LOSES COLOR TEST.

Cannot Collect Damages from Keeper of Restaurant for Negroes.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court decided yesterday, by a vote of 2 to 1, that Arthur Cohn, a white man, was not entitled to damages against Isaac Goldgraben, owner of a Harlem restaurant patronized by negroes, because the waiters in the place refused to serve him at a table with a negro. The waiter stated that if the plaintiff and his negro companion sat at different tabels both would be served.

Justice Whitaker, writing the majority opinion, said that Cohn was refused, not because of his color but because his companion was of a different color, and for that reason he could not claim damages under the civil rights law. Justice Delehanty agreed with him, but Justice Bijur, in a dissenting opinion, said:

"It seems clear to me that the plaintiff was denied the privileges of the defendant's restaurant because he was white. The defendant virtually said: 'If you were colored you would be served, but, being white, we cannot serve you.'"

NEW AIM TO SCARE SAILORS.

U-Boats Make Prisoners of Young Men Instead of Ship Officers.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 19.—Officers of a steamship arriving today said that German submarine commanders no longer took the Captains and chief engineers of ships they torpedoed as prisoners, but carried away young firemen, in the hope of discouraging men from going to sea.

J. W. Stevenson, a passenger, on his way home from Egypt, said that the British steamship Elysia was torpedoed in convoy in the Mediterranean on May 23. There were twenty-two vessels in the convoy, he said, escorted by twelve destroyers and patrol boats, of which four were American. The destroyers dropped depth bombs, but the U-boats got away. The American destroyers, he said, got one of them two days later.

Another passenger on the ship was William Perkins Bull, head of the hospital bearing his name at Putney, London, where, he said, there were seventy-three wounded American officers when he sailed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, consisting of four solitaires, joined by long diamonds, lost on Saturday, July 13, between Elberon (N. J.) Post Office and Ocean and Park Avs., or between Rumson Road and Oceanic. Return to Cartier, Jewelers, 653 5th Av., New York. $1,000 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

LOST — Lady's lavalliere, three diamonds, weigh 4 carats, somewhere near 100 West 59th St. and subway; $200 reward. E. du B. Phone Circle 3084.

LOST—$75 REWORD, no questions asked, return diamond bar pin, lost at or between Hewlett and Glen Cove, L. I., July 10. A. C. Bennett, 15 William St., New York City.

LOST—Frat. pin, made on Chestnut St., Philadelphia, safety lock, 7th Av. bus, going to 155th St., Wednesday night; liberal reward. Wilsand, 876 Jennings St.

LOST—Leather case, brass corners, containing speed indicator, (Tachometer,) in Bay Ridge subway; reward. Phone Grover, Rector 7600.

LOST—In taxi, gold dorin box and lip stick marked "H. D. L."; reward. Return to A. L. Livingston, 307 West 79th St. Schuyler 9600.

LOST—Bank book No. 826966, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—One package, three silk embroidered kimonos, July 17, subway train; reward; no questions asked. B 131 Times.

LOST—Passbook No. 126913 of the North River Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Return to bank, 31 West 34th St., New York.

LOST—Diamond onyx bar pin Wednesday around West 83d St.; $200 reward; no questions asked. Gattle Co., 630 5th Av.

LOST—July 18, lady's gold watch, a few small diamonds in case; reward. Schwenker, 420 Mott Av., Bronx.

LOST—Black purse containing money and keys, Broadway, 122d to 128th. P 656 Times Harlem.

SAYS O'NEIL PAID SOME MONEY BACK

Philip Honig Says Brother Paid $800 to Ex-Boxing Commissioner in Vain.

LIEUT. MITCHELL ACQUITTED

Judge Manton Orders His Discharge Because No Evidence Connected Him with Case.

Harry Schwartz, who says he paid ex-State Boxing Commissioner Frank S. O'Neil $1,500 to get his brother, Herman Schwartz, out of the line of the army and into the Quartermaster's Corps, was recalled to the witness stand yesterday morning when the trial of O'Neil and Lieutenants Leonard L. Mitchell and Oswald L. Simpson of the army, who are charged with conspiracy to get registrants out of the National Army, was resumed before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal District Court. Near the close of the afternoon session Judge Manton directed that a verdict of acquittal be entered in the case of Lieutenant Mitchell on the ground that there was no evidence to connect him with any of the alleged transactions of O'Neil or other persons.

In answer to questions asked by Assistant United States District Attorney George M. Curtis, Schwartz said that when he first consulted with O'Neil the latter demanded a cash payment of $1,200, but subsequently consented to take $1,000, which was paid to him.

"Later on," added Schwartz, "O'Neil asked me to make another payment of $500, which I did."

In answer to a question by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for O'Neil, Schwartz said that the date of the last payment was Feb. 14 last. He said that he had demanded the return of the money from O'Neil and had employed a lawyer named Meyer E. Siegel to get it for him. O'Neil, he added, repaid $125. In answer to a question as to why the second charge of $500 was made, the witness replied that Mr. O'Neil had told him that extra expense would be incurred, owing to the necessity of going over the head of Lieutenant Mitchell.

Philip Honig, wearing the uniform of the army, was the next witness. He is a private at Camp Upton, and said he had met O'Neil. After he was drafted he wished to be transferred to the Quartermaster's Corps, and says that he consulted O'Neil, who asked him if anything was wrong physically with him, and he replied that an automobile had run over his foot several years ago, but that the injury had not permanently disabled him. Subsequently he said his brother paid $800 to O'Neil with the understanding that O'Neil would get him transferred to the Quartermaster's Corps. He failed to get the transfer, and will go to Europe as an infantryman. Some of the money he said was paid back by O'Neil.

Hannes Latner, father of Isidore Latner, a National Army soldier, said that he paid O'Neil $1,000 to get Isidore transferred out of the line. The transfer was not procured and, he said, he experienced considerable difficulty in getting $600 of his money back.

Louis Schlechtmann also wanted to get his son out of the army and he also consulted O'Neil, who told him it would cost $2,000 to have his son discharged from the service. His son, he said, suffers from a disease of the heart. He did not enter into any contract with O'Neil. Subsequently, the son was discharged from the army as physically unfit.

Joseph H. Natiel, now a soldier at Camp Upton, said that he was assigned to the infantry and tried to get a transfer to the motor corps but the application had been disapproved by the regimental commander. Martin Natiel, his father, said he had been approached by a man who said he represented O'Neil but that he had refused to enter into any contract. He said that the sum asked of him was $1,000. He added that he never paid a cent.

The trial of the O'Neil case was adjourned for a few minutes yesterday morning to permit Judge Manton to sentence Peter J. Duffy and Arthur C. Gilson, formerly employed as hat inspectors by the Quartermaster General of the army. The men had been found guilty of neglect of duty in failing to prevent the use of inferior materials in the manufacture of soldiers' hats at the plants of the Peekskill Hat Manufacturing Company and the H. D. Parmalee Company of Newark. These concerns are said to have had contracts for the manufacture of more than 1,000,000 military hats. Judge Manton sentenced Duffy and Gilson to eighteen months each in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

The manufacturing concerns were also indicted and pleaded guilty to charging the Government the full contract price for the hats made from inferior materials. Each company paid a fine of $7,500.

ARREST FOUR IN THEFT OF $52,000 IN BONDS

Messenger Boy's Confession Causes Recovery of All the Securities.

Detectives yesterday arrested George Rosenthal, a salesman in a cigar store at Broadway and Wall Street, and William Straus, a cigar salesman at John and Nassau Streets, on the charge of acting as agents in disposing of some of the $52,000 in bonds which disappeared on May 16 with a messenger boy who was carrying them from the offices of Strong & Sturgis, at 30 Broad Street, to deliver them to customers.

The detectives arrested several days ago Alfred Weiss, a messenger boy, whom they traced to a naval training station near Boston, where he had enlisted. The police say they believe more information about the disappearance can be given by Harry Goldman, who is now held at New Haven on the charge of stealing from an express company another shipment of bonds valued at $21,000. The New Haven authorities will not surrender Goldman until he has been tried there for theft.

Goldman is accused of having made a practice of cultivating the acquaintance of messenger boys in the financial district, to induce them to surrender valuable packages. The detectives assert that after Weiss had received from Strong & Sturgis the $52,000 in bonds, which were in three packages, he met Goldman and was induced to part with them. It is charged that Goldman intrusted the two cigar store salesmen with several of the bonds. Ten $1,000 Liberty bonds were sold at their market value to Kardof & Co., brokers, at 57 Exchange Place, and bonds were sold to five other firms.

The cigar salesmen handled only a few of the bonds, the rest of them having been sold in Rochester and Philadelphia. The detectives have found all except a few thousand dollars of the bonds taken on May 16. The messenger boy, who is said to have received only a few dollars for his part, confessed to the police.

Injured in Ammonia Tank Accident.

Half a dozen men were injured in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark yesterday when a valve on an ammonia tank blew out. Frank Butler of 14 Centre Street, who was cleaning the condenser, and three waiters and the cook were overcome, and Charles Haywood, the chief engineer, fell a victim to the fumes when he attempted a rescue. Three firemen donned gas masks and got the men out.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS FORCED TO SHUT DOWN

Page & Shaw, Inc., and Consolidated Confectionery Company Had Excess Sugar Supply.

As a penalty for maintaining a larger quantity of sugar on hand than is permitted under the regulations of the United States Food Administration, the Federal Food Board yesterday ordered the firm of Page & Shaw, Inc., to close down its factory and five stores in this city for a period of one week beginning Wednesday, July 24. Page & Shaw is a Massachusetts corporation and one of the largest candy manufacturers in the country. Aside from shutting down its New York establishments, the corporation will be required to post a sign in its stores indicating that business had been suspended for violation of the Food Administration rules.

The firm reported through its manager that it had on hand 20,250 pounds of sugar. According to its own report it used during January, February, March, and April 25,000 pounds of sugar, the average monthly consumption being therefore 8,333 pounds. For May and June the firm was permitted to use 80 per cent. of the amount consumed during the first four months of this year, and under present sugar regulations it is limited to 50 per cent. of the average of these four months after July 1. The amount of sugar the firm had on hand was therefore more than a four months' supply based on its 50 per cent. allowance.

Investigators of the Federal Food Board learned that Page & Shaw, Inc., had a large quantity of sugar in its possession in Boston two months ago, and that the Food Administrator of Massachusetts took away the surplus stock and warned the corporation that a severer penalty would be imposed upon the next offense.

For a similar offense the Federal Food Board also directed the Consolidated Confectionery Company of 80 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, to close its factory on Monday and Tuesday, July 22 and 23. On Jan. 1, 1918, the company had on hand 32,800 pounds of sugar, and its records showed that it had received since that time 88,890 pounds, making the total quantity received 121,690 pounds. Of this amount it used 69,900 pounds in the first four months of the year.

The company was incorporated Nov. 1, 1917, although it was stated at the hearing before the Federal Food Board that the individuals forming the corporation had done business in October. If the company was incorporated previous to Nov. 1, 1917, it was entitled to use during May and June of this year 80 per cent. of the amount of its monthly average during the first four months of 1918. If it commenced to do business after Nov. 1, 1917, however, it could use only 50 per cent. of its average during these four months. The board found that the company had on hand between four and five months' supply of sugar on an 80 per cent. allowance basis.

In addition to the two days' closing the board directed that the company's surplus sugar, amounting to approximately 32,000 pounds, should be held at the disposition of the Government. The company will be notified of the amount of sugar it will be permitted to use in the future.

MUNITIONS STRIKE BREWING.

British Fear Trouble Over the Distribution of Skilled Labor.

LONDON, July 19.—A labor dispute which may lead to a serious situation has begun in Coventry and other centres, says an announcement issued by the Ministry of Munitions today. A large number of skilled munition workers, it is stated, have handed in notices, which take effect next week.

Cessation of work by these workers, it is added, would lead to the stoppage of the production of some of the most vital and urgently needed appliances and munitions.

The ministry explains that the threatened strike does not arise out of any difference between the employers and the workmen, but from the action of the Government in seeing that skilled labor was fairly divided among the munition firms. This had brought about a great deal of misunderstanding, which every effort was being made to remove.

PUTS LICHNOWSKY OUT.

Prussian House of Lords to Exclude Ex-Envoy Permanently.

AMSTERDAM, July 19.—Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador in London at the outset of the war, whose disclosures attributing responsibility to Germany for the bringing on of the conflict brought him into disfavor at home, has been permanently excluded from membership in the Prussian House of Lords, according to the Duesseldorf Nachrichten.

A minority of the members voted for the temporary exclusion of the Prince.

ALFONSO SAVES BELGIANS.

Intervenes in Case of Eight Sentenced by Court at Brussels.

MADRID, July 19.—Intervention by King Alfonso has brought reprieves to eight Belgians condemned to death by a German court at Brussels.

This announcement is made by the Foreign Office.

ASK AID FOR CHILD CAMPS.

University Settlement Appeals for Funds to Continue Work.

Although the City of New York spends $40,000,000 a year on the educational needs of its 800,000 school children, the task of caring for them physically and morally during the hardest period of the year still falls for the most part on private agencies. The University Settlement, of which Henry W. Taft is President, undertakes to meet this responsibility through its Summer camp for boys at Beacon, N. Y., which accommodates more than 250; through the Summer camp at Cedar Grove, N. J., accommodating 100 girls, and through its playground and fresh air program in New York, by which upward of 4,000 people benefited last Summer. The Summer camps are especially designed to meet the needs of anemic children, many of whom come direct from the hospitals.

With the older brothers in service and the cost of living increased, the need of the people in the congested districts is particularly great this Summer, it is stated. Unless the general public comes forward to support the work of the settlement it cannot go on, therefore the officers make an especial appeal for funds.

To Hold Knitting Bee in Park.

All the patriotic organizations of the city have been invited by Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the Comforts Committee, of 405 Madison Avenue, to take part in its big knitting bee and prize contest to be held in the Mall, Central Park, on the last two days of this month and the 1st of August. To stimulate interest in knitting on the part of Fifth Avenue shoppers the Comforts Committee has opened a branch store where wool may be purchased at 546 Fifth Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street. The store has been donated by William Hull Browning and will be under the direction of Mrs. C. De Witt Bridgman. Knitting machines will be shown in operation in the windows.

To Prosecute Rumania War Cabinet.

BUCHAREST, July 19, (via Amsterdam.)—The Chamber of Deputies has decided that the Government headed by J. J. C. Bratiano, in office at the time of Rumania's entry into the war, shall be prosecuted.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11—"God's Shepherding Care."
8—"Choosing Life's Ideals; or, What Happened to Germany When She Lost Her Soul." This will be the first of a series of special Sunday night sermons entitled "The Choices of Life."
A warm welcome to everybody. The old Gospel preached here.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. Robert McCaul, morning & evening. 11—"The Church at Capernaum." 8—"In Times Like These."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by J. FREDERICK RAKE of Evansville, Ind.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. Ray Petty, Pastor 11 A. M.—Rev. Arthur T. Brooks preaches.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (In service.) Rev. F. W. O'BRIEN, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach this Sunday. 11 A. M.—"Challenge from the Battlefield to the Churches of New York." 8 P. M.—Rev. DAVID ROSS—"But God." 10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 20 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. F. F. SHANNON, D. D., 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Sermon at 11 A. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Speaker, Mrs. M. Cornell Stolber. Subject, "SURVIVAL THROUGH LOVE."

Interdenominational

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. AND 44TH ST. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. JOHN ROBERTSON, Scottish Evangelist and Chaplin of the British Expeditionary Forces, just from France; also Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

BIG TENT EVANGEL, 110TH ST., AMSTERDAM AV. "CHARLIE" TAYLOR, SUNDAY, 4 & 8. Monday, 8, Lecture, "Story of My Life." NOTED LAYMEN WILL PREACH Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat., 8. ALWYN BALL, Jr., Chairman.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St. ALWYN BALL, Jr., 4 P. M. "The Christian's Preparation for War."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 128th St. and 7th Av. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Minister, 11 & 8, Rev. George McNeely, Newark, N. J.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. F. F. Buermeyer preaches at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism,) Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor. 11—Rev. Charles Wesley Burns, D. D. 8—Rev. Leland P. Carey. 6:30 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14 St. & 7th Av. 11—Rev. JOSEPH W. CHASEY, B. D., Minister for July. Rev. R. H. Travis, D. D., during August.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. JAMES BEEBEE, D. D., Pres. Iliss School of Theology, Denver.

New Thought

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER, 28 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M. Speaker: WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "The Troward 'Philosophy'." Informal meeting, 8:15 P. M., conducted by Mrs. Lydia Collins, formerly of Unity, Kansas City. Monday Healing Meeting, 3 P. M.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Subject: "WITHOUT WORRY." Summer Court of Lessons on Concentration, Saturdays, 11:30—Mondays, 3:30 and 8:30. Prosperity. The Law of Vibration. The Law of Attraction. How to Stop Aging.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin. 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar. Thur., 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Lilliam M. Sayre. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Edith A. Martin.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Part West. 11:15, "The Cause of This World War," (by special request.) Thursday evening meeting, 8:15.

CHURCH OF THE TRIOPATHS. Tuesday evening Open Lectures, 8 P. M. A. J. HORNUNG, Leader. 1,270 Madison Av. Lenox 9850.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St. Sunday, 8 P. M., Subject, "Invisible Helpers." Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Subject, "The Absolute."

UNITY SOCIETY, 163 West 57th Street. Services Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Minister, WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by REV. JAMES I. VANCE, D. D., Moderator Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. ROBERT E. SPEER, D. D., will preach at both services.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor, Fifth Av., at 11th and 12th Sts. Union open air meeting every Sunday Evening at 8 on lawn. Morning service, University Place Church.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. MILTON S. REES of Rochester preaches. 8 P. M.—Union Services in the Tent, near the Church, and every night during the week.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Rev. Jonathan C. Day, D. D., preacher.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. THOMAS J. STEVENSON, D. D., Field Sec'y Lord's Day Alliance of U. S., will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor. Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All Seats Free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7:30 P. M., Open Air Service, Riv. Drive and 155th St.

Presbyterian

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Old First and Madison Square uniting. 11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach. 8 P. M.—Union Service on First Church Lawn.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. Rev. Wm. Neely Ross, M. A., preaches 11 & 8.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. No Evening Service. July 28—Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Partridge. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Partridge. Weekday service daily at 7:30 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector. 11—Rev. Charles W. Nauman. 8—Mr. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, Warden of U. S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. (Rev. W. Cutler.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion.................... 8 A. M. Service & Sermon (Dean Fosbroke)..11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. C. C. Bentley)...... 8 P. M. Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen. 12 M.—Holy Communion.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar.—Church open daily. All seats free. Holy Communion Thursdays and Holy Days, 7:30 and 10 A. M. Sunday services, 8 and 11 A. M., 7:45 and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. SERVICES IN PARISH HOUSE CHAPEL, No. 209 East 42nd St., 8 and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. H. S. Whitehead,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector. 8, 11, (Rev. D. Wilmot Gateson.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. SERVICES—7, 8, 10:30, and 4 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services. 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Week-Day Services. 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11—(Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Service 11 o'clock.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister, Rev. David De Forest Burrell, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Golden Bowls." 8 P. M.—"The Contact of Faith."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister. Church closed during the month of July.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister. Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 9:55 A. M. All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock. 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Eighth Av. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Speaker—Mrs. M. E. Williams, Messages.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. JOHN ROACH STRATON.—"Moral Dwarfs and Intellectual Giants." West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St., 4 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y.W.C.A., Lexington Av. (53d St.) SUNDAY VESPER SERVICE—5:30 P. M. MISS IDA M. BOWNE—Leader. At 8:30 P. M.—SONG SERVICE.

Other Services

SONG SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND OTHER PATRONS, SUNDAY, JULY 21ST, ON HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS. Addressed by Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, on the 8.40 A. M. boat from Desbrosses St., assisted by Chaplain Lewis W. Armstrong. Moonay Williams, Esq., will speak on the WASHINGTON IRVING, which leaves Desbrosses St. at 10 A. M. He will be assisted by Chaplain B. F. Butts; Miss Ruth Linrud, Soloist, and Miss Emma DuBois, Cornetist.

"THE MASTER OF THE INN or THE POWER OF A MENTAL ATTITUDE." A. A. LINDSAY, M. D., Psychologist, Author, Hotel Ansonia, Sunday, 8:30.—Practical Psychology Tuesday and Friday, 8:30. Seats free at all lectures. Cool banquet hall.

"Spiritism: Do the Dead Actually Appear?" Stereopticon lectures. Unusual pictures. Sun., 8 P. M., Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer, Big Tent, 95th & B'way. Large Chorus. Free.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Ministers, Charles Carroll Albertson, James Forsyth Riggs, R. Paul Schearrer. The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Holy communion at morning service.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. G. H. Badger, San Antonio, Tex.

OFFICERS' Uniforms cried aloud "at cost" for $35 tickle me, as a tailor's tape tickles you, for I cut to individual measure for $35 a Uniform that is immeasurably better than stodgy "ready-mades," which are sold, with a Pecksniffian assumption of benevolence, at $35.

On top of that, I give you my body-gracing soldier's fit, my thoroughbred soldier's swank, and the journeyman benchwork of the human hand, not the iron's handle. Ready-To-Step-Into Uniforms, if you can't wait.

Serge Uniform to individual measure, $35.00
Gabardine Uniform to individual measure, $30.00
Whipcord Uniform to individual measure, $40.00

Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required

U. S. Navy Officers' Uniforms $30 and $35 to measure

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

Opportunity works full time today

On duty till 6 P. M. at our two Broadway Stores and till 11 P. M. in Harlem—busy holding out *values* for you—

at Our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

If you need a Suit, the ones we are offering now at $22.50, $27.50, $32.50 and up to $49.50 make it very much worth while to buy it today.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Buy W. S. S. Regularly

The public stenographer privilege in the Fifth Avenue Building is for rent. Experienced, competent work required. Apply at the office of the building.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down and prompt removal.

Malkan's
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

Brentano's
NEW YORK
5 Ave at 27th St
Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

If you have large or small collections of books or any other literary property for sale communicate with us first. We pay highest prices and remove books promptly at our expense. One of our representatives will call anywhere in this country or Canada to estimate. We have bought more private libraries than any other dealer in New York during our career. There is a reason.

THOMS & ERON, Inc.
50 John St., N. Y. Phone 4825-4826 John

President Wilson's Addresses

THE July Current History Magazine presents the *full text* of five of our President's recent eloquent and historic speeches.

They are his
Red Cross Pledge,
Address on Revenue Legislation,
Appeal for Economy,
Memorial Day Proclamation,
Address to Mexican Editors.

The salient speeches of the statesmen; the official reports of the Generals, the reviews of international experts—these you will find in Current History, recording the progress of the war *in all its phases.*

At news stands
25c a copy—$3.00 a year

CURRENT HISTORY

A monthly magazine, published by The New York Times Co.

INSTRUCTION.

The Ely School

In the country, one hour from New York City
Upper School—girls from fifteen to twenty.
Junior School—girls from ten to fifteen.
ELY COURT
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
THREE-YEAR COURSES
Engineering and Arts and Science
SHIP CONSTRUCTION
and
MARINE TRANSPORTATION
MILITARY TRAINING

The Clark School for Concentration
A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
Boarding and Day Pupils. Catalogs on Request.
Summer School now in session.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 301 West 72d St.
Main Office at Boys' School—Phone 744 Columbus.

Kelvin School
G. A. L. Dionne, Headmaster, 331 W. 70th St. Preparation for September examinations of all colleges. 15th year. Laboratory. Highly experienced instructors. Office hours, 9:30-11:30 daily. Telephone, Columbus 3396.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

CARSON LONG INSTITUTE
80th year. College, Preparatory, Business courses. Separate building for boys under 13 years. $345 up; Junior, $280. Boys taught how to learn and to live. Carson Long Institute, Box 16, New Bloomfield, Pa.

LANGUAGES
BERLITZ SCHOOL
Manhattan, 28-30 West 34th Street.
Brooklyn, 218 Livingston Street.
TERMS MAY BE BEGUN AT ANY TIME.

SERGIO SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Our Logical Method makes pupils SPEAK
11th Year at 315 Fifth Ave., 32nd St.

PRATT SCHOOL, 63 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

NEWTON ACADEMY for boys 9 to 16. Modern equipment. Personal attention. Catalog. Address Principal, Box U, Newton, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN AVIATION MECHANICS WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
MEN & WOMEN.
Write, Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
Phone Bryant 9078. 110-114 West 42d St.